# NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXXI. No. 23144. To-day's issue 16 p.p., with Supplement 40 p.p., 每日西林字 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1939 Registered at the C.P.O. (Postage: China and Japan 4 cents abroad 40 cents.) TWENTY CENTS


## LE CHAMP DE COURSES FRANCAIS

*Avis de Convocation*

Messieurs les Actionnaires de la Société Anonyme "LE CHAMP DE COURSES FRANCAIS" au capital de 600,000 dollars, dont le Siège Social est sis à Shanghai, 439, Avenue du Roi Albert, sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire dans les bureaux de la Société le Mercredi 9 Août 1939 à 15 heures 30.

*ORDRE du JOUR*

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JULY

16 'The Thrice-Promised Bride', Chinese drama in English. Aid of S'hai Anti-Tuber. Assn., Capitol Theatre
*16 Ningpo Joss-house riots, Shanghai (1898)*
*16 Shanghai-Soochow-Wusueh Railway opened (1908)*

## *Coming Events*

JULY

17 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg, For. Y., 3
18 B.U.S.L.C. Garden Party, 425 Haig, 5.15
19 Setrs.' Mtg., 39 Br'dway Mansions, 5.30
20 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
21 Shanghai Camera Club, Meeting and Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9
22 B.U.S.C. Garden Party, 184 Rockhill Avenue, 4 to 7
22 "B" Coy., No. 1 Platoon, Dinner and Flannel Dance, S.V.C. Club, 8
27 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30

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Audited Circulation Statement

*Average number of paid copies sold Daily in April to June 1939:*

**10,647**

The following is the circulation statement certified by the Company's auditors for April to June 1939.

"The daily average circulation of the 'North-China Daily News' for the months of April, May and June, 1939, was ten thousand six hundred and forty-seven copies, exclusive of 'frees' and vouchers."

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July 7, 1939.

The average daily circulation for the first quarter, January to March, 1939, was 10,345 copies.

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Recent action by the U. S. Congress on the Neutrality Issue and threatened action on the question of an embargo of war materials to Japan have aroused deep interest in the subject of America's relations with China and Japan. Will the United States cooperate with the other Powers in upholding the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty, signed at the Washington Conference, or will the United States play a lone hand and ultimately withdraw, bag and baggage from the Far East? The Warlords of Tokyo are highly elated at the Senatorial action on Neutrality and they are making threats if the Pittman Act is passed.

Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attaché in China, long experienced in the trade and diplomatic relations of America and the Far East has written a remarkable article on the subject, "China's Fate and America's Future." While primarily of interest to Americans and Chinese, it also should interest everyone concerned with present day developments in China. The article appears in this week's issue of **The China Weekly Review** (July 15).

**BADLANDS—HEADQUARTERS FOR VICE AND CRIME**

This is the title of another article in this week's issue of **The Review**, revealing heretofore undisclosed elements in a situation which should interest all residents. Other titles include Wang Ching-Wei's latest declaration, Japan's anti-British drive, Chinese in the Southern Pacific, White Russian tools of Japan, China's War Finance, an article by Dr. H. H. Kung, War losses of Chinese industry, the battles of the Mongolian frontier.

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6. The "North-China Daily News" has the right of printing any or every photograph sent in for competition, whether a prize winner or not. No photographs will be returned.
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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

*Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and, to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor"*

## Japan's Aims:
### Study of the Realities

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—We have heard and read a great deal in the last two years about Japan's determination to create a "New Order in East Asia." Western nations, and especially Great Britain, have been severely censured by high Japanese officials and the Government-controlled Japanese press, not to mention numerous Japanese spokesmen, civil and military, in the first place for not understanding Japan's highminded and noble aims in creating this new order, which they would have us believe is for the peace and prosperity of the Orient and the betterment of the lot of the Asiatics generally, and in the second for not standing aside and allowing Japan a free and untrammelled hand in attaining her objective.

For the moment singling out Great Britain for attack, because Great Britain is admittedly the most powerful Western country represented in the Far East and has the biggest interests here, Japan has launched a bitter campaign against that country, adopting every means, fair and foul, but mostly foul, to destroy her prestige and interests in China and elsewhere in this part of the world. She has done things to British commercial and industrial interests, as well as to British individuals in China, that, if done to Japanese interests and individuals, would whip the whole Japanese nation into a fury.

It is strange that the Japanese should imagine that their blatant hypocrisy and their real intentions of enslaving their fellow Asiatics and driving out all Western interests and influences from East Asia are not perfectly obvious to the Western Powers, including even her partners, Germany and Italy. The two latter countries, as a temporary expedient and in order to further their own aims in dominating Europe, are lending their moral support to Japan with more than a hint that they would give physical support too if it came to a resort to arms between Japan and Great Britain. But they cannot be unaware of the fact that, once Japan gained the ascendancy in the Far East, they would be barred from this region just as much as Great Britain, France, the United States and other Western Democracies. For Japan is a treacherous ally, as Great Britain has discovered when her hands were full with the Great War in Europe and Japan seized the opportunity to begin the undermining of British interests in China came into the Great War, not to aid her allies, but in the hopes of being able to grab and keep a large part of China; and it was at this time that she presented her iniquitous Twenty-one Demands to Yuan Shih-kai in Peking, which would have given her the virtual economic, financial and political domination of China to the great detriment of the interests of Great Britain and France, her allies.

At the Washington Conference in 1922 Japan was frustrated in her object of dominating China, and Great Britain abandoned her former alliance with Japan when a new treaty was signed by nine Powers, including Japan, for the maintenance and preservation of China's sovereignty, which Japan had been plotting to violate and destroy. And because of this Japan has ever since hated Great Britain.

That in a nutshell is the real situation in East Asia.

Because they can only see their own view point, it is useless to appeal to the Japanese to realize and appreciate that Great Britain cannot give way to Japan's aggression in East Asia without a fight. Japan's attitude is utterly unreasonable. What it amounts to is a demand that Great Britain and other Western Powers should stand aside and let Japan take everything that is theirs. That this is what Japan would do if the Western Powers stood aside and allowed her a free hand is amply proved by Japan's actions in Manchuria, which, to their eternal shame, the Western Powers which were signatories to the Nine Power Treaty allowed Japan to retain after she had violated that treaty by forcibly occupying that country and taking it away from China. Having occupied Manchuria, Japan immediately commenced driving all Western commercial and industrial enterprises out of the country, subsequently closing Manchuria's doors to them. And that is exactly what Japan intends, in fact is now attempting, to do in China.

And because Great Britain, France and the United States do not intend to allow Japan to do this, they are considered as Japan's enemies. But, knowing that she cannot tackle all three of these Western Powers at one time, she is first directing her attack against Great Britain, and to a lesser extent France, while she is trying to bamboozle the United States into keeping out of the struggle until these two countries have been elliminated. Then would come America's turn. The United States would then have to fight Japan or get out of the Orient as well as a large part of the Pacific.

If, by any possible stretch of imagination, benefit to China and the Chinese could be seen in Japan's attempt to conquer and dominate them, something might be said for Japan's aims; but Japan has proved only too conclusively that she reduces to slavery, countries conquered by her and the Chinese, like any other self-respecting people, cannot tolerate foreign domination of the kind Japan imposes. Compared with what Japan would do to China in this direction anything the Western Powers have done would be mere child's play.

We have witnessed recently the attitude of such totalitarian states as Germany when it comes to a question of their nationals being under alien rule. How, then, can such countries countenance and even praise the action of Japan in trying to impose her rule on the Chinese?

Japan's technique in establishing what she claims are indigenous Governments in the countries she occupies by force of arms deceives nobody. The Governments she sets up are puppet Governments. Governments in name only, for she completely dominates and controls them. She finds men, who for their own advancement are willing to play the role of traitor to their own people and countries, and sets them up as the puppet heads of these countries.

Now Japan is vociferously demanding the return to China of the foreign settlements and concessions, attempting to work up the feelings of the Chinese over the alleged injustice of the existence of such settlements and concessions in China, although she herself was formerly one of the staunchest supporters of such settlements and concessions. In 1932 she actually waged a devastating war on China in the Shanghai area because she alleged that the Shanghai International Settlement was threatened by the Chinese. Not only so, but after peace had been restored, she strongly advocated a scheme to take the whole of the country surrounding Shanghai into a new concession or settlement area to be known as Greater Shanghai. To this scheme Great Britain, the United States and France refused to agree, instead allowing a Chinese controlled Greater Shanghai to continue in the areas surrounding the International Settlement and French Concession. Yet Japan, who acted thus in 1932, today demands the return of foreign settlements and concessions to China. Why? Because that return would be, not to the real Government of China, but to the puppet regimes Japan has set up in Nanking and Peking, which would mean that they would come under Japanese domination and control.

There is another phase of Japan's hypocrisy, obtuseness and malfeasance which may here be noted. Japan is demanding that the foreign settlements and concessions should remain strictly neutral in regard to the undeclared war she is waging against the legitimate Chinese Government. Yet at the same time she demands the cooperation of the authorities in those settlements and concessions in hounding out and suppressing any Chinese elements favourable to their own legitimate Government. In Tientsin she is demanding the handing over of large quantities of silver bullion belonging to the legitimate Government of China. Is that what neutrality means? Apparently Japan's idea of neutrality is that neutral Powers should refuse any help to her enemies while they accord her the fullest cooperation.

Finding Great Britain the chief stumbling block in her nefarious schemes in China and the Far East, Japan is now engaged in organizing and fomenting anti-British demonstrations throughout the part of China she has occupied. Her agents are actually paying disreputable elements amongst the Chinese to stage these demonstrations, while her statesmen and newspapers announce to the world that they are spontaneous and beyond her control. Does Japan imagine that she deceives anybody by these transparent tricks?

And, as negotiations with Great Britain are pending in Tokyo, Japanese statesmen and party leaders under the domination of her militarists, are organizing and fomenting anti-British demonstrations in Japan. If that does not expose the true duplicity and knavery of the Japanese, nothing will.

The real Yellow Peril is now showing itself in no uncertain way. When Kaiser Wilhelm II bid German troops God speed on their mission to help suppress the Boxer outbreak in China in 1900 he referred to the Yellow Peril, meaning the Chinese, that they were going to fight. But the Chinese of themselves, as all competent Western observers have testified, would never constitute a peril to the rest of the world. They are far too peace-loving and tolerant. But, mastered by the Japanese, turned into soldiers, organized and regimented for war, China's man power and economic resources would indeed become a formidable threat to the whole of mankind. And this is exactly what Japan plans to do with China and the Chinese when she has subjugated them.

The fact is Japan, by hook or by crook, is determined to carry out the complete conquest and domination of Asia and the Pacific, and to oust all Western influences in this part of the world; and the sooner the Western Powers, democracies as well as dictatorships, realize this and take effective measures to prevent it, the sooner that peace, which Japan so blatantly pretends is her aim, will be restored. If they fail to do so now, Japan's next step after consolidating her power in these regions, will be to attack the Western Powers with the object of dominating the whole world. Her slogan then would be that she is establishing a "New Order throughout the World."

REALITY.

Shanghai, July 13.

## Life After Death:
### A Reader's Problems

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—What shall we be after death? This is indeed an interesting question, and until now, despite the marvellous advancement which has been achieved in the scientific researches, it still is a mystery to everyone and nobody yet can give a satisfactory answer to it.

Some believe that our bodies are merely physical constitutions which impart to the spirit their activities. As soon as the constitution stops its activities, the soul also ceases to exist. In their opinion, it is impossible as well as unreasonable that after one has been dead, one's soul can still exist.

Others contend that the soul is a supernatural thing. It is ethereal. Our bodies die, but our souls will not be extinguished. They also affirm that the soul of the deceased will be happy if he was living a good life; but should he have committed sins during his lifetime, then, after death, his soul will suffer punishment.

Between these two extremists, there comes the mediator who says that only the souls of those persons who had done extraordinary deeds when they were living or whose death was caused by some awful accident will not be extinguished after their death; while the ordinary persons who died from natural causes, their souls, to be sure, will die too.

From the above contentions I can hardly determine which one is the right, because I have not the experience of death. But I have some problems in my mind which I would like to write down on the following lines:

1. If man's soul is ethereal, what about the souls of animals? Do they also have souls? If they have, then what is their condition after death?
2. I had heard and read many stories about the spirits, but the spirits they had described are all belonging to their own race. I never heard of any countrymen who had encountered a foreign spirit. Do the spirits of one race not communicate with the spirits of other races?
3. If one dies, does the soul still acknowledge relations with his family, relatives and friends?
4. Do the spirits have the same feelings, such as happiness, sorrow, misery, etc., as those of living beings?

H. H. C.

Shanghai, July 14.

## Meaning of Nirvana

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your correspondent VERA speaks of "a state of bliss, or Nirvana" But obviously, the good correspondent knows nothing of the meaning of that Sanskrit Word, for Nirvana connotes nothing of that comprehended by the living state, is nothing of sense, sensing of the sensed bodily gifts, and its actions, impossible without a body. Therefore, witchery "raises a ghost," and speaks of there being a "ghostly body" apart from the physical, as is proven by the process.

This "ghostly body," by which a close ghostly imitation of the physical is performed, even, as it is said, to the eating of a ghostly apple off a ghostly apple tree, and smoking a ghostly cigar after it—this last performance vouched for by no less than Sir Oliver Lodge. But unfortunately without that famed physicist's explanation as to how this impossibility is possibilized—the ghostly cigar, like the ghostly apple, and the ghostly consumer of them, being immortal! And ghostly indigestion being ruled out of the possible.

But, to return to just common sense, and to Nirvana. It simply means, the original, or primal, whence the physical many, and varied, are come and comes. And which, when is conflicting, makes sorrow—that painful symptom of the state of disharmony. Or let life return to Nirvana, and all is peace again.

VERA should study Buddhism—and I said Buddhism, as different from substitutes under its label.

MAHAYANA.

Shanghai, July 13.

## Foreign Charities:
### The Latest Disbursements

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—My Committee would be grateful if you would kindly give prominence to the undermentioned allocations made to Charities operating in Shanghai for July from Funds made available to the Committee by the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club, the Shanghai Municipal Council (Voluntary Entertainment Levy) and the Loterie de Bienfaissance pour les Réfugiés.

| Charity | Amount |
|---|---|
| British Women's Association | 325 |
| Royal Society of St. George | 1,000 |
| St. Andrew's Society | 1,000 |
| St. Patrick's Society | 750 |
| St. David's Society | 500 |
| Canadian Society | 250 |
| Australian Society | 250 |
| Salvation Army | 1,000 |
| King's Daughters | 1,500 |
| Deutsche Hilfe | 500 |
| United Services Association | 500 |
| Navy Y.M.C.A. (American) | 500 |
| American Women's Club, Civic Dept. | 250 |
| American Community Chest | 500 |
| Mrs. Barton Sayer's Working Party | 500 |
| Ezekiel Hostel | 500 |
| Portuguese Benevolent Society | 1,500 |
| Belgian Benevolent Society | 300 |
| Scandinavian Society | 750 |
| Latvian Benevolent Society | 250 |
| Estonian Benevolent Society | 250 |
| Lithuanian Benevolent Society | 250 |
| Various Catholic Char. | 750 |
| The Cradle | 500 |
| Y.W.C.A. Unemployment Fund | 200 |
| Marine Officers' Relief Fund | 350 |
| Girl Guides Headquarters | 100 |
| Hanbury Institute | 250 |
| Jewish Relief Society | 500 |
| Medicals to Spanish | 500 |
| Polish Residents Association | 250 |
| General Hospital | 200 |
| Sikh Guardwara | 500 |
| Chinese Charities | 2,000 |
| Russian Rut and Hostel | 2,000 |
| St. Tichon's Orphange | 1,000 |
| St. Olga's Orphange | 500 |
| R. Union Army and Navy Men | 250 |
| R. World War Invalids | 250 |
| Russian Benevolent Society | 375 |
| White Flower Society | 750 |
| C.B.C. Home for Aged Men | 250 |
| R.O.C. Home for Aged Women | 250 |
| First Pushkin School | 250 |
| Russian Ladies Relief Com. | 375 |
| Russian Commercial School | 300 |
| Russian Women's League School | 750 |
| Russian Women's League Benevolent | 750 |
| United Russian Cossacks | 250 |
| Holiday Camp | 250 |
| Russian Women's Hostel | 250 |
| Russian Pupils F.M.S. | 100 |
| St. Andrew's School | 250 |
| Hungarian Relief Fund | 125 |
| S.S.P.C.A. | 750 |
| Total | $29,050 |

Cheques have been forwarded to the Charities listed and this opportunity is taken to remind your readers that the Committee comprises representatives of all Charities in Shanghai of standing engaged in the relief of the foreign indigent. Departures are made at times from foreign institutions at the express desire of donors to our Fund. The Committee is at all times willing to receive donations and to allocate funds as directed or according to the need of the Charities known to them, the Committee being a central organization making its own enquiries as to the relative needs of all Charities. The total sum of allocations to date is $57,415.

ALBERT POLLEN, Hon. Secretary.
Committee of the Associated Foreign Charities of Shanghai.

Shanghai, July 15.

## Neutrality:
### Questions from a Chinese

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It is clearly understood that Mr. Wang Ching-wei has been ordered to be arrested by the Central Government. But why is it that the "Chung Hwa Daily News," his mouthpiece, can still be licensed and published in the International Settlement? Why does the Municipal Council strictly prohibit the issue of General Chiang Kai-shek's full statement in the other newspapers but generously allows Mr. Wang to publish his complete address in the "Chung Hwa Daily News?" If General Chiang's speech will cause political disturbances in the present conditions, is Mr. Wang's considered as non-political and will not affect the peace and good order in the Settlement?

I am very much bewildered and supposing that there are many just as I am, I hope that the Council authorities will answer these questions.

THE BEWILDERED.

Shanghai, July 14.

## DO YOU KNOW?

BY INQUISITOR.

1 The sources of the following phrases:
- (a) "Tread softly and carry a big stick"
- (b) "My kingdom for a horse"
- (c) "A man may be down but he's never out,"
- (d) "All for one, and one for all,"

2 The names of the twenty-four provinces of China Proper and their capitals?

3 When the British Royal Family became known as the House of Windsor?

4 The origin of the following words:
- (a) Congee
- (b) Coolie
- (c) Compradore
- (d) Junk

5 Why colours in cloth appear brighter and deeper when wet?

6 The names of the artists who painted the following famous paintings:
- (a) The Angelus
- (b) The Anatomy Lesson
- (c) The Sistine Madonna
- (d) The Mona Lisa

Answers on Page 16

## Nazi Spies Sent to Jail in Switzerland

Zurich, July 14.

Jail terms of from two months to two years were today given Herr Zander, head of the League of Faithful Confederates of National-Socialist Conception, and his accomplices, who were found guilty of infringing Swiss espionage laws.

According to the prosecution, Zander formed the League with German support shortly after last mid-March's Anschluss. A spy network was spread over the whole country and reports were sent to Germany revealing activities of the Swiss General Staff, the French Embassy and the French, British and Czech Consulates.—Havas.

## MARKET PRICES

The following prices, effective in the Western District on July 13, are quoted in cents per lb. except when marked E each, D dozen, B bunch.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BEEF** | | Artichokes | E 15 |
| Sirloin Roast | 60 | Asparagus | 70 |
| Rib Roast | 55 | Bamboo Shoots Dried | 20 |
| Rump Steak | 60 | Beans Chinese Long | 18 |
| Fillet Steak | 1.00 | Beans French | 15 |
| Topside Steak | 50 | Haricot | 15 |
| Silverside | 50 | Kidney | 20 |
| Brisket | 32 | Lima | 20 |
| Shin | 30 | Soya | 20 |
| Stewing | 48 | Sprouts | 10 |
| Soup Meat | 32 | White Soaked | 25 |
| Suet | 40 | Beetroot | 25 |
| **MUTTON** | | Cabbage | 12 |
| Gigot | 50 | Salted | 08 |
| Saddle | 45 | Carrots | 15 |
| Loin Chops | 45 | Celery, Ch. | 25 |
| Shoulder | 35 | U.S. | E 05 |
| Flank | 30 | Chilies | 1.00 |
| Neck | 28 | Cucumber | 25 |
| **PORK** | | Egg-plant | 10 |
| Leg | 45 | Endive | E 20 |
| Loin | 50 | Garlic | 15 |
| Loin Chop | 60 | Ginger | 15 |
| Shoulder | 45 | Green Corn | E 06 |
| Lard | 35 | Green Pepper | 60 |
| **VEAL** | | Horseradish | 50 |
| Leg | 75 | Kon-Bah | 15 |
| Steak | 1.10 | Lettuce | E 10 |
| Cutlets | 80 | Mint | 20 |
| Stewing | 60 | Okra | 40 |
| Buffalo | 33 | Onions, Amer. | 20 |
| Goat | 40 | small | 30 |
| **PREPARED MEAT** | | spr. | E 05 |
| Bacon | 70 | Parsnips | 20 |
| Brisket | 48 | Potatoes | 07 |
| Silverside | 48 | Potatoes small | 15 |
| Round | 48 | Potatoes Sweet | 06 |
| Ham | 90 | Pumpkin | 10 |
| Ham, Chinese | 64 | Radish | B 03 |
| Salted Pork | 49 | Red cabbage | E 30 |
| **FRESH FISH** | | Rhubarb | 15 |
| Bream | 35 | Spinach | 07 |
| Black Head | 23 | Squash | E 10 |
| Carp | 28 | Thyme | 2.00 |
| Cod, Ningpo | 33 | Tomatoes | 25 |
| Cod, Shanghai | 28 | Turnips | 10 |
| Crabs | 60 | Veg. marrow | 15 |
| Cuttle | 10 | Water Bamboo | 15 |
| Eel | 48 | Big marrow | 10 |
| Halibut | 35 | Dill | B 06 |
| Herring | 30 | **POULTRY, EGGS** | |
| Lobster | 1.30 | Chicken, spr. | 60 |
| Mackerel | 33 | Duck | E 1.75 |
| Mandarin | 65 | Egg (chick.) | D 74 |
| Pomfret | 33 | Fowl | 60 |
| Prawns | E 09 | Goose | E 2.50 |
| Ribbon | 20 | Pigeon | E 40 |
| Salmon | 38 | Rabbit | 60 |
| Samli | 65 | Snipe | E 23 |
| Shrimps | 55 | Turkey | 80 |
| Soles, Ningpo | 28 | Woodcock | E 53 |
| Soles, S'hai | 45 | Duck | E 1.20 |
| Whitebait | 33 | Egg (duck) | D 50 |
| Yellow | 23 | Goose | E 1.30 |
| **SALTED FISH** | | **FRUIT** | |
| Herring | 18 | Bananas | 11 |
| Jelly | 20 | Grapefruit | E 33 |
| Ribbon | 22 | Lemons | E 20 |
| Yellow | 16 | Oranges, U.S. | D 1.20 |
| Salmon | 24 | Peaches | D 18 |
| Crabs | 20 | Plums | 15 |
| **GRAIN AND FLOUR** | | W. Melons (L.) | 06 |
| Flour: A. 49 lb. | 7.50 | **FODDER** | |
| Can. 49 lb. | 9.25 | Barley 110 lb. | 6.80 |
| U.S. 49 lb. | 8.00 | Bran 110 lb. | 4.80 |
| S'hai 50 lb. | 4.65 | | |
| Rice 220 lb. | 25.65 | | |
| **MILK** | | | |
| Grade A T.T. | P 43 | | |
| Grade A | P 31 | | |
| Grade B | P 24 | | |

**FUEL**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Best Anthracite | metric ton | 60.00 |
| No. 1 House Coal | ,, | 52.00 |
| No. 1 Kitchen Coal | ,, | 46.50 |
| Firewood | 3 small bundles | 1.00 |
| Firewood | 15 small bundles | 1.00 |
| Charcoal 1st Quality | 27 lb. | 1.60 |
| Charcoal 2nd Quality | 40 lb. | 1.95 |

## Going on Vacation:
### Some Minor Difficulties

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Some letters have been published in your paper concerning holidays and holiday resorts. May I add that even those who can enjoy a holiday far from Shanghai will find it more difficult to do so every year.

There is the money difficulty, when you intend to go to Japan, for instance; and there is the motor car difficulty, when you want to board your steamer in Hongkew.

Really, how do people manage who have no car of their own? Hire cars don't go across Garden Bridge, rickshaws don't either.

Please give me advice, or ask other readers of your paper to give me some.

B. A. T.

Shanghai, July 15.

## "Decency"
### An Ill-Mannered Epistle

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am glad you had the "decency" to publish the letter from HERR ZIEGLER, who would have served the laws of "decency" better had he presented a simple denial of the press report in lieu of the ill-mannered epistle actually written.

FENIAN.

Shanghai, July 15.

## WORLD RADIO

The following table shows the Shanghai times at which *news* is broadcast in the principal countries of the world, together with the wave-length and frequencies used. We shall be glad to receive comment or suggestions from listeners, which should be addressed or telephoned to the Radio Editor of the "North-China Daily News" (Tel. 11055).

| PLACE | P.M. (SHAI. TIME) | METRES | CYCLES |
|---|---|---|---|
| London* | (Trans.2) 6.45-9.50 | 16.84 | 17.81 |
| | (Trans.3) 10-12 | 16.84 | 17.81 |
| | Midnight 1 a.m. | 16.86 | 17.79 |
| Paris | 7 | 19.68 | 15.25 |
| Rome | 5.30 9.30 12 | 25.40 | 11.81 |
| | 7 | 16.83 | 17.82 |
| Berlin | 3 8 10 | 16.89 | 19.63 |
| San Fran. | 8.30 10.30 | 31.48 | 9.53 |
| Manila | 6.30 11 | 31.35 | 9.57 |
| Melbourne | 5.15 8.30 9.20 | 31.32 | 9.58 |
| Tokyo | 1 2 3.30 4.30 10 11 | 25.42 | 11.80 |
| Hongkong | 1.30 9.15 | 31.49 | 9.52 |
| Chungking | 7.20 10 | 31.49 | 8.52 |

*Afternoon BBC Programme

6.45 Rifle Shooting at Bisley, commentary
8.00 "Storm on Everest," story of man's endeavour
8.30 Service from St. Paul's Cathedral
9.15 News and newsletter
9.35 Sports talk
9.45 Saturday Sport
10.00 British Legion Memorial Service
12.00 News and newsletter

## Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JULY 19, 1869

Hankow has been visited with the most disastrous rains, it having rained in torrents without intermission for a week. The result now is that the settlement is under water, there being three feet of water on the Bund, over which sampans and canoes are now to be seen sailing. All the hongs and godowns are surrounded by water, and the residents can only go about in boats. The club is flooded and the alleys in the bowling saloon are taken up to prevent their being destroyed. The destruction to foreign property will be most serious, and what the merchants will do for the safety of their goods remain to be seen. By Monday, the Chinese predict the water will have risen four feet higher than it is today; in that case the godowns will be flooded. Business of course is at an end, and nothing will be done now for a month or six weeks, as this great flood will last fully that time. The Chinese say it will be the most disastrous flood Hankow has ever seen. When the rain ceases, great heat is expected, and doubtless there will be a good deal of sickness amongst the residents. It is feared that some of the foreign property, specially at the back of the settlement, may fall down whenever the water begins to subside, as the foundations will be so thoroughly undermined. It is not unlikely that goods will have to be shipped back to Shanghai, if the water rises so high as the Chinese predict.

## Synthetic Healing Reaches Shanghai

### First Synthetic Psycho-Clinic Opened Yesterday, July 15

The Western world is not yet sufficiently acquainted with Eastern methods of healing. Within the last ten years, however, European scientists of world-wide fame have made hundreds of experiments proving that Eastern science has something to contribute to Western culture. The noted English scientist Lord Rutherford has come to the conclusion that Eastern science in many aspects and forms surpasses in its practical significance quite a number of European scientific conceptions. The knowledge of nervous and psychical currents revealed by the East is indeed remarkable. On the other hand, again, it must be admitted that Europe has contributed to mankind quite an achievement in creating Psychoanalysis and Psychosynthesis—the scientific art of disclosing and elucidating the subconscious content of the human soul.

Andrea Saetti and Leo V. Grosse who have been studying both Western and Eastern systems and methods of nervous healing, have come to the conclusion that both methods should be synthetically united. The author of Psychosynthetic methods proves that the new united science of West and East brings forth much better results than each of the sciences mentioned alone. Uniting the European methods of Psychoanalysis with the Eastern practice of Ioga, Leo Grosse reveals a new system of mental and nervous healing.

**Mental Neurosis Cured**

Asthma, Bronchial Catarrh, light forms of paralysis, mental and moral depression, various manias and ailments of the nervous system can be easily cured by the methods mentioned.

L. V. Grosse specializes in the treatment of the Ganglions and obtains exceptional results by vitalizing the patient's nervous centres.

**Chronic Diseases Cured**

The synthesis of the healing method of Andrea Saetti is a happy combination of various Eastern and Western methods, the fundamental difference between the two being that the former considers that back of every illness there is an organic disturbance caused by psychic disorders; whereas in the latter the organic disturbance is considered to be a prevalently neuro-physiological factor having an anti-hygienic and also repressed instinctive origin, especially of a sexual nature. Taking all these psychic, instinctive and hygienic factors, Mr. Saetti has synthetized them into his own particular psycho-neuro-physiological method of healing.

His system in practice, therefore, has proved efficacious in curing all those chronic and apparently incurable diseases which, in great part, nearly always are due to mental and nervous disorders.

Mr. Saetti has been perfecting this method for the last twenty-five years, practising both in Europe and South America.

**Live Energy Imparted**

In our days of hard struggling for life people are in need of spiritual and nervous strength. There is nothing greater in life than the **force of life itself.**

One can help others to live only by giving them **live energy** of psychical or mental nature.

And it is in this respect that Mr. Saetti and Mr. Grosse wish to be of help to all who apply to them for treatment and advice.

Mr. Grosse, together with Mr. Saetti, opened their practice at Room 360, Hamilton House, yesterday, July 15.

It must always be kept in mind that the methods of Messrs. Saetti and Grosse are based on the direct application of LIVE NERVOUS ENERGY to the nervous centres of the patient—and no medicine whatsoever will be applied at any time.—ADVT.

10313

## Child Welfare Association

Responses to the annual appeal of the Child Welfare Association are very encouraging, and donations received during the last two days have reached the impressive total of $7,301.78, it was disclosed yesterday. The largest donation was $200.00 and came from Mr. Feng Tseng-hsiang, a regular donor of the Association. The second largest amount, $191.00 was donated by Mr. Soong Vang-fo and his friends. This was the second donation from Mr. Soong, No. 1 teaboy of the Ching Ling-kuo, a Chinese tea-house at 515 Foochow Road. Earlier in the campaign, he had generously donated a sum of $444.50 to the fund.

Contributions of as little as a dollar will help, it was pointed out by the officials of the Association. Please send your donation to the Association's headquarters, room 208 Chung Wai Bank Building, 147 Avenue Edward VII.

The list of new donations is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $6,513.78 |
| Feng Tseng-hsiang | 200.00 |
| Soong Vang-fo and friends | 191.00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mackay | 100.00 |
| Group Captain R. T. Aitken | 50.00 |
| J. M. Hykes | 50.00 |
| Shanghai Telephone Co. | 50.00 |
| Mrs. Zau Hsiang-yung | 50.00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Schmid | 25.00 |
| Larsen & Trock | 10.00 |
| A. de Gherardi | 10.00 |
| G. Brahn | 10.00 |
| Wu Tsing-pu | 10.00 |
| Master Jui Ye-ting | 10.00 |
| Yih Wu-shiao | 10.00 |
| and a number of smaller donations | |
| | $7,301.78 |


**WANTED TO PURCHASE AND FOR SALE**

We purchase all kinds of high-class furniture, carpets, pianos, typewriters, radios, household effects, damaged metals, and godown stocks at a fair price. **We also sell the above-mentioned goods at the lowest prices.** (Only a little profit is added on the cost of what we purchased.) Apply to the Chesterfield Art Secondhand Goods Store, 1469 Bubbling Well Road. Telephone 36334.

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In Cargo Salesroom—Now On View
On Monday, July 17, 1939 at 2.30 p.m.
3705 Bags Flour "Battle Ship" brand (Water damaged)

In Rear Salesroom—On View Monday
On Tuesday, July 18, 1939 at 9.30 a.m.
Household Furniture, Clothing & Sundries

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IN OUR SALESROOM (160 CANTON ROAD)
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A quantity of "Brownlow" filters, "Westinghouse" water pumps, "Remington" and Russian typewriters, book-keeping machine, motors, transformers, mimeographs, diaphragm, inks. "Acme" filing cabinet, boxes and show cases. Steel book trollies, book-keeper desk, fire extinguishers. "Yale" steel and iron trollies (½, 1 and 2 tons), differential chain blocks (½ ton), tightening and sealing tools (½", ⅜" and ⅝"), etc.
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# CONTRACT

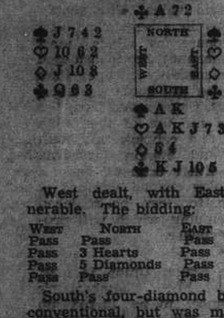
By Albert H. Morehead

*(In the New York "Times")*

In the recent Vanderbilt Cup tournament Mr. Robert McEherran, defending against a double contract, observed "It makes no difference" when the declarer, Mr. A. Mitchell Barnes, was considering a choice of plays. Later analysis proved that his choice might have made a difference of one trick in the play of the hand.

The present laws of tournament bridge warn players that if they draw inferences from opponents' actions they should not expect relief if their inferences prove to have been incorrect, although such relief may be granted by the tournament director or committee. For future contingencies of the same sort, however, the laws committee is drafting a provision granting an adjustment in the score in case such a remark is later proved to have been incorrect or misleading.

It is often the case that in a serious bridge game of any sort a player can hardly avoid drawing some inference from any remark relating to the play or probable result of a hand. The following typical case was dealt in a rubber bridge game only a few weeks after the Vanderbilt Cup tournament ended:




West dealt, with East-West vulnerable. The bidding:

| West | North | East | South |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pass | Pass | Pass | 1 Heart |
| Pass | 3 Hearts | Pass | 4 Diamonds |
| Pass | 5 Diamonds | Pass | 6 Hearts |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | |

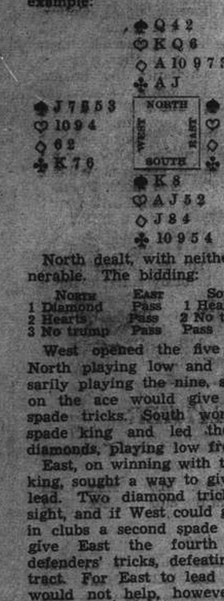
South's four-diamond bid was not conventional, but was made to discourage West from opening that suit. The stratagem did not succeed, for West opened with the jack of diamonds. Dummy played the queen and East won with the ace. East returned a diamond and dummy won. South drew three rounds of trumps, ruffed dummy's last diamond and then sat for a seemingly long period—trying to decide whether to finesse through East or West for the club queen, there being no play to make the contract without catching that card.

East finally grew impatient, specially as his hand no longer contained a face card, asked South, "What are you worried about?"

South, feeling sure that East would not have made such a remark if he had held a card which might win a trick and defeat the contract, finessed through West for the queen of clubs and made his slam. South cannot be justly accused of unethical play, as the remark was gratuitous and its implication inescapable. Most players feel, in fact, that East could have been accused of unethical conduct if he had held the club queen and had made such a remark nevertheless.

### Deschapelles Coup

The play more correctly designated the Deschapelles coup, though it is no more difficult a play, is a defender's means of getting his partner in the lead. The following deal provides an example:




North dealt, with neither side vulnerable. The bidding:

| North | East | South | West |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Diamond | Pass | 1 Heart | Pass |
| 2 Hearts | Pass | 2 No trump | Pass |
| 3 No trump | Pass | Pass | Pass |

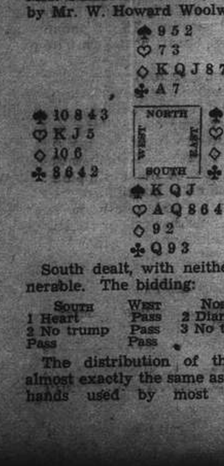
West opened the five of spades, North playing low and East necessarily playing the nine, since to put on the ace would give South two spade tricks. South won with the spade king and led the eight of diamonds, playing low from dummy.

East, on winning with the diamond king, sought a way to give West the lead. Two diamond tricks were in sight, and if West could get the lead in clubs a second spade lead would give East the fourth and fifth defenders' tricks, defeating the contract. For East to lead a low club would not help, however, since if West held the king the ace would kill it, and East, not his partner, would be left with a high card in clubs.

East therefore led the queen of clubs, the play known as the Deschapelles coup. If South chose to win with dummy's ace, West's king would be an entry the next time diamonds were led and East got the lead with his diamond queen. If South refused to win the club queen in dummy, a club continuation by East would remove the ace and give West not only the desired entry but an extra trick with the club king. The play of the club queen, therefore, defeated the contract.

### Play by Mrs. Culbertson

The winning team of four at the recent Canadian-American tournament at Niagara Falls, included Mrs. Josephine Culbertson of New York, who was one of 20 New York players who entered. The following outstanding hand from the tournament, in which the key play is credited to Mrs. Culbertson (East), was reported by Mr. W. Howard Woolworth:




South dealt, with neither side vulnerable. The bidding:

| South | West | North | East |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Heart | Pass | 2 Diamonds | Pass |
| 2 No trump | Pass | 3 No trump | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | | |

The distribution of the cards is almost exactly the same as in example hands used by most writers to illustrate—though erroneously—the defensive play known as the Deschapelles coup. The principal object of East must be to destroy the entry to dummy as soon as possible.

West opened his fourth highest spade, East winning with the ace. East then made the proper shift to the king of clubs. Though this appears to sacrifice a trick, since it establishes South's club queen, it succeeds in forcing the play of dummy's club ace before the diamonds are established.

South won the second trick with dummy's club ace, for if the ace were held up East could continue clubs and drive it out anyway. South then led a high diamond from dummy, but East held up her ace and let dummy win the trick. Since the long diamond suit could never be used, South was unable to make his contract.

# From a Clubman's Chair

## London's Most Striking Exhibition; Duke of Kent's Tailor is Busy; Lord Nuffield Creates a Precedent

By Charles Martin

If the articles on show at London's most unusual exhibition of the season were available for use it would be possible for a man to shave himself with George the Third's razor and Napoleon's shaving-brush; eat his breakfast with Cardinal Wolsey's knife and fork; smoke one of Lord Baldwin's pipes; and write a letter with the pen used by Disraeli to sign the Treaty of Berlin, or with the pen with which Sir Austen Chamberlain put his signature to the Treaty of Locarno.

He could go for a stroll with the walking-stick given by King Edward VII to the celebrated jockey Fred Archer; and if he wanted to attend the races the could take with him the fieldglasses used by Florence Nightingale at Sebastopol. All these and many other Royal and historic treasures have been gathered for exhibition during the summer months on behalf of a charity at the King's old home, 145 Piccadilly.

Members of the Royal Family, ancient City guilds, two Archbishops, elder statesmen and hundreds of other collectors have sent mementoes of famous people and historic occasions. The exhibits are grouped under such headings as "Dramatic Moments of History" and "They Might Have Reigned," the latter covering a collection of relics connected with heirs to the Throne who died before their accession.

### Duke's 150 Suits

The Duke of Kent, as I mentioned recently, has been busy choosing his clothes for Australia. The selection is now nearly completed; there will be at least 150 suits and uniforms in the wardrobe of the new Governor-General.

The Duke's military, naval and air force promotions, announced in the Birthday Honours, mean a lot of extra work for his tailor and valet. His appointment to the ranks of Rear-Admiral, Major-General and Air Vice-Marshal necessitates alterations to full dress, undress and mess dress in each of the services.

### Lord Nuffield's Bust

Pictures of Lord Nuffield frequently appear in the newspapers but this prince of benefactors has lived such a busy life that more permanent reminders in the shape of portraits or busts are few in number. He has simply not had the time to give to the sitting. Now, for the first time in his life, he has sat for a sculpture; the result is exhibited at the Fine Art Society. The sculptor is a Frenchwoman, Mme. Ginette Binggue-ly-Lejeune, the wife of a Swedish clockmaker settled in London.

It was largely by accident that the bust came to be made. The artist met Lord Nuffield at the Kipling memorial dinner and amused herself sketching her fellow-guest on her menu card. So pleased was Mme. Binggue-ly-Lejeune with the drawings that she asked the subject of them to sit for a sculpture—she had previously done one of Kipling. His consent she regarded as a great honour.

### Ruler of 11,000 in London

London is seldom without an international conference. In recent weeks the Farm Women stole most of the limelight, but the deliberations of the Olympic Association were not without importance. Interesting personalities in the sports world attended the meeting, including delegates from countries with but faint hopes of winning Olympic honours.

The Principality of Liechtenstein, for instance, with its 11,000 inhabitants, cannot have many athletes from which to choose a team and is unlikely to capture many first prizes. Yet her ruler, Prince Francis Josef, himself a first-rate skier, was one of the most enthusiastic of the foreign representatives in London.

Not long ago this tiny independent state, a 61-square-mile wedge between Germany and Switzerland, lost its army. He died; and has not yet been replaced. There has even been a suggestion that as a gesture of disarmament the army will have no successor. Just as a few years ago the Panama Navy was scrapped, and both sailors obliged to find other work.

### Military Muddle

Foreign visitors to London sometimes have surprising experiences. For the first time the other day, a certain noted French Reserve officer was astonished to see walking towards him in Piccadilly a man in the familiar field-blue uniform of a French poilu. He was still more astonished, however, when the soldier failed to salute his superior officer, but walked past as if he had been a civilian.

The distinguished visitor pulled the man up sharply and asked him, of course in French, what he was doing in London. The only reply was a blank look; the man understood not a word. The explanation was that the "poilu" was an Englishman dressed up in a French uniform in order to advertise a film about the Maginot Line. Normally he remained stationary outside the cinema where the picture was being shown, but on this occasion he had taken "French" leave to buy a packet of cigarettes.

### Bigger Billingsgate

In the creation of the new London more than one historic mansion has been pulled down; churches have been sacrificed to make way for mammoth blocks of flats and offices; and narrow memory-haunted alleys have given place to bold and majestic highways. Latest casualty in the march of progress is a 400-year-old wharf, doomed to be destroyed so that Billingsgate, London's famous fish market, may grow bigger.

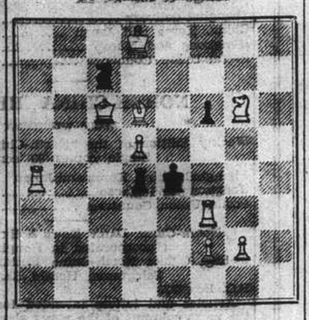
Botolph Wharf, dating back to 1560, was originally a monastery dedicated to St. Botolph. At one time a subterranean passage led direct to the Tower of London. In the vaults, soon to be demolished, are beams which were taken from ships in the Thames after the Great Fire, so serious was the timber shortage.

Billingsgate has sold fish for 1,000 years, and the market now handles 1,000 tons a day. Of this total nearly 90 per cent. arrives by rail. It is in order to increase the water-borne traffic that Billingsgate is to be Enlarged.

# CHESS

PROBLEM No. 169

By Comins Mansfield



White plays and mates in two moves.

### Answer to Problem No. 168

White: K on K7; Q on KB8; B's on QB7, K2; Kt on QKt6; P's on QR2, KB2. Black: K on QR4; R on QR3; B on QKt4; P's on QR5, 6, QKt2. Three moves. Key K — B6.

| Black | White |
|---|---|
| 1. R × Ktch | 2. Q — Q6 |
| B — B3 | 3. Q — Q1 |
| Else | 3. Q × R |
| 1. R — R2 | 2. Q — B5 |
| Any | 3. Q × B |
| 1. R — R1 | 2. Kt — B4ch |
| K — R3 | 3. Q × R |
| 1. B any | 2. Q — B5ch |
| etc. | |

The Key is unconventional, as it deprives the Black K of his flight-square, but I think there is compensation in the Black check; there is no threat, and there are near tries.

The following submitted correct solutions to Prob. No. 168. C.R.D.

Answers to Correspondence, Prob. No. 168: Q — B6 is defeated by K — Kt5, K — KB7 is defeated by B — K1ch.

### Premier Margate Tournament

Ruy Lopez

| White | Black |
|---|---|
| Sir George Thomas | P. Keres |
| 1. P — K4 | P — K4 |
| 2. Kt — KB3 | Kt — QB3 |
| 3. B — Kt5 | P — QR3 |
| 4. B — R4 | Kt — B3 |
| 5. Castles | P — Q3 |
| 6. R — K1 | P — QKt4 |
| 7. B — Kt3 | B — K2 |
| 8. P — B3 | Castles |
| 9. P — Q4 | B — Kt5 |
| 10. P — Q5 (a) | Kt — QR4 |
| 11. B — B2 | P — B4 (b) |
| 12. QKt — Q2 (c) | Kt — K1 |
| 13. Kt — B1 | P — Kt3 |
| 14. Kt — K3 | B — Q2 |
| 15. P — QKt4 (d) | Kt — QKt2 |
| 16. P — QR4 | Kt — Kt2 |
| 17. P — R3 | Q — B2 |
| 18. Q — Q2 (e) | KR — QB1 |
| 19. B — Kt2 | P — B4! |
| 20. KP × P | KKtP × P |
| 21. RP × P | RP × P |
| 22. R × R | R × R |
| 23. P — Kt4 (f) | R — KB1 |
| 24. Kt × BP | Kt × Kt |
| 25. P × Kt | B × P |
| 26. B × B | R × B |
| 27. Q — Q3 | Q — Q2 |
| 28. R — K4 | P — R4 (g) |
| 29. B — B1 | R — B2 |
| 30. Kt — Kt5 | B × Kt |
| 31. B × B | Q — B4 |
| 32. Q — K3 | P × P |
| 33. P × P | R — Kt2 |
| 34. P — R4 | Kt — Q1 (h) |
| 35. Q — K2 | Kt — B2 |
| 36. R — K3 | Kt × B |
| 37. P × Kt | P — R5 (i) |
| 38. Q × P | Q × KtPch |
| 39. K — B1 | Q — Kt7ch |
| 40. K — K1 | R — KB2 |
| 41. P — B3 | P — R6 |
| 42. Q — B1 | R — KKt2 |
| 43. Q — Kt5 | Q — Kt4 |
| 44. Resigns (j) | |

(a) This closure of the centre usually foreshadows a K side attack by White. The alternative is B — K3.

(b) P — B3, played by Rubinstein, is risky.

(c) I prefer P — KR3, either to play P — KR4 before Black, or to oppose that move by him.

(d) Evidently, there is nothing to be done on the K side.

(e) With the intention, I suppose, of P — B4, which would give his QB more room. Black's reply foils the scheme.

(f) A manœuvre which clears the air, but Keres maintains his advantage, largely owing to the restricted power of White's QB. A possibility is 23. P — B4, but it would eventually yield QB4 square to the Black Kt.

(g) After this, White can only defend.

(h) The entry of the Kt into the field of play is decisive. White has to get his R — K3, before he can free his Q, for a small counter.

(i) Once again, Sir George's R is forbidden the KKt file.

(j) Q — K8ch, K — R2, 45. P — B4, Q — R5ch, followed by P — R7. A fine game; Thomas was in good form.

Pictures at the Beach and Pools

## Snapshot Guild

Swimming pools and bathing beaches are busy places in the summer time—and wherever there is activity, there's a field for your camera.

Since you find a lot of rapid action at these places, the finer camera with fast lens and rapid shutter provides definite advantages. But if you use a trusty inexpensive box camera, you'll find plenty to occupy it, too.

Among the things to picture are beach games, water sports, diving, children at play, sand castles, shadow patterns on rippled sand, and—at the lake or the seashore—scenic views and sunsets.

The chief thing to remember, in taking pictures at the beach, is that sunlit sand and open water are extremely bright. Therefore, exposures can be shorter than when snapping pictures inland. With "chrome" type film, 1/50-sec. shutter speed at f.16 lens opening is sufficient for a beach scenic, and 1/50 sec. at f.11 suffices for average shots of individuals and small groups. These, of course, are "sunny-day" exposures—on cloudy-bright days, use the next larger lens opening. With a box camera, on a sunny day, use the large lens opening for shots of individuals and groups, and the small lens opening for scenic views.

For shots of fast action, the fine camera is best—but you can also get good pictures with a box camera, if you are alert for momentary pauses in the action. These occur in most games or sports. Naturally, they don't happen during a dive—so with a slow camera you'll have to pose the diving pictures. Your subject can halt on the end of the board, in proper position to "take off"—and if he does it realistically, the picture will be about as interesting as a genuine action picture.

If you possess a finer miniature camera in the 15-millimeter or No. 828 size, by all means take a roll or two of full-colour film along when you go to the beach or pool. Bright beach umbrellas, vivid costumes, blue water, and golden sand make these places ideal for full-colour photography. And today, it's just about as easy to use full-colour film as to take pictures in black-and-white.

---

According to the report issued by the Colonial Secretary this week on the Colonial Empire, the Empire during the past year has been unusually peaceful. The report states that malnutrition remains the biggest problem of all, although health in general provided several difficulties.

and the young master had his work cut out.

### Queer Ending

White (Sir George Thomas): K on KR2, Q on KB2; R on Q2; B on QKt6, Kt on QB7; P's on QR5, Q4, KKt2, KR3. Black (Salo Klohr): K on KKt1; Q on QKt6; R on K2; B on KKt3; Kt on QB8; P's on KB2, KKt2, KR4. Thomas has two passed pawns, one a plus unit, and finishes beautifully.

| Black | White |
|---|---|
| 1. P — Q5 (a) | Kt — Q6 |
| 2. P — Q6 (b) | Kt × Q |
| 3. P × R | P — B3 |
| 4. R × Kt | Q — Kt5 (c) |
| 5. P—Q ch | B × Q |
| 6. Kt × B | P — R5 |
| 7. Kt — B7 | K — B2 |
| 8. K — Kt1 | K — Kt3 |
| 9. Kt — Q5 | Q — R6 |
| 10. Kt — K3 | K — B2 |
| 11. R — B1 | P — Kt3 |
| 12. Kt — Kt4 | P — B4 |
| 13. Kt — K5ch | K — B3 |
| 14. B — Q4 (d) | Resigns |

(a) With the Q "sacrifice" already in view.

(b) The most forcible move, destroying any hopes of a Black combination against his K.

(c) He must give up a third piece for the Q, for if Q R5, the RP goes straight ahead.

(d) Neatly done. The Kt goes to B3 and the R — R1, and then the RP has a clear road.—"Observer."

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| 41044 | 112319 | 14753 | 81585 | 46124 | 79288 | 48955 | 113473 |
| 49596 | 113682 | 39924 | 87377 | 46582 | 95659 | 58001 | 114851 |
| 53584 | 119880 | 40112 | 100103 | 48063 | 108302 | 65916 | 117809 |
| 82944 | 125231 | 53100 | 108725 | 60211 | 116905 | 70124 | 129752 |

Reimbursement of $ 1,920 drawn by Bond No. 64967

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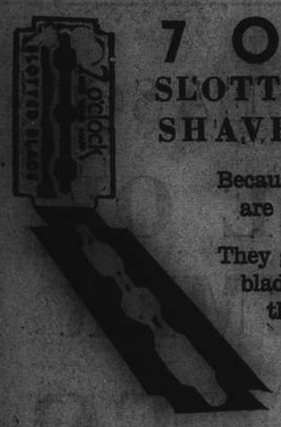

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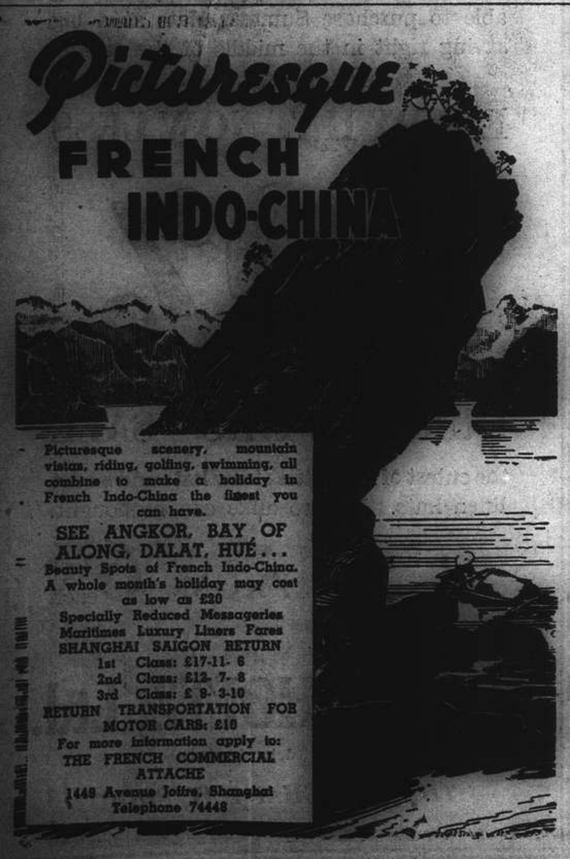

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*Announcements in this column $5 per insertion including insertions in the "North-China Herald."*

## ENGAGEMENT

SKINN-SAUNDERS.—The engagement is announced of ALFRED HUGH STANTON SKINN, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Skinn of Hongkong, and ENID, daughter of the late Mr. N. T. Saunders and Mrs. N. T. Saunders, Shanghai. -855

## MARRIAGES

TIPPIN-BARCLAY.—On June 29, 1939, at St. Wilfreds, Aberford, England, by the Rev. Father David Parker, O.S.B., LUCY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Barclay of Buckie, Banffshire, Scotland, to RICHARD JAMES, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Tippin of Shanghai. -852

SHKAPSKY-SEREJNIKOFF.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Serejnikoff announce the marriage of their daughter NADIA, on July 14, 1939, at Dairen, to ALEXANDER, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Shkapsky. At home Shanghai after August 1. -849

## DEATH

ANDERSON.—On Saturday, July 15, 1939, at her residence, 70 Talbot Place, Tifeng Road, ALICE, aged 35 years, the dearly-beloved wife of Mr. James Graham Anderson and mother of Emily Anderson. A requiem-mass will be held at St. Aloysius Church, 734 Kiaochow Road, tomorrow, Monday, July 17, 1939, to be followed by interment at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5 p.m.

## CARD

Mrs. P. HARRS and Messrs. G. and H. ABBASS tender sincere thanks to their friends for expressions of sympathy received and for the floral tributes sent during their recent bereavement.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

## THE ROYAL VISIT

BY SMITHSONIAN

Looking back on the Royal tour, what have been its results? The chief result has been upon the Canadian public and not upon the American. It has given Canada a new sense of unity. French-speaking Canadians from Quebec, foreign-born Canadians of the Middle West, the very English Canadians of British Columbia were united in their feeling towards the King and Queen of Canada. Even those Canadians most distrustful of the Imperial connection had to admit that from the purely narrow viewpoint of the Canadian nation the King and Queen had done a good job and had proved an asset.

This new feeling of the usefulness of the Crown from the purely domestic Canadian point of view cannot altogether be dissociated from the feeling towards the Crown as the symbol of unity among the various nations of the Empire. Some of the "anti-royalist" prejudice formerly felt in the United States, owing to old-fashioned methods of teaching history and the feeling that anything which did not exist in America must *ipso facto* be undemocratic, had penetrated into Canada. This was swept away at the first view of the King and Queen, and the way was cleared for the realization that the Crown was just as much the symbol of Canadian unity as it was the symbol of the Imperial connection.

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From the point of view of Canada it was very fortunate that some efforts made in America to make the Royal trip a failure were not successful, for if they had been a barrier would have existed between the two English speaking nations of the North American continent. The fact that Americans now share their northern neighbour's view of the King and Queen is a new bond between them. Canadians were pleased with the welcome given in Washington and New York, and they were honoured that the King had crossed the border in a sense as "King of Canada" with the Canadian Prime Minister in attendance and no member of the British Government anywhere in evidence.

* * *

From the point of view of Anglo-American relations the visit will have long-range results, but will make no change in immediate American policy. It is obviously an advantage that the British Crown should be popular and helps to create a more friendly sentiment, but sentiment can be kept in watertight compartments and not allowed to international business. The result of the visit on American opinion might be looked at in this way. Everybody is influenced in their feeling for some foreign country by the individual members of that country who are known to them personally.

If they have met with kindness from the nationals of any country they will probably like that country; if they have met with coldness they will consider all members of the country similar and feel unfriendly towards it. Americans now feel that they know personally an extremely attractive and representative British couple, and their affectionate regard for the King and Queen will make them look with kindlier eyes upon the British nation as a whole. But this does not mean that there will be a stampede to recast the neutrality legislation or revise the war-debts, though Senator Byrnes did declare after the King and Queen had visited the Capitol that it was as well the Senate did not meet again that day since the magic of the Queen's eyes and smile might have led to the debt being cancelled.

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In a more general sense the Royal visit emphasized the already existing friendship between the two English speaking nations. The treatment given the event in the German press was proof that this aspect of the trip was of some merit. An effort was made to prove the welcome lacking in sincerity, dignity or tact. The fact that the King and Queen were entertained by negro singers was considered worthy of prime attention while the fact that Vice-President Garner slapped the King on the back was described as one of the indignities which the Royal couple were forced to endure in the land of the Barbarians. The "hot dog" picnic at the President's country home also aroused merriment, one Italian paper explaining that this typical American delicacy was made out of buffalo meat. It was evident that the Germans disliked the visit; if they had not done so they would not have taken such pains to misrepresent it. And if they disliked it they must have been impressed by it.

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Frequently when Britain has to consider the effect of some course of action upon American opinion, all that is open to her is a choice of the particular grounds upon which she would prefer to be criticized. This general observation seemed at first to be true of the Royal visit. If the King and Queen had crossed Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back without any excursion into the United States this "pointed avoidance" would have aroused criticism, and suggestions would undoubtedly have been made that mere politeness required a trip to see the President. Criticism for coldness was probably worse than criticism for overzealous efforts to entrap the United States into some species of alliance, so those responsible wisely decided to risk the latter criticism. At first it was on precisely these lines that the Royal visit was criticized. There was very little evidence of even the forms of politeness which a guest might expect from a host, however unwilling. But, given a choice of evils that form of criticism was undoubtedly the lesser evil. The final result of enthusiastic approval, and the routing of all critics, was therefore extremely gratifying.

* * *

There are still some Americans who suspect that the only reason why the King and Queen went to Canada was in order that he might visit the United States and try to obtain some political advantage; there are even some English commentators who have appeared disappointed that an opportunity was not taken during the King's presence to make one of the strong anti-dictator statements which have been frequent in the past. But these are in the minority. The majority look upon the King and Queen's visit as the visit of good neighbours, and having seen them at close quarters and under close scrutiny have decided that they are better neighbours than they had imagined.

## *Wisdom from the Weeklies*

**Speeding up Armaments** We said a few months ago, says "Time and Tide," with certain knowledge of the real progress then being made in armaments production, that by June there would be an aircraft output of more than 600 machines a month. It is heartening to record that our prophecy was an under-estimate. During the last few months the whole process of aircraft production has been so accelerated that today it has reached a monthly total of more than 800. Within another two or three months it will be well over 1,000. By the end of the year, we learn on high authority, the factories will be producing not much less than 1,600 machines a month—a colossal and encouraging output. When Russia joins the Peace Front, we—meaning the anti-aggression Powers—will actually have a numerical advantage in the air. There will be available, in fact, an immediate and devastating counter-blow to the Axis exploitation of the "lightning stroke," since in any case our machines are of better quality. But this must not absolve the Air Ministry from its task of building up rapidly as many first-line machines as possible, many more operational squadrons, and still more factories. The parallel progress of air rearmament and production in anti-aircraft guns was revealed by Mr. Burgin to a meeting of Conservative M.P's. who recommended a public statement. This would certainly make for reassurance, both at home and abroad.

* * *

**Undesirable Foreigners** There are two sorts of aliens allowed into Great Britain; the desirable and undesirable, observes "Truth." There is nobody who does not wish the desirable ones to be helped to the utmost of our power, with the sole proviso that, in the process, our own people should not be penalized. There should be nobody who does not wish that undesirable aliens should be dealt with ruthlessly, because they constitute a cancer in our midst. Waking itself out of its lethargy, the Home Office—according to the Press—has at last decided, with the design of terminating the scandalous "marriages of convenience," that all registrars of marriages must at once report notices of marriage which appear to have been arranged by aliens for the purpose of acquiring British nationality. This is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. What is wanted is something much more drastic, and that is legislation which shall render invalid, from the point of view of the foreigner acquiring the rights of a British subject, all marriages between foreigners and British subjects which cannot be demonstrated to be bona fide. At the present time a wastrel British subject of the male sex, whether he be white, yellow or black, can, by marriage, confer on the most degraded foreign prostitute the status of a British subject. Now that these women are to be obstructed in contracting "marriages of convenience" in Great Britian, they will find their "husbands" abroad and then come in, unless they are circumvented by the legislation which is advocated above.

* * *

**Believe It or Not** The naval correspondent of "Horse and Hound" writes:—I suppose Evelyn is one of the most veracious of our diarists. Listen to an account of a show he witnessed. He is talking of a man named Richardson, who astonished London by his tricks. "He would," says Evelyn, "devour brimstone on glowing coals, chewing, and finally swallowing them. He melted a beer glass and ate it, and placing a live coal on his tongue put a raw oyster on the coal. Then the coal was blown with bellows until it flamed and sparkled in his mouth, and the oyster gaped and was quite boiled. He melted wax, pitch and sulphur and setting fire to it poured the lighted mixture down his throat. Taking a smoothing iron such as laundresses use he made it red-hot, then drew it across his tongue, and held it in his hands." As a child I was taken to the Crystal Palace to see a show of this description. The trick that impressed me most was that of taking a spoonful of molten lead from a bowl, and pouring it into the mouth. After going through the process of mastication for a few minutes, and making awful grimaces all the time the conjurer spat out a pice of solid lead bearing the marks of his dentures imprinted in it. I told a friend of mine, who is a member of the Magic Circle, and he invited me to his house and performed the same trick, but this time I was behind the scenes. All that is needed is a leaden impression of the teeth, which the performer keeps concealed under his gums or tongue, and a special spoon. This spoon has a hollow handle, wherein is placed mercury. The pot of lead is placed on the fire and melted. The performer then makes great show of scooping up some of the molten metal, but as soon as the spoon descends below the level of the rim of the bowl he permits the mercury to flow from the handle into the bowl of the spoon. The spoon is then shown to the spectators with the mercury (which they take to be molten lead). On returning to the stage the performer raises the spoon to his lips and in doing so lets the quicksilver run back into the handle. Then, after a few minutes, he produces the piece of cold lead with the teeth marks.

* * *

**Balancing the Vegetarian Diet** Discussing vegetarianism, as a subject about which she had received many enquiries, a woman doctor said in the "National." If you take peas and beans and cereals in sufficient amount and variety, remembering that the protein in each is deficient in some essential, but the lack in one is balanced by abundance in another, you can fill your protein requirement. You must, however, take in a large bulk of food of a nature rather unsuited to the human digestive apparatus. An iron stomach accommodates itself to abnormal quantities of food, and the individual does not suffer, and may even gain by the liberal intake of those vitamins and salts that exist side by side with vegetable proteins. But for the weaker or even average digestion it is far kinder to balance a more moderate vegetable intake with milk, eggs and cheese—and where no scruples prevail, the addition of fish and meat makes for still greater digestive comfort and efficiency. Vegetarians fill their other needs readily as cereals are rich in concentrated carbohydrate, and are frequently cooked with fat and sugar, all of which foods yield abundant energy; while the minerals and vitamins are fully supplied, except for vitamin D, usually provided by exposure to the sun. Now to cost; unfortunately the prime consideration of most of us. And here we must take advantage of lentils, haricot beans and rice, for their protein content. They are cheap, palatable, easy to cook, and if supplemented by milk, eggs and occasional meat, fish or bacon, are a very good foundation. Cheese, too, to supplement a meagre meat allowance is an excellent source of repair material—an ounce of cheese is equal to an ounce of steak in protein value. The supply of minerals and vitamins in a vegetarian diet is not so easy to procure, as salads, most vegetables, and fruits, cannot be considered cheap—though they are certainly cheaper than doctors' bills; but the coarsest root vegetables added to soups and stews, water saved from the boiling of potatoes, and the use of the tough outer leaves of lettuce and cabbage, say, will save you from mineral and vitamin starvation, while at most seasons either oranges, lemons, tomatoes or cooking apples, can be obtained at reasonable cost. Butter, too, can be replaced by margaine, suet or dripping, which will provide variety at little expense.

* * *

**Anglo-Soviet Economics** If the Soviet Union is now, despite Mr. Chamberlain's reluctance, to be linked up with France and Great Britain in a common political front against aggression, it becomes of the first importance to consider how far we can support this political relationship by economic means, observes the "New Statesman and Nation." It is true that Great Britain is already by far the largest market for the exports of the Soviet Union, specially timber. In 1937 nearly one-third of all Soviet exports were consigned to Great Britain, whereas no other country took more than 8 per cent. But, as against this, Great Britain accounted for less than 15 per cent. of Soviet imports. Canada and Australia, to which the Soviet Union exports hardly at all directly, accounted for another 6½ per cent; and the payments made for imports in London by Soviet authorities came much nearer to balancing the exports than the published totals suggest. Nevertheless, the amount of trade between Great Britain and the Soviet Union is not very great; and it would be of widest advantage in relation to the new political alignments if it could be considerably increased. This would cement the unity embodied in the pact against aggression, and would make a rupture far harder to bring about on some secondary difference of policy. What, then, could be done to increase the total of Anglo-Russian trade? Timber and timber products accounted, on the average of 1935-7, for a quarter of the total value of Soviet exports, and petroleum products refined, for another 11 per cent. Next in importance were undressed furs (6 per cent.), wheat (5½ per cent. on the average, but nearly 11 per cent. of the total in 1937), and flax and tow together and cotton goods (each about 4½ per cent.). Of these products wheat export is highly variable, and can be large only when the harvest is exceptionally good; for Russia's rapidly rising population consumes nearly all the normal supply. Cotton goods are obviously out of the running, and the market for flax is not capable of much expansion. Timber and to a smaller extent petroleum products are obviously the crucial commodities, if we are proposing to increase our intake of Soviet goods. The timber market, however, is regulated by a powerful international cartel; and for political reasons it would not be easy to take more Russian timber, except perhaps as part of a special bargain, without increasing our imports from elsewhere. Finally, petroleum products raise the complication that we do not want to divert orders from the United States, and that we do want to buy Rumanian petrol in order to check German imports from that source. Nevertheless, petroleum products are obviously suitable for a deal with the Soviet Union, both because we need to store greatly increased quantities and because there are plenty of other things we must buy from the United States, specially in connection with rearmament.

## *THE WEATHER*

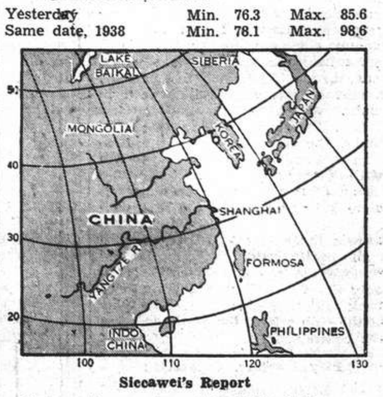
Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yesterday | Min. | 76.0 | Max. | 84.5 |
| Same date, 1938 | Min. | 80.0 | Max. | 99.5 |

Rainfall nil.

Temperature at Siccawei:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yesterday | Min. | 76.3 | Max. | 85.6 |
| Same date, 1938 | Min. | 78.1 | Max. | 98.6 |




**Siccawei's Report**

State on the morning of the 14th:—High pressures steady over Japan. Low and rather unsteady over China. The typhoon near north-east. Formosa is advancing north-westward. South-easterly winds along the Coast. Fine and hot weather in North China: overcast with showers to the south of the Yangtze.

State on the morning of the 15th:—Overcast weather. Fresh east-south-easterly wind. Pressure rather normal and steady. The typhoon is nearing the Foochow Coast north-west to west-north-westward.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy weather with fresh south-easterly winds around Shantung. Cloudy getting overcast with easterly squalls and some showers over our regions and the Eastern Sea, owing to the typhoon crossing Chekiang north-westward or north-north-westward. Low area to the east of the Philippines. Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre at 2 p.m., within 120 miles, latitude 28, longitude 119, direction north-west or north-north-west, intensity: unknown.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

TO THE EUROPEAN EMIGRANTS ASSOCIATED HOSPITAL FUND

| | |
|---|---|
| Franz Weiss | $50.00 |
| Anonymous | 500.00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. M. Neumann | 100.00 |
| Arnhold Trading Co. | 50.00 |

## IN PARENTHESIS

**In Stock**

"Have you any real turtle soup, waiter? I've never tested it."

"In that case, sir, we have some."

• • •

**Strictly Confidential**

A liking for lipstick's
A matter of taste,
But a hug is just energy
Going to waist.

• • •

**Quarrels**

"Why on the earth don't the nations of Europe live together like one big family?"

"Ah, but they do!"

• • •

**Innocents**

"Police courts are very sceptical about unprovoked attacks."

They should read the international news.

• • •

**Off Form**

Golf courses, declares a psychologist, have ruined many a temper. But just think what tempers have done to golf course.

• • •

**In Shanghai**

"There must be no loosening of ties," says a local politician. Tightening of belts, however, is expected to go on as before.

• • •

**Suitable**

"It will be generally admitted, I think, that Irishmen make good broadcasters," says a speaker. Pat suits the "Mike."

• • •

**Memory**

A resident of Shanghai has just celebrated his hundredth birthday. It is said that he can even remember when things were what they were.

• • •

**Nothing Lost**

A lawyer's office was recently broken into. The intruder, however, managed to get away without losing anything.

• • •

**No Excuse**

We are told that, on an average, five hundred people who cannot read or write get married every year. Still, ignorance is no excuse.

• • •

**No Insomnia**

"If you stick our your chin, and face what is coming to you," advises a psychologist, "you will sleep all the more soundly afterwards." And not even hear the referee count ten.

• • •

**Admiration**

It was stated that in a local club whisky was served in cream jugs at afternoon tea time. Several visitors frankly admitted their admiration for Shanghai cows.

• • •

**Perhaps**

"A man who laughs loudly at old, feeble jokes is probably of low intellect," says a psychologist. Or it may be that his boss has just told his favourite funny story.

• • •

**Consent**

"I don't want my daughter tied to a hopeless idiot for the rest of her life," said the testy father.

"Of course not," agreed the suitor. "Then I suppose I have your consent?"

• • •

**Terrible**

"It is adequate punishment for a small boy to send him up to bed and not allow him to hear the wireless programme," says a writer. But it's awkward when the family radio mechanic has to be hurriedly forgiven because the set has broken down.

• • •

**Nerve Tonic**

When an income-tax official entered his shop and started questioning him, a Yorkshire chemist grabbed him by the coat-collar and threw him out. We must send for a sample bottle of his own particular brand of nerve tonic.

• • •

**Feat of the Tongue**

"Athlete requires £300 to attempt the greatest athletic feat of all times, which will, it is hoped, greatly further the interests of peace in the world."—Advt.

This athlete, an obvious trier,
Deserves some applause for his plan,
Designed, as it is, to bring nigher
The glorification of Man:
But where is the "greatness" accruing
To this of all marvels unsung?
For surely the most that needs doing
Is Holding one's Tongue.

—By F. G. H. Salusbury in the "Daily Herald."

• • •

**Pretty Potatoes**

Full marks to the Potato Marketing Board for having thought of the "Potato Eight"—a troupe of lovely, healthy girls — to advertise our potatoes.

The official who suddenly realized that eight pretty girls would be more appealing—have more oomph, if you like—than eight potatoes, deserves a special award.

As a revered contemporary remarks, this is indeed not unimaginative.

• • •

**Mending a Puncture**

Jack up car and remove wheel, watched by little Albert and whippet.

Ask little Albert to stop whistling through gap in his teeth.

Remove inner tube, nipping fingers in the process.

Command little Albert to stop whistling through gap in his teeth.

Search for foot-pump. Discover that little Albert has lent it to the boy next door for scientific experiments.

Close gap in little Albert's teeth with tyre-lever.

Inflate tube with borrowed pump.

Send little Albert for bowl of water.

Throw ball into road for whippet to get it out of the way.

Placate angry passer-by struck by whippet's ball.

Submerge tube in bowl of water brought by little Albert.

Discover little Albert has brought boiling hot water.

Submerge little Albert.

Discover puncture in tube. Take patch from puncture outfit and apply rubber solution. Allow to dry.

Observe little Albert is sitting on patch.

Apply solution to little Albert. Stick new patch on puncture.

Pop in for quick one while patch is drying.

Pop out to find little Albert and whippet playing tug-of-war with tube.

Repair nine new punctures made by whippet's teeth.

Inflate tube.

Discover tenth puncture made by whippet's teeth.

Inflate little Albert.

**Japanese Areas Opened to Foreigners**

*This map shows the boundaries of the Shanghai area wherein third party nationals will be allowed to travel freely and reside with the permission of the local Japanese Commander.*

*London Letter*

# Tientsin Blockade Forecast

## Japanese Government's Slight Control Over Kwantung Army; Flogging Bill to Come to Vote

By O. M. Green

*(Editor "North-China Daily News," 1911-1930)*

London, June 18.

SEVERAL months ago a leading resident of Tientsin home on leave, told me that the time would come when Great Britain would have to strengthen her defences very considerably at Tientsin, as that was the point where the Japanese Army would turn nastiest when they began to realize the hopelessness of their adventure in China.

Idle as it is to write about Tientsin at three week's distance, there are certain points which may be worth mentioning.

Most significant was the Japanese Government's reply to Sir Robert Craigie's protests that the quarrel at Tientsin is a local affair which must be settled locally. It could not have admitted more plainly that it has little control over the Army in China, least of all the Kwantung Army.

From two different, very well-informed correspondents in northern and central China I have heard today that the Japanese soldiers in China have no money and their officers almost none. I notice in today's cables for the first time allusions to the Japanese demand for the $50,000,000 worth of silver belonging to the Chinese Government and held in the British Concession at Tientsin. The uncontrollable nature of the Japanese "Young Officer" class, their indifference to and ignorance of the realistic facts of Japan's position if she became involved in another war, and their liability to fly out in all directions are factors which cannot be ignored.

**Reply to Japanese Aggression**

It is objected by some—though one can hardly see why—that economic retaliation on Japan is no answer to the blocade of Tientsin though it might be good as a reply to the whole body of Japanese aggression against British interests in China.

There appears no doubt, however, that the British Government are considering economic retaliation very seriously, and a Domei message yesterday from Tokyo betrayed the liveliest fear among Japanese at the report. The Board of Trade, which like all official departments dislikes anything out of the 10 to 4 routine, is making all the difficulties it can. So are certain business people who have been making a great deal of money out of things as they are in China—an unwelcome fact but seemingly beyond dispute.

Another school of thought argues that the blockade is a confession of weakness by the Japanese Army and another of its heavy blunders, which must be giving fits to Japanese diplomats that as there is no trade in Tientsin the blockade does not make things worse than they were already, while the women and children are out of the place; and that our cue is to sit tight and do nothing while the Japanese get themselves more and more into the world's bad books, particularly America's.

From this the confusion of thought which is typical of any question connected with the war, the Gods alone can foretell the outcome.

But if the Japanese expect Great Britain to "act with sincerity and cooperate," in other words help her to squash those immorally irrepressible Chinese, she is making a very big mistake.

**Publicity Department**

The Government's decision to set up a Foreign Publicity Department at the Foreign Office, which, if war came would at once be converted into a Ministry of Information has caused considerable controversy. There will be no attempt, we are told, to interfere with what the B.B.C. and Press do already, but it will be the new department's business to see that they are well supplied with information.

Wrap it up how you may, this means official propaganda, at any rate to everyone abroad; and to many at home this is anathema. The German and Italian official propaganda have many activities throughout the world; and however much we may claim that "our stories are the true ones "foreigners won't believe it. British newspapers have a high reputation for independence and everyone who has served in Fleet Street knows how seriously they strive for accuracy. Is it not, then, far better to leave the case to them?

On the other hand, I am told privately by one who has a wide circle of friends in Germany that the Nazi insistence on Great Britain's supposed "encirclement" policy is having a serious effect on the German people. Lord Rennell sends an interesting letter to "The Times" to show that there is nothing new in this "bogy of encirclement." Bismarck paraded it in the 'eighties when Lord Rennell was an attaché at our Embassy in Berlin. It was used early in this century to get the big German navy built. Now the Nazis are "trotting" it out again. It always works and my friends tell me that it is drawing all Germans together and converting a people that certainly did not wish to fight last September into one that would.

But the appointment of Lord Perth (formerly it may be recalled Sir Eric Drummond, secretary of the League of Nations) as head of the Information Department is a curious choice. When the Government was finally driven by force of public opinion to create a Ministry of Supply, it appointed, not a man experience in business organization, but a lawyer, Mr. Leslie Burgin. Now for what is essentially a journalist's work, it selects an ex-ambassador whose whole career must dispose him to avoid and baffle publicity. Incidentally Lord Perth's salary will be £3,000 a year. For much less than that, a trained expert on pubicity could have been got.

**To Flog or not to Flog**

Sir Samuel Hoare has given in over his Criminal Justice Bill and will leave the famous flogging clause to a free vote of the House. (This by the way is a notable event for one who is of the Home Secretary's—shall we say?—firmness of disposition). If he gets it through the House of Commons it will only be with the Socialists' help. An amendment to delete that clause, signed by 201 M.P.'s has been tabled, all of them Government supporters, and there are said to be many more on the Government's side who wish to retan the "cat." At the recent conference of Women's Conservative Associations its retention was passed by an overwhelming vote.

The opinion of judges is practically unanimous. The "Daily Telegraph" today quotes a long list of sayings from the Bench, dating back to 1930, all in favour of flogging. One by Sir Reginald Coventry, K.C., presiding at the Worcester Quarter Sessions last January may be quoted as putting the case in a nutshell:—

It has been said that corporal punishment did not cure people. But there would be difficulty in finding an example of any man ever coming back for a second dose. Certain offences can be dealt with only by corporal punishment.

At Liverpool on Thursday, Mr. Justice Croom-Johnson in sentencing a man for a very bad offence against a girl of twelve, regretted that the law did not allow him to order corporal punishment. "If people could see the long list of sexual offences which I have to try," he said, "they would alter their opinion."

An attempt was made in the Standing Committee on the Criminal Justice Bill, to include flogging as punishment for sexual offences against women and children, but was defeated. Possibly it may reappear when the Bill comes back to the House. Its omission from the present law, which prescribes the "cat" for living on the earnings of immoral women, is curious and it was both condemned by the Women's Conservative Association.

If Sir Samuel Hoare's clause gets through the Commons, the Lords are practically certain to throw it out.

**International Horse Show**

For the fullest enjoyment of this year's International Horse Show at Olympia one must certainly have known London in the gay 'nineties. I cannot go back earlier than that, though the show which evokes this comment is called "Piccadilly Circus 50 years Ago." To the younger generation regarding anything Victorian with kindly toleration, it is merely an amusing museum piece. To us older ones it evokes innumerable happy memories tinged with inevitable sadness.

By the way the cleavage between past and present is in nothing better shown than that our juniors nowadays literally cannot understand some of the terms of common objects of last century. As a child I could easily visualize a "whisky" or a "curricle" though I had never seen them. (A curricle could only be balanced by the groom sitting behind; there are said to be only two left in England). But so completely has the motor triumphed, that our juniors seem quite unable to grasp what is meant by a dog-cart, phaeton, victoria, governess car and tandem.

To return to Olympia, the picture of the old Piccadilly Circus has been well done. There is Eros, with the bronze basin only raised one step above the pavement—the present base of four or five steps has ruined the proportions of the whole piece—and the flower women round it, with a naval officer in full uniform (rather a slip, that) buying flowers. There are Life Guards walking out with servant girls (it used to be said that they charged 5s. an afternoon for doing so) and "pearly kings" and all the old vehicles from the "Vivid" coach which took one on trips to Hampton Court, to the aforementioned curricle. The climax is a horse-drawn fire-engine, dashing on to the accompaniment of that unearthly blood-curdling "Oy" by the firemen at which every vehicle within hearing scuttled madly out of the way.

I grieve to see that the City of London Corporation is about to give up the last of its horses. It used to have 100 but now has only 32. These are used to draw its dustcarts, and they are to be replaced by motor-vehicles.

A dustcart does not suggest anything picturesque but the great dray-horses which pull them are the handsomest beasts in London, and the pride their drivers take in them, as shown in their glossy rounded sides and shining harness, extends to the dustcart. Whatever it may contain, it looks neat and clean without. I meet these carts every morning in Stamford Street on my way to Fleet Street, and there is nothing all day long so well worth looking at. Also they are a link with that easy-going London of which I have been writing.

It is said that horse-drawn vehicles delay the traffic. This is bosh. The average speed of any vehicle in the City is about five miles an hour. But the motorists regard all horse with peculiar venom, and they have got the upper hand of the City Corporation. One would have thought better of that august body.

# Inauguration of Amoy City Government

## Hongs and Shops Ordered to Decorate Premises

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Kulangsu, July 3.

For two days the citizens of Amoy have been jubilant with staged rejoicings, organized by the Japanese. During one whole day all shops and hongs were closed, being ordered to be decorated for the festive occasion: the inauguration of a Municipal Government for the city. The Peace Maintenance Association is said to have controlled the city during the past year, but that Association has now been dissolved and a reorganization has taken place. The men appointed to the new Government for the most part remain the same, but more sonorous titles have been given to their offices. That, indeed, is about the most that has been done.

Bureaux existed before, controlled by Japanese heads, and these have now been incorporated into a so-called governing body under a mayor. The former Chairman of the Peace Maintenance Association, Mr. Lee Soon-hain, has now the honour to be called Mayor. He was a local lawyer in the old days, went to Hongkong when the Japanese came, and then returned to take the position of Chairman of the Peace Association when the previous chairman departed without sending "p.p.c." cards to his colleagues owing to his resignation, twice tendered, not being accepted.

**Three Offices Held**

What strikes one on reading the list of appointees is not the number of positions that are left vacant; some of these may be filled by Japanese, but the number of dual and even treble positions that are being filled by one man. For example the new Mayor is head of the City, head of the Court, and head of the Police Department. Great difficulty must have been experienced in procuring names to fill all these political sinecures. Many Europeans in Kulangsu received invitations to attend the festive functions. Few went. All invitations were carefully numbered and were not transferrable. Each number was carefully checked, too, at the entrance. In the morning a gathering was held at the Chungshan Park, followed by lunch at noon.

In the afternoon games were held and in the evening a torch light procession paraded through the city ending with fireworks at the Park. Quite a grand display that dazzled the eyes. The streets were full of soldiers, school children, Japanese ladies and gentlemen, not to mention Formosans, gaily waving their national flag and multi-coloured lights, each vieing the other with enthusiasm. But the pavements were almost empty of those thousands of spectators who used to crowd them during such scenes in the Chinese régime. Sadness hovered there; joy was with the participants only.

In Kulangsu taxes have been increased 20 per cent. to satisfy the Japanese demands for new Japanese and Formosan members of the police force. The Japanese demand that an assistant police officer and ten additional policemen must be added at once.

# Danzig a Part Of Poland

## For Greater Portion of 1,000 Years Integrally United With Homeland

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

For nearly 1,000 years, since first mentioned in the chronicles of history (10th century) until present time, Danzig has belonged to Poland, with the exception of the years 1308—1454, 1795—1807 and 1815-1919. The first Danzig inhabitants were Slavs, the majority being Poles. In 1308 the Knights of the Teutonic Order, brought to Poland by one of the Polish princelings, having gained possession of Danzig by subterfuge, destroyed the town and slaughtered about 10,000 unarmed citizens, later to be replaced by German colonists.

In 1454, following Poland's victory over the Teutonic Knights, in which she was greatly assisted by the inhabitants of Danzig, the town reverted to Poland. As a reward for their loyalty and help in the war, the Polish King granted the town the privileges of a Free City.

During the next 340 years of close contact between Danzig and Poland, Danzig conducted the maritime trade of the Polish Republic. During this period Danzig's prosperity grew very rapidly. It became, after Amsterdam, the second largest port in Europe. Danzig always was most loyal and deeply attached to Poland. Forcibly annexed by Prussia in 1795, despite the armed opposition put up by the people, Danzig declined to the status of a small garrison town in Prussia of secondary importance from which the Polish element was evacuated by force, its place being taken by Germans.

During the periods of separation from Poland the turnover of the port of Danzig declined considerably prior to the Great War, this turnover was about two millions tons. After being incorporated into the Polish Customs system, i.e. on the restoration of contact with its natural economic background, Poland, the port's turnover commenced to grow very rapidly and for the past years this was 7,200,000 tons.

**Country's Natural Seaport**

The territory of the Free City of Danzig, situated at the mouth of the Vistula, the only large Polish river which falls into the sea—being at the same time Poland's most important water way—belongs geographically to Poland.

Danzig, as the only natural river and sea port, is of preeminent importance to Polish economic life. Two fifths of Poland's total maritime trade, which represents 80 per cent. of the whole of her merchandise turnover with foreign countries, passes through Danzig.

The Danzig area is of immeasurable importance to Poland also from the point of view of the safety of Gdynia, Poland's second port on the Baltic, and the defence of the whole maritime frontier of Poland, which is only 104 km. long. In fact, Gdynia is situated only a few kilometres distant from the boundaries of the Free City of Danzig's territory.

For the above economic and strategic reasons Poland cannot permit the Danzig area to become part of Germany. It must be pointed out that, as port, Danzig can exist and thrive only if it has Poland as an economic background.

Emphasis should be given to the fact that the joint total turnover of all the German ports of the Baltic, twelve in number, is practicaly as much as the joint turnover of Gdynia and Danzig, approximately 16,500,000 tons per annum.

**Desire to Dominate Poland**

Germany's real reasons for demanding possession of Danzig are as follows:

Germany's propensity to menace Poland on the Baltic, which is equivalent to cutting her off from the sea.

To make Poland's access to the sea dependent on Germany, thereby making whole of Poland's economic life dependent on Germany.

By aiming at a complete economic and military subordination to deprive Poland of freedom of economic among the political systems of Europe, which would mean that Germany would obtain such a hold over Poland as to subordinate Poland's population of 35,000,000 to the German political system. This would be equivalent to a hegemony of the Germany.

The direct consequences of such a revolution in the relation of poitical forces in Europe would actualy mean the loss of political freedom by the Baltic and Balkan states in view of the geographical and political key situation of Poland.

In this way, Germany will extend its supremacy on a population of 180 millions.

**Value Recognized 200 Years Ago**

From the above it is evident that the Danzig problem cannot be considered either from the point of view of the number of residents in the Free City, nor by the size of its territory. This was clearly understood by Frederick the Great King of Prussia, when in his political testament he inscribed the words: *"Quiconque possedera l'embouchure de la Vistule et Danzig sera plus maitre de la Pologne que celui qui la gouverne."*—Whoever possesses the estuary of the Vistula and Danzig will be more master of Poland than those who govern her.

By not agreeing to the annexation of Danzig by Germany, Poland is defending her political and economic independence, thereby opposing the establishment of German hegemony in Europe.

The continued separation of Danzig from Germany and its retention within the boundaries of her customs and economic system will be defended by Poland by all available means, nor will she allow herself to be pushed back from the Baltic.

# Typhoon Wreaks Havoc To Wusih Property

Wusih, July 13.

The worst typhoon in the writer's 33 years of residency visited Wusih yesterday, beginning about noon, and rapidly reaching its climax in the late afternoon. The electric light service was soon out of commission, owing to blown down wires, and the city is still without electricity.

The small private compound of the Superintendent of St. Andrew's would seem to have been in the exact path of the storm, as eight large trees were completely uprooted and and blown over, half of a small bamboo grove was laid flat, and considerable damage in the way of torn off gutters was done. The other two compounds of the American Church Mission suffered comparatively little damage, and the Baptist Mission outside the city, to the north is reported to have sustained only the loss of some fences, while no news has come in of the Methodist compound outside the South Gate, but had the damage there been serious one would have heard it.

The local newspaper has not yet been delivered, several hours past its time, owing probably to the absence of electricity.

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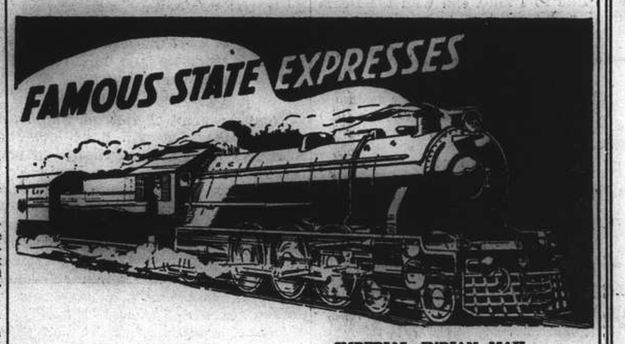


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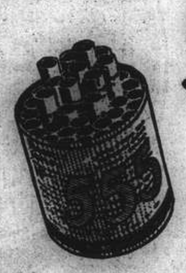

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## FROM DAY TO DAY

MADAME Boissevain and Miss Boissevain of the Netherlands Consul-General, left yesterday in the ss. Nagasaki Maru for a short stay in Japan.

BY order of the Chinese National Government, Mr. Yang I-chu has been appointed Commissioner of Finance of the Anhwei Provincial Government. He succeeds Mr. N. C. Chang, who has been relieved of his post, says a Chungking Chinese report to the "Sin Wan Pao."

THE American President Lines Ltd., state that on the night of July 14, they received the following radio message from Capt. C. Jokstad of the ss. President Pierce:—"Rescued Chinese adrift on piece of bamboo at 4 p.m., in Latitude 23.40, Longitude 118.000." No further details available.

THE Latvian Minister to Holland, M. Krievins who is simultaneously accredited to Germany, in an interview granted to the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" on Friday again emphasized Latvia's firm determination to remain neutral in a possible European conflict. Assertions that Latvia is to be guaranteed by certain Powers, have been clearly and definitely rejected by Latvia.

THREE evaluation committees, one for commodities, another for landed property, and a third for bonds and company debentures, have been formed by the Joint Reserve Board of the Shanghai Chinese Bankers Association, says a report to the "Shun Pao." A Wei Wah Reserve Investigation Board has also been formed and authorised to issue Wei Wah certificates to mortgagors up to 70 per cent of the total value of the security submitted, the report states.

THE programme for the brass band concert to be given in Jessfield Park, today, July 16, from 3.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. (weather permitting) is as follows:—

Overture "Leonore" ..... Beethoven
Dance "Old Tapestry" ..... Borgnetti
Valse "Reguina" ..... Alford
Selection "The French Maid" ..... Slaughter
Suite "Looking Upward" ..... Squire
Clarinet Solo
"Air de Concert" ..... Bergson
Selection "Gentleman Joe" ..... Slaughter
Band-Master: Wilfrid W. Sayer.

REACTING to the arrival of heavy shipments of rice from inland areas and owing to a general slackening in transactions in the local rice market, prices for first grade white rice registered a further decline and closed at around $20 yesterday, says the "Sin Wan Pao." With harvest time now drawing near, when large quantities of rice are expected from the Pootung areas, with continued heavy shipments from outports and inland areas, a further steady decline in prices is expected.

A SUM of $1,000,000, collected from the populace of the province, has been sent to General Chiang Kai-shek by General Ma Hung-kuei, Chairman of the Ninghsia Provincial Government, says a Chungking Chinese message to the "Sin Wan Pao." In a wire to General Chiang, the Ninghsia chairman reiterated his firm determination not to lag behind others in offering resistance to the Japanese, and said that the foundation of China's final victory had been laid through two years of resistance, the report states.

THE heir to that apparently determined bachelor, the Marquis of Lothian, the new British Ambassador to the United States, is a boy of sixteen, Peter Francis Walter Kerr, grandson of the late Admiral Lord Walter Kerr. Although he can be the best and most generous of hosts, Lord Lothian knows how to rough it. He once occupied quarters in India next to those of Gandhi, and lived contentedly on native food and in native fashion. Blickling Hall, his beautiful old home in Norfolk, is said to be haunted by the ghost of Anne Boleyn.

THE Pipes and Drums of the 1st Battalion of The Seaforth Highlanders will beat Retreat at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, July 19, on the grass course in front of the members' stand of the Shanghai Race Club weather permitting. The following set will be played:—

Regimental March
Regimental Retreat
I Has a wife o' my Ain
Retreat ..On the Banks of Allan Water
Slow March ..... Harken my Love
March ..... Murray's Welcome
Strathspey
The Market Place of Inverness
Reel ..... The Piper o' Drummond
Reel ..... Cabar Feidh
March Off ..The Campbells' are Coming

ALTHOUGH the Carlisle City Police Force is to be augmented, no policewomen are to be appointed. It was announced at the meeting of the city council that a petition from the local branch of the National Council of Women, urging the appointment of two policewomen had been considered by the Watch Committee, together with a list of crimes in which the services of a woman might be useful, but that the request had been rejected. According to the Town Clerk "There is so little crime in which a woman's services would be helpful in Carlisle, that the committee consider there is no necessity for policewomen at present."

FEAR for her sons in the event of a war which, after hearing the wireless news bulletin recently, she believed inevitable, was stated at a Walthamstow inquest, to have led to the suicide of a Woodford borough councillor's wife. The inquest was on Mrs. Edith Hann (43) of Rose Avenue, South Woodford. The Coroner, recording a verdict that the woman took her life while the balance of her mind was disturbed, said that Mrs. Hann was in a nervous condition, and worried about war and its effect on her two sons. "The news is not always happily expressed on the wireless" he said.

IDENTICAL wires requesting that their members be exempted from the new banking regulations affecting the withdrawal of bank deposits, have been sent to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Chinese National Government by the China Industrial Manufacturers Federation, says the "Sin Wan Pao." The petition requests that member factories be permitted to withdraw funds from banks and not be subjected to the new banking regulations in order that they may be enabled to finance the purchases of raw materials. The ability to obtain an uninterrupted supply of raw materials, the wire points out, is vital to the normal functioning of all industries generally.

# Britain Mans Her Maginot Line

### No Parallel to This Great Effort Since Napoleon; Searchlights and A.A. Guns

Britain, too, now has her Maginot Line, writes Lieut.-Col. T. A. Lowe in the "Daily Mail." Seven divisions of our Territorials have begun the vast task of manning that Line. Battalions of the Royal Engineers, complete with searchlights, and brigades of Royal Artillery, with the latest 3.7-in. anti-aircraft guns, are moving into their war stations, and from Land's End to John o' Groats the country is being "covered" by a defensive force ready for action at any moment.

Units are serving for a month at a time and will relieve each other in manning the line night and day continuously, until sufficient men of the new Militia have been trained to take over the responsibility in the autumn.

Not since the Napoleonic wars, when the Martello towers were manned by volunteers, has there been any parallel to this great effort in British history. For the purpose of combined exercises with the Royal Air Force the country is divided into zones.

We have aircraft fighting zones, in which there are no guns but in which large numbers of searchlights are required to illuminate the sky for our own fighter aircraft.

**Holding the Target**

We have gun zones, where the searchlights pick up the target and hold it for the A.A. batteries to deal with. These areas are, naturally, avoided by our own aeroplanes where possible.

News of hostile aircraft is received from the watchers and listeners of the Observer Corps at strategic points round the coast. They plot probable courses and pass the information back to the searchlight battalions. Locating instruments then get ready to focus the searchlight beams and pass the intruder on from one zone to another.

An Anti-Aircraft Battalion Royal Engineers (T.A.) is the largest unit in the British Army. At present the strengths average about 50 officers and 1,500 other ranks. A section is commanded by a lieutenant, whose lights may be disposed at intervals of about two miles over fourteen square miles of territory. This is the most responsible subaltern officer's command ever devised, and he cannot look after it efficiently without a car, with which he is provided.

When the Searchlight Battalion is in position on its Maginot Line, it covers hundreds of square miles with its 96 searchlights. The problem of supply and transport must, therefore, be decentralized.

Instead of the quartermaster sending rations, such as meat and groceries, out, the companies themselves send in to headquarters for everything they require, and afterwards they do their own carving into the numerous small joints necessary for the detachments to cook.

**"Queen Bee" Objectives**

The Anti-Aircraft Brigades R.A. (T.A.) are luckier from an administrative point of view than their Royal Engineer colleagues. They, too, are being called up for a month this year, but they will man their war stations for only a fortnight of that time; the remaining two weeks will be spent at a practice camp, where they will shoot with live shell at "Queen Bee" targets.

Nor are they split up in the same manner, as they usually work in sections and even batteries. The gunners have a more comfortable time of it when they are off duty, but they never know when they might have to move from one position to another, so they must always be at hand.

Mobility is one of the main advantages of our new anti-aircraft batteries. After a big shoot they pack up quickly and remove to another position, so that they may live to shoot another day.

The co-ordination between the searchlights and the guns is mostly visual. They are not linked by an intricate telephone or wireless system between one zone and another; this would be unnecessary.

In the outer zones each detachment has its two spotters sweeping the skies with their binoculars. They sit on specially designed chairs, capable of being switched into any position, and if they see an aggressor they shout the news to the sound-locating crew, who are in control of the searchlight's beam.

The beam follows the intruder not by sight but by sound, so it is useless for him to hide behind a cloud in the hope of escaping detection.

The target is dealt with in the gun zone by the 3.7-in. guns, which fire a 22lb. shell and can engage an enemy at 40,000ft.

**When Splinters Fly**

Technically the gun is no longer considered to be the weapon, but rather the means of delivering a weapon—i.e., the shell—as near to the target as possible. When the shell bursts the range is increased by at least another 300 yards as splinters of metal hurl themselves through the air.

The puffs of white smoke which may be seen surrounding a target sometimes, without apparently hitting it, are therefore deceptive; everything depends upon the efficiency of the height-finder and predictor crews. They discover the elevation and bearing to the target-and flash on the information to the guns by electric cables.

On many occasions I have watched our Territorial sappers and gunners at work, and their efficiency is very impressive. Their ranks are full of veterans now who know the game completely. For years they were required to make bricks without straw, but the emergency of September last, when for the first time in history Territorials were called out in advance of the Regular Army, gave them a prestige which they will long retain.

They have proved themselves well worthy to hold Britain's Maginot Line, which is not an affair of dug-outs, wire and concrete, but formed by the fighting aircraft, the searchlights, guns and balloons of the coast and air defences of the country.

Great Britain can now be regarded as a fortress, capable of both active and static defence, but thanks to the mobility of our defence forces we can take the counter-offensive too, should that be necessary.

Surprise attack will be impossible from any quarter when we man our Maginot Line. And the Line will remain manned until fear passes.

# You Can't Fool a Worm

### Strange Creature That Moves Mountains; 1,000,000,000,000 Annually Improve English Soil

SURELY we have dug long enough for a bit, since our backs are aching with the toil of throwing these too-heavy clods up on the trench. Let us stick our spades in the ground and sit down for a bit to watch this fat, pink earthworm that we have turned up, writes C. A. Lyon in the "Sunday Express."

He is one of about a billion who inhabit the soil of this country, and there are few people who understand what wonderful creatures they are. They make agriculture possible, they move mountains, and from our little Europe they have travelled in ships to spread all over the world, even from New York to the Rocky Mountains.

Charles Darwin, the great biologist, had a high opinion of worms. He went so far as to say that it was doubtful whether any other animal had played so important a part in history.

There! Our worm is just wagging into the ground again. He has two ways of getting along. In the soft topsoil he pushes the front part of his body forward like a wedge.

**Quite an Engineer**

Then he pushes his throat apparatus forward into the front part of his body, causing himself to swell up like a balloon, and thus opening up a way in the soil. He then thrusts his front part forward again, and repeats.

This is the way a worm begins his burrow. Painstaking trenches dug by biologists show that the worm goes as much as six feet down in the ground.

He pushes himself through the earth with bristles on his underside. They are so strong that he cannot be picked up against his will without killing him. He is quite an engineer, for this burrow you can see which looks so crude is really lined with hard, smooth "cement" he ejects from his body. A little underground railway. At the end of it is a small chamber where the worm occasionally reposes rolled up with three or four other worms.

When he gets a good way down the worm uses his second boring method. He begins to eat the earth. He sucks it into his mouth. He has neither teeth nor tongue nor jaws. Is it not, then, astonishing that simply by the sucking power of his lips the earthworm will work his way not only through the hardest soils, but through brick walls and even concrete?

How can he do it? By amazing persistence. He has a gizzard. If you were to kill a worm and open up this gizzard you would find it full of sharp stones. The worm sucks a tiny piece of hard soil into his mouth and swallows it. Within his gizzard he grinds and grinds it up between the stones as if in a mill.

If you offer a worm small pieces of glass, or coal, rose-prickles or little beads he will eat them. He wants them as grindstones for his gizzard.

**Walking Laboratory**

Nor is that the end. As well as being a walking grinding mill he is a walking laboratory. The worm makes strong acids within his body. These acids act on small pieces of rock eaten by the worm and break them down into minute fragments. It is literally true that the earthworm dissolves the high mountains into dust.

Of course, it is slow work. Those who have measured it find that a worm eats through his own length of hard soil in 25 hours. But what is the object of it all? Why should the persistent earthworm make these miles of burrows and "eat dirt," as the saying is. Because dirt is his food.

The soil consumed by the worm contains small living animals. It is for this, not at all out of a love of burrowing, that the worm makes his underground passages.

It has been found by experiment that the worm can easily live by eating soil alone. But in practice he has a second food—leaves. The worm spends all day underground, eating soil. But at night he comes to the surface and nibbles at leaves.

He dare not come to the surface in daylight. Not because of the sun, but because the ultra-violet rays are fatal to him. He usually keeps the end of his tail in his burrow so as to find his way back, for he is blind. He drags the leaves very skilfully down into his burrow. Occasionally it is possible to hear a distinct rustle at night as the worms take their food below.

**"Tail as Trawel"**

Periodically the worm comes to the surface to eject the earth he has eaten. He makes a neat "cast," using his tail as a trowel. In this country, as every one knows, the casts are about the size of a sixpence, but in parts of Africa they are so large that the natives bake them and use them as tobacco pipes.

The cast the worm makes is of world importance. It is in simple truth the whole basis of crops. For the earth has been mixed in the worm's body with broken-up leaves. It has been ground to a fine paste. It has been enriched by the acids made inside the worm. It emerges from his body as the richest and most nutritious crop-growing soil.

This is not theory. It was once beautifully demonstrated. Two worms were put in a pan of dry sand eighteen inches across and covered with leaves. In six weeks they had eaten the leaves and some of the sand and left in its place a layer of good soil nearly half an inch thick.

Consider the consequences of the worm's appetite for earth. A worm it has been calculated eats, renews, and aerates about five ounces of soil a year. There are anything from 50,000 to 150,000 worms in an acre of soil, according to the richness of it.

The worms in an acre of good land can bring fifteen tons of new earth or a layer of a fifth of an inch to the surface every year. Darwin calculated on the basis of long research that every year the worms of England and Wales eat and deposit on the surface 320,000,000 tons of soil. This means that they eat the whole top soil of the country several times a century.

Once you learn about the worm many things that were obscure before become clear. Why are many of the stones of Stonehenge buried deep in the ground? Because the worms undermine the stones with their burrows and at the same time continually surround them with new earth.

Why do ancient monuments like Egyptian obelisks and medieval abbeys fall down? Because the worms undermine their foundations. Why are the mountains levelled down and the valleys filled up? Because the worms grind up the earth and rock so fine that it is blown and washed downhill.

**Lives Solitary Life**

When you see the rounded hills of a rich and fertile vale, remember—it is the handiwork of millions of worms. The worm lives a solitary life in his burrow with no communication with other worms and no family life. But he has some intelligence.

If a worm is put in a T-shaped tube and he always gets an electric shock by going along one arm, he will soon remember to use the other nearly every time. If you offer him a leaf and then snatch it away several times he will not try any more. A worm won't be fooled.

The most astonishing thing about the earthworm is the way it has penetrated the whole globe in recent years. The worm, as you see him here in our sadly neglected trench, has his home in Europe. But in the last couple of centuries worm cocoons have been carried about the world accidentally, in shipments of earth.

Worms, probably English, have crawled from New York across to Illinois. British worms are now found as commonly as at home in Northwest India. The earthworm has been exported to the West Indies, Australia and South America.

And so I must end with the Death of a Worm. The worm lives to a good age, even as much as five years, until an unlucky storm floods his burrow.

He can absorb through his skin the oxygen he needs either from air or standing water and oxygen dissolved in it. But new rainwater he can't abear.

He makes his best speed—a foot a minute—to the surface. There he meets the daylight, which contains the ultra-violet rays that are fatal to him. And the worm is found dead on the garden path.

# England Not Home But Germany is

### The Daughter of an Empire Minister, British-born to Be a "Good German"

Elsie Pirow, slim, eighteen-year-old daughter of South Africa's Minister for Defence, has come home; But England is not home to this British-born daughter of an Empire Minister. Germany is. She arrived at Southampton June 5; has travelled 7,000 miles—of her own free will—to work with peasant girls in a Bavarian labour camp. She wants to share the "training for woman-hood" that is compulsory for every German girl, says a reporter of the "Daily Express."

She smudged a handkerchief across her lips as we talked aboard the ship, the German Adolph Woermann, grimaced at the lipstick stain. Critically she regarded her red-enamelled fingernails.

Those will have to go, I am afraid; Make-up is not liked in Germany. I don't mind. I'll give it up gladly.

**"Don't Tempt Me"**

I offered her a cigarette. Slim shoulders shrugged. She shook her flaxen head until her long gold-loop earrings danced.

Don't tempt me, please; I don't smoke much. I am trying to go without it now because I shan't be able to smoke at all soon. Drinks? That is easy. As I have never tasted cocktails I won't miss them.

Then she said: "Please don't misunderstand. I know I was born British, but—oh, can't you see—my father was a boy in Germany, my grandparents on both sides are German. I have heaps of relatives there. At home we speak German, think German."

It has been my dream for as long as I can remember to live as a German girl. I want to stay a year at least, and then maybe I shall know where my heart really lies."

**Had to Explain**

She stopped, breathless—and bit her lip. "Oh, dear, I didn't mean to talk like that," she said, "but I had to explain."

Among Bavaria's mountains Else will look after German children, will wash, bake and scrub, learning all the time to be a good hausfrau.

She may work on the farms, said: "I hope I do, because then maybe I can keep my slacks. Girls in trousers are not liked in Germany now." That seems pity, for she was a trim figure in navy blue slacks, blue-jumpered.

"Everybody tries to frighten me about the food," she said. "I am going to like black bread and cabbage and potatoes and flour soup—and not much else. If I don't, I'll make myself. I hate fancy things, anyway.

"I am going to try my best to be a good German—for a year at least." Farewell, Fraulein Pirow.

## CHURCH SERVICES

**Holy Trinity Cathedral.**—Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel) 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist 10.30 a.m. Sommervell in F. Hymns: 317, 365, 321, 551. Preacher: The Dean. (Choral Eucharist at 10.30 a.m. will be broadcast from Cathedral over XMHC 700 kc., 428.57m.). Evensong and Sermon 6 p.m. Psalm: 46. Lessons: 2 Samuel 7; Matt. 7. Hymns: 163, 261, 167. Preacher: Rev. F. A. Skinner. Bubbling Well Chapel 6 p.m. Preacher: The Dean.

**St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.**—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock.

**Union Church** (International and Interdenominational), 107, Soochow Road (near the British Consulate-General).—Officiating Minister: Rev. C. Wilfred Allan.—10.45, Morning Worship. Preacher, Rev. J. N. L. Bryan, C.E. Chaplain to the British Forces.

**Saint Joseph's Church** (Rue Montauban) Sunday: Masses at 5.15, 6, 7 8 and 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

**Sacred Heart Church** (21 Nanzing Road). Sunday: Masses at 6, 7 and 8 a.m. Benediction at 5 p.m. Weekdays Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

**Saint Peter's Church** (Avenue Dubail) Sunday: Masses at 5.15, 6, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. Benediction at 3.30 and 6.45 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 5.15, 6, 6.45 and 7.30 a.m.

**Our Lady's Church** (694 Baikal Road.) Sunday: Masses at 6.30 and 9 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

**Saint Theresa's Church** (370 Tatung Road. Sunday: Masses at 6.30 and 8 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays. Masses at 6.15 a.m.

**Church of St. Aloysius Gonzaga** (730 Kiaochow Road). Sunday Masses at

**Fourth Marines Church.**—An excellent programme of both services and concert has been arranged for the Fourth Marines Church to be held at the Metropol Theatre Sunday at 10 a.m., in honour of the guest speaker, Chaplain H. E. Rountree of the USS Henderson. Chaplain Rountree has chosen as his sermon for the mornings services, "The New Birth Scientifically Explained." Out 6, 7, 8 and 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 5.30, 6 and 6.30 a.m.
of a rich experience in the field of religion, his message to the Fourth Marines Church, will be of vital importance to all. The entire Fourth Marines Regiment are indeed happy to have him bring this message of the morning, and extend their entire welcome.

**Society of Friends (Quakers)**—A meeting for Worship to which all are welcome will be held at 6 p.m. in room "D," at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., 150 Bubbling Well Road.

**First Church of Christ, Scientist,** Shanghai 1647 Avenue Road. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Life." Sunday School 9.45 a.m. Testimonial Meeting, Wednesday, 6 p.m. Reading Room at the Church open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 10.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Wednesday from 10.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

**Community Church.** — Dr. John Lyon Caughey will preach in Community Church Sunday at 11 a.m. on the subject, "The Cure for Our Anxieties." Mr. R. V. Dent will be at the organ. The Church School will meet in the Church auditorium at 9.45 a.m. At 3 p.m. a Baptismal Service will be held in the Church. At 4 p.m. the International Prayer Meeting Group of Missionaries and Christian Workers will hold their regular monthly meeting in the Church.

**Bethesda Gospel Hall** (International).—729 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai. Gospel Services are held in: German:—on Sundays at 5 to 6 p.m., on Wednesdays Bible Class for Ladies at 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. English:—on Tuesdays Prayer Meeting at 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. Chinese: on Sundays Breaking of Grad Meeting at 10 to 11.30 a.m., on Sundays Gospel Meeting at 2.30 to 3.30 p.m., on Thursdays Prayer Meeting at 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., on Fridays Bible Class at 5.30 to 7 p.m.

**Endeavourers Church.**—Morning service will be held at The Hut, 491 Yu Yuen Road at 10 a.m. The speaker will be Brigadier B. Morris. Mid-week prayer-meeting will be held on Wednesday at 5.30 p.m. in room 305, Missions Building, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

**Shanghai Free Christian Church.**—(Evangelical) 681 Hart Road.—The Services on Sunday will be conducted as follows:—Morning at 11 o'clock by Dr. F. A. Keller. Evening at 6 o'clock by Dr. F. H. Judd. Services during the week: — Monday at 8 p.m. Young People's Meeting. Thursday afternoon at 5.45 Prayer Meeting. Second Advent Testimony Meeting, Tuesday, July 18, 8 p.m. Speaker, Rev. F. A. Skinner.

**"The Hut" 491 Yu Yuen Road**—Children's Service, 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock. Preacher, Mr. W. H. C. Simmonds.

FIELD-Marshal the Duke of Connaught was 89 years of age this year. He is by 23 years the senior Field-Marshal of the Army, his creation as such dating from 1902. His life has been spent in the Army. He has commanded troops at home, in India, Egypt, and the Mediterranean. His war services include the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, when he commanded the Brigade of Guards and was present at the Battles of Mahuta and Tel-el-Kebir. He has also the medal and clasp for the Fenian Raid into Canada in 1870. His Army record is without equal in the history of the British Royal Family for continuous duty and distinguished service.


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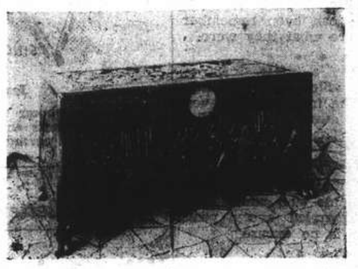

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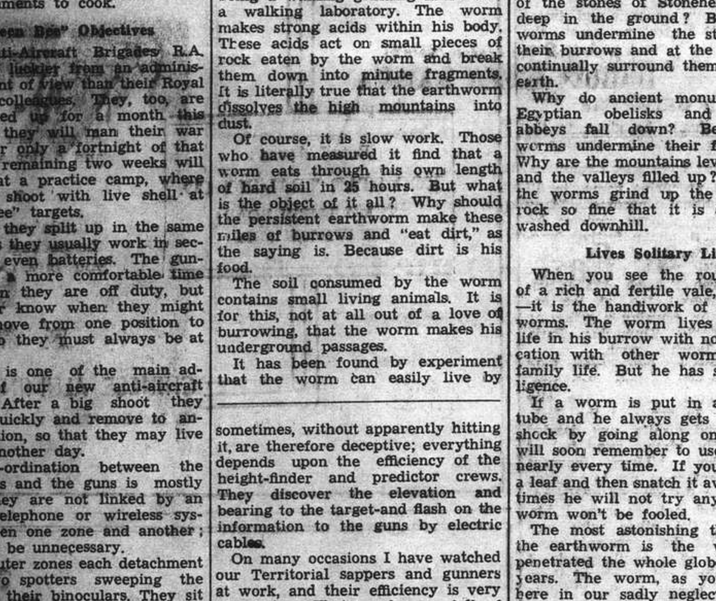


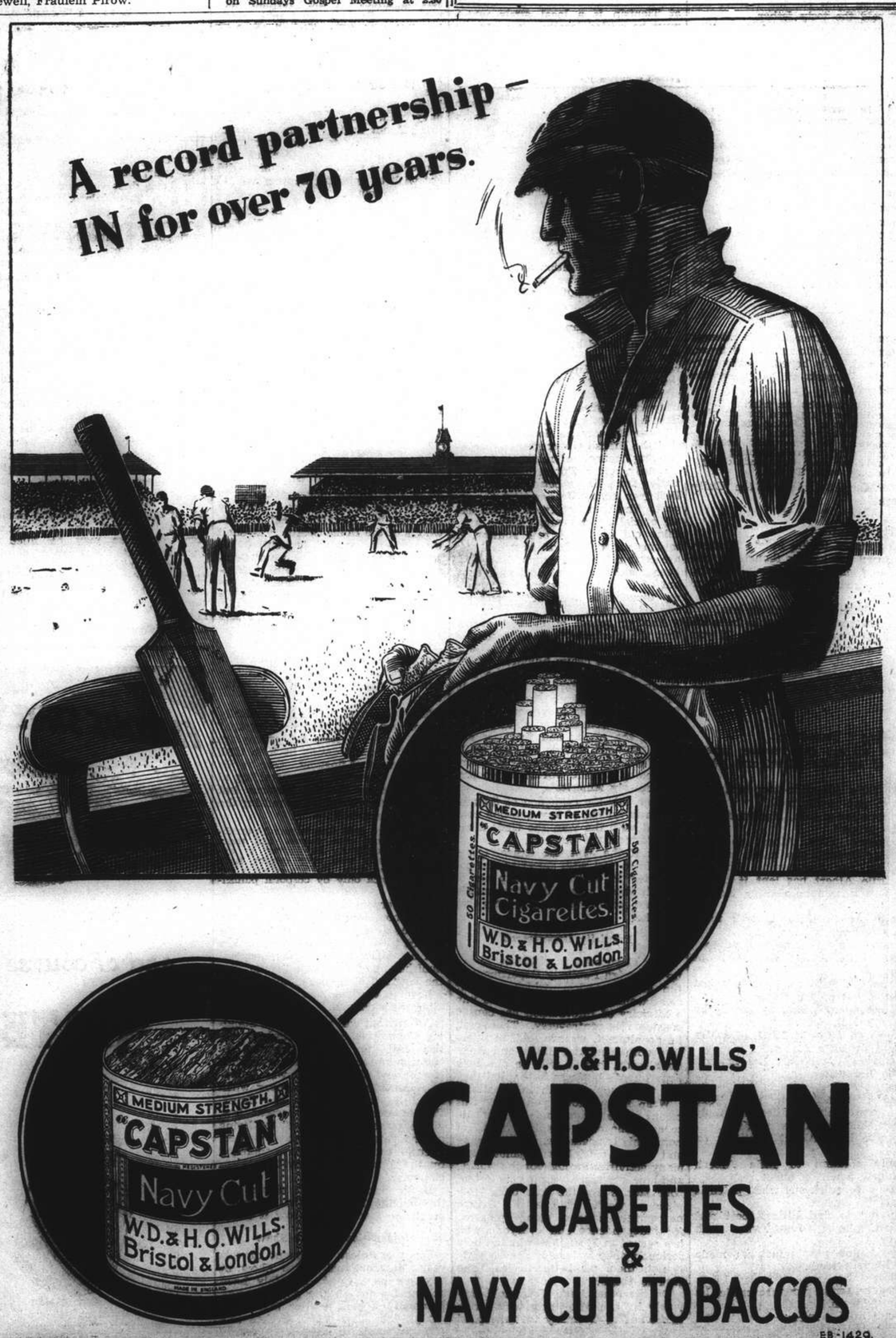

## TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

# N.Y.K. LINE

**Orient-San Francisco Line**
via Honolulu
TAIYO MARU ..... Aug. 7
ASAMA MARU ..... Aug. 14

**Orient-Seattle Line**
via Vancouver
From Kobe
HIKAWA MARU ..... July 18

**Orient-New York Line**
via Los Angeles and Panama
AKAGI MARU (from Kobe) ..... July 22
NARUTO MARU .... Aug. 2

**Japan-Australia Line**
via Hongkong and Manila
From Hongkong
KITANO MARU .... July 29

**European Mail Line**
London, Hamburg and Marseilles via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Aden
KASIMA MARU ..... July 25
HAKONE MARU .... Aug. 8

**Kobe Express Service**
*KATORI MARU .... July 21
KATORI MARU ..... Aug. 4
*Leave at 5 a.m.

**Nagasaki Express Service**
SHANGHAI MARU ... July 17
NAGASAKI MARU ... July 20
SHANGHAI MARU ... July 22
NAGASAKI MARU ... July 25

**Shanghai-Yokohama Service**
HUSIMI MARU ..... July 22
HAKOZAKI MARU .. Aug. 1

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**PASSAGE FARES**
Shanghai to London

| Class | Single | Return |
|---|---|---|
| A | £88 | £154 |
| B | £68 | £119 |
| C | £64 | £112 |

**Sailings to EUROPE and UNITED KINGDOM Ports**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ANTILOCHUS | July 18 | Havre, Liverpool and Bromborough. |
| A | PATROCLUS | July 22 | M'lles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow |
| C | MEMNON | Aug. 5 | M'lles, Casablanca, London, R'dam, H'burg and Glasgow |
| A | ANTENOR | Aug. 19 | M'lles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow |
| | TEUCER | Aug. 19 | Havre, Liverpool and Bromborough. |
| C | AJAX | Sept. 2 | M'lles, Casablanca, London, R'dam, H'burg and Glasgow |

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mv. RHEINLAND Aug. 4 1939. M'lles, A'werp, R'dam, H'burg.

Outward vessels latest movements:

| | | Due Shanghai | |
|---|---|---|---|
| mv. BURGENLAND | Left Singapore | July 11 | July 22 |
| ss. WASGENWALD | From Pacific | | July 22 |
| ss. SAARLAND | Passed Suez | July 7 | Aug. 9 |

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| ms. FORMOSA | Aug. 19 | ms. NINGPO | Aug. 25 |

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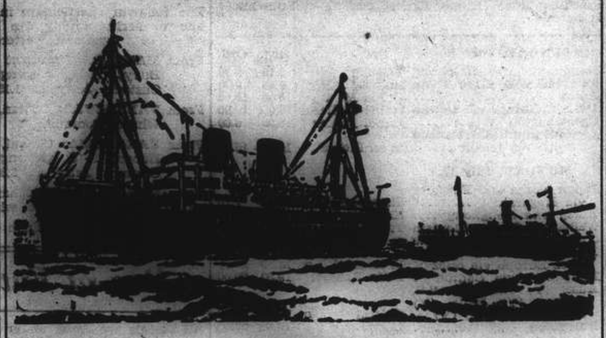

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| July | 19 | *SOUDAN | 6,700 | Sept. | 5 *SOMALI | 7,000 |
| | 12 | CHITRAL | 15,000 | | 12 RAJPUTANA | 17,000 |
| | | | | | 26 RANCHI | 17,000 |
| Aug. | 1 | CORFU | 15,000 | | | |
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| TALMA | — | July 29 |

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| NELLORE | H. C. Stratford | — | Aug. 4 | Aug. 23 |
| TANDA | M. B. Skinner | Aug. 11 | Sept. 2 | Sept. 21 |
| NANKIN | T. J. Mills | Sept. 8 | Sept. 30 | Oct. 19 |

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THE FRENCH MAIL LINER

M.V. FELIX ROUSSEL

is due to arrive from Kobe at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, on Monday, July 17, around noon.
will leave for Marseilles on Tuesday, July 18, at 9 a.m.
Outgoing passengers will embark on the tender "ALEXANDRA" leaving the M.M. Jetty (Quai de France) Tuesday, July 18, at 7.30 a.m.

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*The News of the Week*

Complete and authentic in its statement of facts, not rumours; trenchant and witty in its cartoons and other features, and well illustrated by photographs — the "North-China Herald" is the newspaper to send to the family and friends abroad.

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## TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

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Next departures to Europe:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ss. | Conte Biancamano | Sept. 14 | Naples and Genoa |
| ss. | Conte Verde | Sept. 27 | Venice and Trieste |
| mv. | Victoria | Oct. 12 | Naples and Genoa |

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|---|---|---|
| ss. DAIREN MARU | July 14 | July 16 at 9 a.m. |
| ss. HOTEN MARU | July 17 | July 19 at 9 a.m. |
| ss. TSINGTAO MARU | July 20 | July 22 at 9 a.m. |
| ss. DAIREN MARU | July 23 | July 25 at 9 a.m. |
| ss. HOTEN MARU | July 25 | July 27 at 9 a.m. |
| ss. TSINGTAO MARU | July 28 | July 30 at 9 a.m. |

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ss. GNEISENAU
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She will sail for
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| Empress of Canada | Aug. 6 | Aug. 16 | Duchess of York | Sept. 1 | Sept. 7 |
| Empress of Russia | Aug. 20 | Sept. 9 | Duchess of Bedford | Sept. 15 | Sept. 21 |
| Empress of Japan | Sept. 3 | Sept. 19 | Empress of Britain | Sept. 23 | Sept. 29 |

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Last Tender Leaves Customs Jetty 7 a.m., To-morrow, July 17

ss. PRESIDENT COOLIDGE
Due Shanghai Wednesday, July 19
Passengers Expected at Customs Jetty 4 p.m.
Sailing for HONGKONG and MANILA
Last Tender Leaves Customs Jetty 8.30 a.m. Thursday, July 20
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| ms. ANNA MAERSK .. .. .. .. | Aug. 25 |

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# FROM SHANGHAI FOOTLIGHTS AND FILMS

**"Wuthering Heights"**

*The film version of Emily Brontë's powerful tale is packing the Nanking Theatre daily. Starred are Merle Oberon, Laurence Oliver and David Niven, supported by Flora Robson and Donald Crisp.*

**"Three Loves Has Nancy"**

*Comedy of a high sort is being demonstrated by three players at the Cathay Theatre, Robert Montgomery, Janet Gaynor and Franchot Tone, who have the support of Guy Kibbee and Reginald Owen.*

**"Winner Take All"**

*The romance of a punching cowboy and cute little sports reporter is depicted at the Grand Theatre today—with Gloria Stuart, Tony Martin, Henry Armetta, Slim Summerville and Kane Richmond.*

**"Anything for a Thrill"**

*The Metropol Theatre today is featuring the film version of Peter B. Kyne's novel of newsreel men. Players include Frankie Darro, Kane Richmond, June Johnson, Ann Evers and Horace Murphy.*

## Current Films

GRAND.—"Winner Take All."—Uproarious comedy highlights Papa Gambini's attempt to become a fight promoter with the lodge funds as ante. There is a pretty romance between his punching cowboy and a cute little sports reporter assigned to view things from the women's angle. With Gloria Stuart, Tony Martin, Henry Armetta, Slim Summerville and Kane Richmond. Opens today.

NANKING.—"Wuthering Heights."—Emily Brontë's powerful tale of two wild souls tormented by a passion that burns to ashes when the Girl forgets her vows and the Man weds the woman he despises in order to avenge himself upon the one that he loves. Starring Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier, David Niven, with Flora Robson, Donald Crisp, and Geraldine Fitzgerald.

CATHAY.—"Three Loves Has Nancy." Hilarious complications gather round Nancy's search for her missing bridegroom when that gentleman leaves her "waiting at the church," with two other laddies keen on taking his place. With Janet Gaynor, Robert Montgomery, Franchot Tone, Guy Kibbee, Claire Dodd and Reginald Owen. Reviewed yesterday.

METROPOL.—"Anything for a Thrill."—Peter B. Kyne's best selling story of the men who take their lives in their hands to bring one newsreel. Breathless adventure meets two of their number whose camera work exposes a Czar of the Underworld. With Frankie Darro, Kane Richmond, June Johnson, Ann Evers, Johnstone White and Horace Murphy. Opens today.

ASTOR.—"Three Comrades."—Three comrades and a pretty little fallen aristocrat—who drift from recklessness into love—and from love into magnificent sacrifice. One of the most emotional heart dramas of all times, powerfully produced Starring Robert Taylor, Margaret Sullavan, Franchot Tone and Robert Young.

GOLDEN GATE.—"Kentucky."—A gripping tale of imperious beauties, thoroughbred horses and chivalrous men, set amid scenes of surpassing loveliness and filmed entirely in technicolour. With Loretta Young, Richard Greene and Walter Brennan.

RIALTO.—"Say It in French."—With a bride from Paris and a financee in New York, even Ray Milland has his hands full. All the pungent wit and gay sophistication of its French original, plus 22-carat Broadway setting, lift this into the class of supercomedies. With Ray Milland, Olympe Bradna, Irene Harvey, Janet Beecher and Mary Carlisle.

PARIS.—"Pygmalion."—Superb presentation of Bernard Shaw's hilariously witty comedy of a professor of phonetics who bets he could transform a little gutter snipe into a duchess in six months and won. Made under the supervision of its famous author and acclaimed as "the perfect picture." Starring Leslie Howard, Wendy Hiller, with Wilfred Lawson, Marie Lohr and Scott Sunderland.

UPTOWN.—"Rainbow on the River."—With Bobby Breen. All the throbs, laughs, tears, and warming sentiment that seasoned showmanship can cram into one picture. The wonder boy singer of radio and screen.

## Films Coming

"King of Chinatown."—Racketeers in San Francisco's underworld meet their Waterloo when a young Chinese lady doctor battles them in defence of her aged father and tames the man who has marked him down for destruction. With Anna May Wong, Akim Tamiroff, J. Carrol Naish, Sidney Toler, Philip Ahn and Anthony Quinn. Coming the to CATHAY.

"The Shining Hour."—America's "Dancing Daughter" returns to the kind of role that gave her stardom in this hectic tale of a cabaret queen who marries a farmer and then has to fight the whole countryside for the right to live a normal life with her husband. With Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan, Robert Young, Melvyn Douglas, Fay Bainter and Allyn Joslyn. Coming to thethe NANKING.

"Girls on Probation."—A fast-moving, spectacular, exciting series of brushes between criminals and the law is background for this tale of a girl who was sent to jail for a crime she never committed and hounded after her release on probation. With Jane Bryan, Ronald Reagan, Anthony Averill, Sheila Bromley and Henry O'Neill. Coming to the GRAND.

"Spring Madness."—A gay, glamorous, fast-moving, colourful tale of college love that hits the rocks and then rebounds with hilarious results; the screen version of a highly successful stage play. With Maureen O'Sullivan, Lew Ayres, Ruth Hussey, Burgess Meredith, Ann Morriss and Joyce Compton. Coming to the NANKING.

"On Trial."—Mystery, pathos and stark drama highlight the screen version of Elmer Rice's famous stageplay of the man who killed and fought for the right to pay the penalty for his crime. With Margaret Lindsay, John Litel, Edward Norris, Janet Chapman, James Stephenson, Nedda Harrigan and Larry Williams. Comming to the CATHAY.

"Wife, Husband and Friend."—Gay and unusual story of a couple of would-be songbirds, the "wife" and "husband" of the title, who go on adoring each other—and say it with socks—through all sorts of romantic entanglements. With Loretta Young, Warner Baxter, Binnie Barnes, Cesar Romero, George Barbier, J. Edward Bromberg and Eugene Pallette. Soon at the GRAND.

"King of the Turf."—Heart-warming father and son romance that tells a gripping tale of comradeship and loyalty between man and boy, set against a headlong, pulse-stirring drama of the race track. With Adolphe Menjou, Dolores Costello, Roger Deniel, Alan Dinehart and Walter Abel. Coming to the CATHAY.

"Only Angels Have Wings."—A tiny tropical port at the foot of the mighty Andes is the colourful locale for the thrill-packed saga of the daredevil pioneers who brought aviation to South America. Starring Cary Grant and Jean Arthur, with Thomas Mitchell, Rita Hayworth, and Richard Barthelmess. Coming to the GRAND.

"Flight to Fame."—Crashing aeroplanes that flame earthward after contact with a newly invented "death ray" highlight a swift tale that blends murder, mystery and revenge with an appealing love romance. With Charles Farrell, Jacqueline Wells, Alexander D'Arcy, Jason Robarts, Frederick Burton and Reed Howes. Coming to the CATHAY.

"Arrest Bulldog Drummond."—Scotland Yard locks up Drummond to keep him out of the mystery surrounding the theft of an amazing new machine of war. Thrills and romance follow his dramatic escapes and pursuit of the criminals. With John Howard, Heather Angel, Reginald Denny, H. B. Warner and E. E. Clive. Soon at the GRAND.

## To Dine and Dance

ARCADIA GARDEN.—Russian cuisine. Ermoll's orchestra, Floorshow directed by Valin.

CASANOVA.—Apollo's Gauchos. Seroff and Manjelei.

CATHAY HOTEL LOUNGE.—Morning and afternoon tea and cocktails.

CATHAY RESTAURANT.—8th floor. Luncheon and dinner.

D. D.'s NIGHT CLUB.—Russian and foreign style cuisine. Teddy and Ferry Guzza.

DEL MONTE.—Cabaret. Alabido's orchestra. Floorshow—Three Largos, and Nick and Nora.

FARREN'S.—Bert Nik, Chervonnaya, Billis Dago and Kassakova.

GAIETY.—Night club. Bob and his five Bandstars. Russian and foreign cuisine.

HUNGARIA.—Continental cuisine. Stella Szirmay's orchestra.

JESSFELD NIGHT CLUB. — Boder, Stern, Dutch and Fodor.

JIMMY'S.—American style meals at all hours.

L'EVENTAIL. — Cabaret. Floorshow. Neumann's orchestra.

MASKEE.—Night club. Jones, Winner, Mike and Ignatieff entertaining.

METROPOLE HOTEL.—Grill and dining rooms for business tiffins and other occasions.

PALACE HOTEL.—Tea lounge, snack counter and grill room. Music during tiffin, tea, and dinner by Ullstein's orchestra.

PARK HOTEL.—Dancing nightly. Sunday tea dance. Itkis orchestra. Floor show.

PELICAN.—Night club and restaurant. Dinner and dancing every evening. Geza and Gino, Bocharoff and Schlittner, Duo Palotai.

ROVERE'S COTTAGE.—French and Italian cuisine.

**Greer Garson**

*Star of "Goodbye Mr. Chips" who will make pictures in Hollywood.*

# Reminiscences of The Cinema

### Griffith's "The Birth of a Nation" the Beginning; Today, "Snow White"

In the days when Irene Castle was a film star in these not-so-far-off days, the cinema had just begun to be important. Irene Castle was playing in films like "Patria" and "Sylvia of the Secret Service." David Wark Griffith had started it all with "The Birth of a Nation" and "Intolerance," and the stars of the moment were Mary Pickford and Charlie Chaplin, writes Seton Margrave in the "Daily Mail."

The star system had just begun, and picture palaces were new and wonderful. Charles Ray was making good in "The Clodhopper," Norma and Constance Talmadge were doing well, Gloria Swanson had just risen above being a Mack Sennett bathing beauty, Theda Bara was giving us the verb "to vamp," Lon Chaney was in "The Miracle Man," and a young lad called Tom Mix looked as if he might amount to something.

By 1922 Lillian and Dorothy Gish had appeared in "Orphans of the Storm," Ernest Torrence and Richard Barthelmess had leapt to fame in "Tol'able David," and a new star has arisen in Rudolph Valentino in "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."

Harold Lloyd enjoyed immense success with "Grandma's Boy" and Lon Chaney had the hit of his life in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," Douglas Fairbanks showed his great film, "The Thief of Bagdad," at Drury Lane; Marion Davies made her best picture in "Little Old New York," and Cecil Blount de Mille his biggest in "The Ten Commandments."

By 1925 the silent film had grown up, Charlie Chaplin's "The Gold Rush" being the film of the year.

Emil Jannings was held to be the greatest actor in the world after "The Last Laugh" and "Variety." Ramon Novarro was a sensation in "Ben Hur," and Ronald Colman in "Beau Geste."

**Talking Pictures**

But a revolution was coming to the cinema. Pictures began to talk with Al Jolson in "The Singing Fool." With lovely pictures like "Broadway Melody" and "Rio Rita" and the spectacular "Hell's Angels," introducing Jean Harlow, in 1930, they swept the world.

Between 1930 and 1934, when Norma Shearer played in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," we had such great pictures as "Min and Bill," with Marie Dressler and Wallace Beery; "Grand Hotel," with its all-star cast, headed by Greta Garbo; "Cavalcade," with Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard; "The Private Life of Henry VIII.," with Charles Laughton; "The House of Rothschild," with George Arliss; "The Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy; and the oft-revived "Dinner at Eight."

And, from the past five years, I like to remember "Mutiny on the Bounty," "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," "The Citadel," and, most of all, "Snow White."

## Veteran Performer

The management of Farrens feel fortunate that they have secured the services of Bert Nik and his one-man show, having enticed him to stop over in Shanghai for some time, while en route to Australia. Nik was enthusiastically received last night, as on Friday, when he opened his engagement. His personality holds audiences without any perceptible effort.

Berta Chervonnaya, dancing to gypsy music continues to appeal, while contrasting, is the classical work of Kassakova done daintily and suitably costumed. Billie Dago, the boy prodigy on the accordeon, works well with the orchestra, as well as in his solo efforts.

## "Moonlight and Roses"

Encourged by the fine reception of his "Hot Pretzels" novelty number during the past week, Bob, leader of the dance band at the Gaiety Night Club, commencing tonight will present another novelty arrangement to the music of a song of yesteryear—"Moonlight and Roses." Bob has a small but versatile and able orchestra, with the ace bass player, Pete Wood as one of the outstanding members. The Gaiety is open all night and in addition to the club proper has a comfortable verandah, cooled by natural night breezes.

## At the Del Monte

The Three Largos, who are headlining the entertainment bill at the Del Monte, made a great hit last night with their two items, being encored on each occasion. Nick and Nora, eccentric and character dancers, likewise contribute two numbers nightly and, in spite of their long stay, have never had to repeat a turn except by request. Lila Verni and Lilian Babe do some splendid solos, accompanied by Alabido and his reorganized band.

## Manjelei and Seroff

An appreciative crowd last night at the Casanova Ballroom witnessed the first appearance there of the prima ballerina, Olga Manjelei, and the ballet master, Boris Seroff, who have been engaged for a limited period. The dancing of this team leaves little to be desired and their costumes are of unusual beauty. Music for dancing is furnished by Apollo's Gauchos. The Casanova has only foreign hostesses.

**"The Shining Hour"**

*Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas soon will be starred at the Nanking.*

## Pelican Artistes

Owing to the good reception they received during their first engagement at the Pelican, the Duo Palotai have been secured by the management for a short stay again. The Duo are artistes in the real sense of the word, having had splendid success in Budapest and other Continental cities.

Geza and Gino, the two G-men at two pianos, lead the orchestra, composed in addition of Schlittner, violinist, and Bocharoff, percussion instruments. Their melodies are dance-enticing.

Billie Burke surveyed herself in a full-length mirror on the "Zenobia" set at the Hal Roach Studios. Miss Burke looked at the voluminous skirt that projected far beyond the confines of the mirror. She turned sideways and huge bustle effect came into view. She pulled the puffed sleeve into its full glory and then turned to Edward Sutherland, associate producer of the romantic comedy. "Mr. Sutherland, you don't think anyone seeing the picture will mistake me for Mr. Hardy, do you?" she archly inquired.

# Post Office Notices

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

| SUNDAY, July 16. | Per | Reg. | Ord. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hongkong and Haiphong | Taisang | 9.15 | 9.30 |
| Tsingtao Wei. C'foo T'tsin | Hoihow | 9.15 | 9.30 |
| Amoy | Unkai M. 2 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia | Isabel Moller | 10.00 | 16.00 |
| Chinwangtao | Isabel Moller | 15.30 | 16.00 |
| Japan H'lulu U.S.A. Canada Europe via Pacific | Pres. Pierce | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| **MONDAY, July 17.** | | | |
| Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki | Shanghai M. | *19.00 | 7.15 |
| Amoy and Hongkong | Kaying | 8.30 | 9.00 |
| Weihaiwei Chefoo Tientsin | Taksang | 12.30 | 13.00 |
| C'tral America Canal Zone | G. Maersk AZ | — | — |
| Aust. N.Z. S.S. (Y) India Suez Europe via Suez | F. Roussel B | 18.00 | 20.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Felix Roussel | 19.30 | 20.00 |
| Aust. (Y) N.Z. (Y) S.S. Ceylon (Y) India (Y) Suez (Y) Europe (Y) | Chitral C | 18.00 | 20.00 |
| Hangkong | Chitral Y | 19.30 | 20.00 |
| Ningnsien Yungkia etc via Chinhai | Mohlenhof | 19.30 | 20.00 |
| **TUESDAY, July 18.** | | | |
| U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia | Shengking | *20.00 | 8.00 |
| Tsingtao Wei. C'foo T'tsin | Snengking | 7.30 | 8.00 |
| H'kong Canton Aust. N.Z. Europe (Y) | Leverkusen DX | 15.30 | 16.00 |

* The night before.

A Parcel mail for Central America and Canal Zone, closes at 16.00 on 17th.
B Parcel mail for Indo-China, Ceylon, Egypt, E-Soudan, France and other countries, closes at 12.00 on 17th.
C Parcel mail for S.S., Gt. Britain and other countries, closes at 16.00 on 17th.
D Parcel mail for Italy, Holland, Germany and other countries, closes at 12.00 on 17th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
/ Superscribed correspondence.
Z Parcel mail only.

**Air Mails**

Imperial Airways Service per ss. Felix Roussel, on July 17, at 7 p.m. for registered and 8 p.m. for ordinary due Marseilles July 26, London July 27.
Pan American Airways Service per ss. Patroclus, on July 21, at 5 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco August 2.
Air France per ss. Felix Roussel, on July 17, at 7 p.m. for registered and at 8 p.m. for ordinary due Marseilles July 28, London July 29.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Bandoeng-Amsterdam) per steamer to Hongkong.
Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.
Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m.

**Domestic Air Mail**

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 12.00, at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 11.30 a.m.
Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.
Ningsia, Shensi, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.
Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao and Tungshan by the planes on the Chung Hua Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

**Light Train Mail**

Via N.S.R. 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei Offices west and north of Jukao 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai (east of Chenghsien) 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Wuhu, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

**Ocean Mails for Europe and America.**

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
P. Pierce, via Pacific, July 16, due London Aug. 16.
Felix Roussel, via Suez, July 17, due London Aug. 17.
Chitral, via Suez, July 17, due London Aug. 19.

# Weather, Time and Tide

| Sunday, July 16, 1939 (30th day of 5th moon) | SICCAWEI July 14 16.00 | 21.00 | July 15 4.00 | 9.00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer inches | 29.63 | 29.65 | 29.06 | 29.65 |
| at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs) | +0.03 | +0.01 | +0.02 | —0.02 |
| at 32 F. ( " 12 hrs.) | 0.00 | —0.02 | +0.02 | 0.00 |
| Wind (direction) | E | E | E | E |
| " (miles per hour) | 19.9 | 14.9 | 18.1 | 24.9 |
| Temperature (Fahr.) | 80.2° | 77.7° | 79.5° | 81.0° |
| Humidity % | 87 | 92 | 93 | 84 |
| Nebulosity (0 to 10) | 10 | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| Rainfall inches | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | — |

| Siccawei Abridged Report July 14 | Mean 1939 | 24 hrs. variation | 66 years average |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer (mean 4 obs.) | 29.65 | +0.01 | 29.68 |
| Temp. Min. 75.°2 Max. 84.°2 | 79.°7 | —2.°3 | 81.°1 |
| Total rainfall January to 1 midnight before last (inches) | 25.89 | 0.00 | 25.35 |

| Time and Tide | 16/7 | 17/7 | 18/7 | 19/7 | 20/7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises at Shanghai | 4.59 | 5.00 | 5.01 | 5.01 | 5.02 |
| Sun sets at Shanghai | 19.00 | 18.59 | 18.59 | 18.59 | 18.58 |
| Moon rises at Shanghai | 4.10 | 5.17 | 6.26 | 7.35 | 8.42 |
| Moon sets at Shanghai | 18.14 | 19.06 | 19.54 | 20.38 | 21.19 |
| Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18 | 10.45 | 11.13 | 11.40 | 12.08 | 12.47 |
| Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18 | 14.58 | 15.43 | 16.25 | 17.10 | 17.51 |
| H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18 | 11.25 | 12.15 | 13.00 | 13.40 | 14.25 |
| Ht. above LLW. (feet) | — | 11.35 | 11.55 | 11.70 | 11.55 |

# Passenger Lists

### ARRIVALS

**Per Taksang,** July 15, from **Hongkong and Ports:** Mr. B. M. Barry, Miss F. Engler, Mrs. H. M. Chen and inf., Mrs. T. S. Shu, Mr. J. Chow, Mr. Z. S. Tseng, Mr. J. K. Zee, Mr. C. S. You, Mr. K. W. Chung, Mrs. Grindley, Mr. T. G. Hararwala, Mr. M. E. Wahba, Mr. H. K. Lee, Mrs. Liu and inf., Mr. K. S. King, Mr. & Mrs. Sia and inf., Misses Sia, Master Sia, Mr. T. H. Chong.

### DEPARTURES

**Per Shuntien,** July 15, for **Weihaiwei:** Mr. A. Telfer, Mr. B. R. Brown, Mrs. E. Ackerman, Miss D. M. Evans, Mrs. Hamilton's child and nurse, Mrs. B. Talbot and child, Mrs. and Miss J. Edgar, Mrs. Cowan and infant, Mrs. P. D. G. Gain and child, Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Hamilton, Miss O. Gain and nurse, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Doughlin, Mrs. K. E. Newman, Miss D. Hutchins, Miss I. Chieri, C'tesse de Courseulles and inf., Master de courseulles, Mrs. Pleace and inf., Mr. W. H. Taylor, Mr. W. Grant, Mrs. Lowe, for **Chefoo:** Mrs. Douglas and inf., Mr. Sassoon, Mr. Kaibney, Mrs. Wallace and inf., Mrs. Schmied and Miss Schmied, Mr. Najar, Mr. Balish, Mr. Dayan, Mr. Lutfy, for **Tientsin:** Mrs. Cosme and child, Miss Cosme, Mr. Chang, Miss Crosse, Mr. de Poularde, Mr. Loo.

**Per Hoihow,** July 16, for **Tsingtao:** Mr. N. A. Jacobs, Mrs. J. M. Blain, Miss L. Hardt, Mr. A. R. Turner, Miss D. Yu.

# Vessels Discharging

**BURDWAN.** The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burdwan, from London and Ports, bringing Cargo ex steamer Amstelstroom, from Amsterdam and steamer Suecia, from Gothenburg.—This steamer is discharging Cargo at the Hongkew Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" will further be required to send their Representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such Cargo whilst it is being landed. Examination of ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Hongkew Wharf on Wednesday, July 19, at 9 a.m., by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy. All Claims against this steamer must be sent in within fifteen days from date of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be recognized. All risks of Fire etc. at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by the Consignees of the Cargo. Pro. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents. 16-7

**NINGPO.** The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s m.s. Ningpo Captain B. A. Brandt is now discharging all her cargo at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to be exchanged for delivery orders and take immediate delivery of their Goods. All claims against this Vessel must be sent in within ten days after completion of Vessel's discharge, or they will not be recognized. All risk of Fire at the Wharf and Godowns is to be borne by the Consignees of the cargo. Examination of damaged goods will take place at the Wharf on the July 21, 1939, at 9.30 a.m. The Ekman Foreign Agencies Ltd. Hamilton House, 170. Kiangse Road. Tel. 11330. 18-7

# Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening

**From MANILA:** President Pierce, due 12 noon, Buoys 11-12, passengers will arrive at the Customs Jetty at 1.15 p.m.

**From VANCOUVER:** Titan, due 6 a.m., Holt's Wharf, Pootung.

**From YAKOHAMA:** Chitral, with mail, due 12 noon, Buoys 12-13, passengers will arrive at the Customs Jetty at 2.30 p.m.

**From NAGASAKI:** Shanghai Maru, with mail, due 2.30 p.m. Wayside wharf.

**From HONGKONG:** Tsinan, due p.m., French Bund.

# Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

## EUROPE AND STRAITS

**From GDYNIA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Menelaus | 30/5 | 18/7 |
| Eurylochus | 17/6 | 7/8 |
| Perseus | 27/6 | 13/8 |
| Neleus | 15/7 | 31/8 |

**From COPENHAGEN**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Panama | 1/5 | 22/7 |
| India | 3/6 | 13/8 |

**From OSLO**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ningpo | 27/5 | 17/7 |
| Tarn | 20/5 | 21/7 |
| Tricolor | 17/6 | 12/8 |

**From HAMBURG**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Regensburg | 24/6 | 1/8 |
| Augsburg | 10/6 | 4/8 |
| Kulmerland | 15/7 | 30/8 |

**From BREMEN**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Burgenland | 30/5 | 22/7 |
| Oldenburg | 13/6 | 3/8 |
| Ramses | 27/6 | 16/8 |
| Kulmerland | 11/7 | 30/8 |

**From ROTTERDAM**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saarland | 24/6 | 9/8 |
| Scharnhorst | 12/7 | 10/8 |
| Perseus | 5/7 | 13/8 |
| Formosa | 8/7 | 19/8 |

**From ANTWERP**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grootekerk | 22/5 | 19/7 |
| Denbighshire | 27/5 | 22/7 |
| Glenogle | 27/5 | 28/7 |
| Glenbeg | 10/6 | 8/8 |
| Gaasterkerk | 19/6 | 12/8 |
| Glenaffaric | 24/6 | 19/8 |
| Glenapp | 8/7 | 4/9 |

**From GLASGOW**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antenor | 3/6 | 20/7 |
| Ajax | 17/6 | 3/8 |
| Hector | 1/7 | 17/8 |
| Menestheus | 15/7 | 1/9 |

**From LIVERPOOL**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cyclops | 3/6 | 17/7 |
| Mentor | 17/6 | 30/7 |
| Ajax | 24/6 | 3/8 |
| Theseus | 1/7 | 13/8 |
| Teiresias | 15/7 | 2/9 |

**From LONDON**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Husimi M. | 9/6 | 18/7 |
| Canton | 16/6 | 23/7 |
| Hakozaki M. | 23/6 | 31/7 |
| Somali | 24/6 | 6/8 |
| Carthage | 30/6 | 6/8 |
| Suwa M. | 7/7 | 15/8 |
| Glenaffaric | 8/7 | 19/8 |
| Rajputana | 14/7 | 20/8 |

**From MARSEILLES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mar. Joffre | 23/6 | 21/7 |
| P. Doumer | 8/7 | 5/8 |
| Suwa M. | 14/7 | 15/8 |
| Hector | 14/7 | 17/8 |

**From TRIESTE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cortellazzo | 25/5 | 17/7 |
| Fusijama | 20/6 | 12/8 |

**From GENOA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Victoria | 13/7 | 7/8 |
| Ramses | 14/7 | 16/8 |

**From PORT SAID**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Regensburg | 8/7 | 1/8 |
| Augsburg | 29/6 | 4/8 |
| Victoria | 17/7 | 7/8 |
| Glenbeg | 5/7 | 8/8 |
| Gaasterkerk | 11/7 | 12/8 |
| Tricolar | 13/7 | 12/8 |

**From SUEZ**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Denbighshire | 22/6 | 22/7 |
| Eurylochus | 7/7 | 7/8 |
| Saarland | 7/7 | 9/8 |

**From ADEN**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carthage | 16/7 | 6/8 |

**From BOMBAY**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Somali | 17/7 | 6/8 |

**From COLOMBO**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hakozaki M. | 17/7 | 31/7 |
| Oldenburg | 17/7 | 3/8 |

**From CALCUTTA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sirdhana | 1/7 | 24/7 |
| Shirala | 13/7 | 7/8 |

**From SINGAPORE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tegelberg | 15/7 | 22/7 |
| Canton | 14/7 | 23/7 |
| Sirdhana | 13/7 | 24/7 |
| Glenogle | 11/7 | 28/7 |
| India | 16/7 | 13/8 |

**From DJERABAIA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tjisalak | 30/6 | 18/7 |
| Tjinegara | 14/7 | 31/7 |

**From MANILA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tai Ping | 10/7 | 19/7 |
| Glaucus | 14/7 | 20/7 |
| Burgenland | 16/7 | 22/7 |
| Tai Yin | 15/7 | 23/7 |

**From SAIGON**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cortellazzo | 9/7 | 17/7 |
| Mar. Joffre | 14/7 | 21/7 |

**From HONGKONG**

See "China Ports" below.

## AMERICA AND JAPAN

**From NEW YORK**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tai Ping | 31/5 | 19/7 |
| Glaucus | 31/5 | 20/7 |
| Thurland C. | 13/6 | 25/7 |
| M. Maersk | 10/6 | 26/7 |
| Tweedbank | 6/8 | 27/7 |
| Robinhood | 9/6 | 30/7 |
| Lexa Maersk | 24/6 | 7/8 |
| Silverlaurel | 23/6 | 8/8 |
| Tai Ping Yang | 30/6 | 12/8 |
| C. of E'ville | 16/6 | 13/8 |
| Adrastus | 28/6 | 19/8 |
| Irisbank | 6/7 | 24/8 |
| Anna Maersk | 10/7 | 25/8 |
| C. Prince | 11/7 | 26/8 |
| Steel Trader | 10/7 | 6/9 |
| C. of Lille | 17/7 | 14/9 |

**From SAVANNAH**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adrastus | 3/7 | 19/8 |
| Anna Maersk | 15/7 | 25/8 |
| C. Prince | 14/7 | 26/8 |

**From LOS ANGELES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. Coolidge | 26/6 | 19/7 |
| Taiyo M. | 26/6 | 24/7 |
| Thurland C. | 30/6 | 25/7 |
| M. Maersk | 1/7 | 26/7 |
| Pres. Taft | 10/7 | 2/8 |
| Asama M. | 7/7 | 7/8 |
| Lexa Maersk | 15/7 | 7/8 |
| Tai Ping Yang | 17/7 | 12/8 |

**From SAN FRANCISCO**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tweedbank | 30/6 | 27/7 |
| Pres. Taft | 14/7 | 2/8 |
| Silverlaurel | 12/7 | 8/8 |

**From VANCOUVER**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Emp. Canada | 8/7 | 25/7 |
| Talthybius | 12/7 | 6/8 |

**From HONOLULU**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Emp. Canada | 13/7 | 25/7 |
| Asama M. | 15/7 | 7/8 |

**From HONGKONG**

See "China Ports" below.

**From YOKOHAMA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Patroclus | 14/7 | 22/7 |
| Kasima M. | 16/7 | 24/7 |
| Taiyo M. | 17/7 | 24/7 |

**From KOBE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Felix Roussel | 15/7 | 17/7 |
| Soudan | 4/7 | 18/7 |
| P. Coolidge | 16/7 | 19/7 |
| Africa | 28/6 | 20/7 |

**From NAGASAKI**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nagasaki M. | 18/7 | 19/7 |

**From KEELUNG (Formosa)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hukuken M. | 23/7 | 25/7 |

## AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

**From CAPETOWN**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tegelberg | 14/6 | 22/7 |

**From MELBOURNE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tanda | 5/7 | 10/8 |

**From SYDNEY**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tanda | 15/7 | 10/8 |

**From BRISBANE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tanda | 17/7 | 10/8 |

## CHINA PORTS

**From DAIREN**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoten M. | 15/7 | 17/7 |

**From TIENTSIN**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shengking | 13/7 | 17/7 |
| Sinkiang | 16/7 | 19/7 |
| Dahpu | 9/7 | 20/7 |
| Mingsang | 16/7 | 20/7 |
| Taiseunhong | 16/7 | 21/7 |

**From TSINGTAO**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shantung | 18/7 | 20/7 |
| Leesang | 18/7 | 21/7 |

**From HONGKONG**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ningpo | 13/7 | 17/7 |
| Cyclops | 13/7 | 17/7 |
| Husimi M. | 15/7 | 18/7 |
| Menelaus | 13/7 | 18/7 |
| Kwangtung | 14/7 | 18/7 |
| Kalgan | 15/7 | 18/7 |
| Kwaisang | 15/7 | 18/7 |
| Tjisalak | 15/7 | 18/7 |
| Grootekerk | 16/7 | 19/7 |
| Antenor | 16/7 | 20/7 |
| Chaksang | 17/7 | 20/7 |
| Tarn | 6/7 | 21/7 |
| Panama | 30/6 | 22/7 |
| Wingsang | 19/7 | 22/7 |

# Vessels Leaving

## NORTH CHINA COAST

**CHAKSANG July 22.** CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Saturday, July 22. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 22-7

**KWANGTUNG** CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From French Bund on Saturday, July 22, at 3 p.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 22-7

**WINGSANG July 25.** WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Tuesday, July 25. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 25-7

## SOUTH CHINA COAST

**TAISANG July 16.** SWATOW, HONGKONG and HAIPHONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Sunday, July 16, at 11 a.m. "A" and "B" Saloon Accommodation. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 16-7

**KAYING July 17.** AMOY and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Monday, July 17 at 11 a.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 17-7

**FAUSANG July 19.** HONGKONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Wednesday, July 19, at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 19-7

**TSINAN July 20.** AMOY, HONGKONG and HAIPHONG.—From French Bund on Thursday, July 20, at 1 p.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 20-7

**DAHPU July 22.** HONGKONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Saturday, July 22, at 6.30 a.m. For freight apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 21-7

**KALGAN July 22.** SWATOW, HONGKONG, TOURANE, SAIGON and BANGKOK.—From French Bund on Saturday, July 22, at 3 p.m. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 22-7

**MINGSANG** HONGKONG and HAIPHONG.—Sails from Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on Saturday, July 22, at 6.30 a.m. "A" and "B" Saloon

# NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Tsz-ling-se-pao-yu-han-kung-sze — SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1939 — 字林西報有限公司


# Differences Obvious in First Conversation

### Japanese Foreign Minister Receives British Ambassador in Tokyo; Insistence on "Basic" Settlement Made Clear in Long Session

Tokyo, July 15.

ANGLO-JAPANESE conversations for a settlement of the Tientsin dispute ran into difficulties at their opening session today as Mr. Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, and Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador, disagreed sharply on the procedure to be followed at the discussions, Domei understood tonight.

Contending that the situation in Tientsin could be traced to the alleged British failure to recognize the "realities" in East Asia, Mr. Arita was understood to have proposed to the British envoy that the London Government should try to seek a settlement of the issues in the North China port by acting with the intention of co-operating with Japan by taking into account the historical changes that have taken place in this part of the world.

Sir Robert was understood to have countered with the proposition that the individual and definite issues which had given rise to the Tientsin question be first disposed of.

He was said to have declared that the friendly feeling engendered by an amicable settlement of the Tientsin dispute would facilitate the discussion of fundamental principles of British policy.

**"Basic" Questions First**

Mr. Arita, basing himself upon the line of policy adopted by the Government on Thursday, was reported to have insisted that an understanding on basic questions would prepare the ground for the smooth progress of the negotiations. He then was understood to have urged that the conversations should be conducted on the basis of the Japanese views.

Sir Robert was also understood to have outlined the intentions of the British Government and defined the powers entrusted to him by his home Government.

The conversations will be resumed on Monday, the Foreign Office announced this afternoon. Today's session lasted 3½ hours.

"Mr. Hachiro Arita, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador, met this morning at the official residence of the Foreign Minister and held a discussion lasting over three hours on certain general questions forming the background of the situation which has arisen in Tientsin," the Gaimusho communiqué declared.

"The interview was adjourned so as to give time for further consideration and another meeting will take place on Monday July 17," it added.

**Batteries of Cameras**

Sir Robert arrived at Mr. Arita's residence at 8.55 o'clock. Lady Craigie accompanied him on his drive. The British envoy was received by Mr. Kuramatsu Kishi, Secretary to the Foreign Minister.

Sir Robert was "ambushed" by newspaper reporters and photographers in the compound of Mr. Arita's residence. Obligingly he faced a battery of cameras.

The conversation between the Ambassador and Mr. Arita took place without the services of an interpreter. No other official was present.

It was understood that Mr. Arita and Sir Robert exchanged views frankly without making notes of the trend of the discussion.

After some preliminary remarks Mr. Arita is reported to have touched upon the basic question involved in the Tientsin dispute, as well as Japan's national aspiration to construct a new order in East Asia and "resuscitate" China as a really independent state.

The Foreign Minister is said to have voiced the hope that Britain would co-operate with Japan in this endeavour and understand her mission. Newspapers reported that Sir Robert replied in frank terms.

**Gaimusho Conference**

Afterward Mr. Arita called a conference of officials of the Foreign Office and related what had taken place. Future procedure was discussed.

This meeting was attended by Mr. Setsuzo Sawada, former Ambassador to Brazil; Mr. Masaaki Hotta, former Ambassador to Rome; Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Minister-at-large, and Mr. Sho Kurihara, Director of the Bureau of East Asiatic Affairs.

Diplomatic etiquette went by the board in the face of Tokyo's July heat today, as Mr. Arita and Sir Robert carried on negotiations in shirt sleeves. The informal attire adopted by the two principals was revealed by Mr. Arita as he received newspapermen after the session.

"Well, it was hot," the Foreign Minister said, "I had a whisky and soda at the outset, but by the end we both took off our coats. I believe I have said practically all I had to say in those 3½ hours. Now it is the other side's chance to talk. This is a big issue and I am neither pessimistic nor optimistic. We shall see what happens after now."

Mr. Arita said he would spend tomorrow at home since Sir Robert had gone to a villa at Hayama. The British envoy left for the summer resort at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon. He declined to interview the press.—Domei.

(Continued on page 10)

## China Anxious Over Parleys

### Fears That Britain Will Go Far to Meet Japanese Demands Expressed

Chungking, July 15.

How far will Great Britain go in meeting Japanese demands?

This is the question uppermost in the minds of Chinese circles here on the eve of the opening of the Anglo-Japanese conference in Tokyo, developments in connection with which are being watched with close interest and concern.

The fact that Great Britain did not take strong measures in Tientsin, but agreed to negotiate with Tokyo in face of indignities and restrictions, is taken by Chinese to mean that Britain is anxious to minimize the issue through compromise.

All quarters agree that the results of the parley will have far-reaching effects on the Far Eastern situation, particularly on the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

The shifting of negotiations from Tientsin to Tokyo, in the opinion of the Chinese, is not because of Japan's desire for an amicable settlement, but because of her belief that she will be in a position to discuss wider issues with Britian which obviously cannot be done by local officials in Tientsin.

**Reasons for Demonstrations**

Chinese circles discredit the report that the Japanese Government is permitting anti-British demonstrations in Tokyo "just to let the public blow off steam." They ascribe two reasons for the demonstrations:

1. To strengthen Japan's hand in the negotiations.

2. To offset reports abroad that the Tientsin blockade was entirely initiated by the Japanese military authorities.

The Chinese press and public, it is pointed out, have been predicting the failure of the Conference ever since the time the parley was proposed.

It is argued that there are chances for the success of the conference if the parties sincerely aim at a settlement of the Tientsin dispute, and also if both sides possess the spirit of give and take.

Fundamentally, Chinese circles state, Japan does not intend to settle anything at the Tokyo conference "except the complete surrender of Britain, which, if Britain is willing, does not need any Tokyo conference, while if Britain is unwilling, no conference in Tokyo can settle the dispute to the satisfaction of Japan."

Furthermore, Chinese circles point out that the Japanese blockade of Tientsin is, strictly speaking, not an "incident, because preparations for forcing Britain's hand in North China have been made for some time, all blockade arrangements having been completed several months ago.

"The handing over of the four Chinese suspects was merely used as a pretext for starting the campaign."

The Chinese contend that the hope expressed in London, that Japan would not raise wider issues at the Tokyo conference, is doomed to disappointment.

**No Improvement Expected**

There can be no immediate improvement in Anglo-Japanese relations, but in view of the gravity of the European situation it is also unlikely that Britain will permit a drastic deterioration in her relations with Japan.

Chinese circles see no prospects of an immediate improvement in the relations between Britain and Japan for the simple fact that there is at present a frontal clash between their interests in the Far East, particularly in China.

Japan, these circles state, "is doing her utmost to undermine foreign interests and influences in China, where Britain has the largest interests of all Powers, but Britain, who has already suffered much from Japanese discrimination, is unlikely to abandon her tremendous interests, built up after years of painstaking efforts."

Britain is said to have been hitherto most conciliatory in her policy in the Far East.

In the opinion of Chinese quarters, this is partly due to the belief of the British Government that Japan has never really intended to go too far in discriminations against Britain, and that some day this nonsense will cease somewhere, and partly due to the fact that Britain has been so occupied during the past ten years with affairs in Europe and elsewhere that she has been unable to give her undivided attention to the Far East.

Chinese circles contend that so long as this conflict of interests exists, there can be no improvement in Anglo-Japanese relations.—Reuter.

## Germans Abroad Return

Berlin, July 15.

Many German residents in foreign countries are returning to settle down in Germany, official statistics released today revealed. An average of 4,000 Germans per month is the present rate, compared with an average of 2,550 in 1938. The present average is expected to increase within the next few months.—Havas

## *Tokyo Mob Violence Confirmed*

London, July 15.

The Foreign Office is studying the report received this morning from Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, regarding the anti-British demonstrations held in Tokyo yesterday. Official quarters point out that the Ambassador's report confirms the press reports from Tokyo regarding the nature and the violence of the manifestations. —Havas.

# Tokyo Talks to Be Confined to Tientsin Issue

### London Press Not Taking Optimistic View

London, July 15.

It should be known by tomorrow or Monday whether the Tokyo conference will be possible, declares the Diplomatic Correspondent of "The Times" today.

He emphasizes that the British Government will stick fast to their attitude that the talks should be confined to local issues in connection with the Tientsin blockade.

In Whitehall, the correspondent adds, it is taken as perhaps a good sign that the Japanese Cabinet had not openly confirmed semi-official press reports about the list of items on the agenda, "but plans are being prepared against any eventuality."—Reuter.

**Pessimistic Tone**

London, July 13.

London newspaper comments this morning on the forthcoming Anglo-Japanese conversations in Tokyo regarding Tientsin were mostly couched in pessimistic terms.

"The prospects of the Anglo-Japanese conference are not healthy," the "Daily Mail" stated in an editorial. "Moreover, there is a wide divergence of view on the scope of the discussion. The Tientsin affair is a matter for Britain alone. But a revision of her policy in the Far East obviously concerns every other Power with interests in that region. Certainly, Britain is not going to break her word given in the Nine-Power Treaty, despite the Japanese militarists."

The "News-Chronicle" pointed out that "almost all news from the Far East concerns the efforts the Japanese are making to stir up trouble rather than to talk peace".

"It might be wise to take the precaution of evacuating temporarily any Concession which the British are not in a position to defend, while at the same time informing the Japanese that all other possible steps would be taken to preserve British interests in the Far East," the newspaper added.—Havas.

**Change of Policy Urged**

Tokyo, July 15.

A declaration assailing the alleged pro-Nationalist and anti-Japanese policy of Britain was published by leading newspapers in Tokyo and Osaka today.

The statement urged Britain to recognize the "new state of affairs" and to co-operate in the establishment of a new order in East Asia. The statement follows:

"It is very regrettable that since the start of the China hostilities Britain has taken a mistaken view of the just intentions of Japan and has launched pro-Chiang Kai-shek machinations, failing to rectify her attitude up to the present time.

"We are firmly determined definitely to repudiate all manner of obstructions which may be directed against the achievement of the objective of the sacred campaign.

"With the Tokyo conference about to begin we express our hope by this declaration that Britain will change her attitude, adopt a correct view of the new situation and co-operate in the establishment of a new order open-mindedly and in keeping with realities, thus contributing to the peace of the world."

The statement was published by the "Hochi," Tokyo "Nichi-Nichi," Tokyo "Asahi," "Chugai Shogyo," "Osaka Mainichi", Osaka "Asahi", "Yomiuri", "Kokumin" and "Miyako". It was distributed by the Domei Agency.

**British "Stumbling Block"**

A joint resolution accusing Britain of being a "stumbling block" in the path of Japan's efforts to establish a new order in the Orient was adopted yesterday by 19 newspapers in Osaka.

The statement denounced British "cunning and hostile actions against Japan."

The dailies pledged themselves to take united action to encourage the Government and consolidate public opinion.

Britain was accused of giving "political, economic and all other possible assistance to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Japanese action, under the clever guise of protecting her interests in China."—Domei.

## Herr Hitler Cancels Trip to Hungary

London, July 15.

On the grounds that he would be unable to guarantee the Fuehrer's safety, Admiral Nicolas Horthy, the Regent of Hungary, has persuaded Herr Hitler to cancel his projected trip to Hungary next autumn, the "Daily Express" announced this morning.—Havas.

**Scene of Conference to Thrash Out Tientsin Problem**

*History of far-reaching importance with regard to the Far East, and especially as it concerns Japanese and British interests, will be written in this conference room in the Japanese Foreign Vice-Minister's official residence. For it is here that the representatives of Japan and Britain are to gather to talk over quietly the many problems raised by the Japanese blockade of the British concession at Tientsin.*

# French Heritage of Liberty in Rights of Man Avowed

### President and Premier Reaffirm Comity of Peoples in French Empire on Bastille Day

Paris, July 14.

DELIVERING an address on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the fall of The Bastille, the President of France, M. Albert Lebrun, today addressed a message to the people of the French Empire. He emphasized the importance of the French people's victory in 1789, when they won liberty and equality of rights. "Heirs to the civic rights of our ancestors, we recall today the Federation oath taken on July 14, 1790. May this remembrance give us the firm determination to defend our country with all our strength, to maintain and pass on to our children the liberty, equality and intangible rights of man and citizen, and to live together fraternally united in the grand, free, strong and generous community of France. Irrevocably attached to the principles of 1789, France grants all men, without distinction of birth, colour or religion, the right and access to liberty and equality."

"We threaten no one and we dream of no conquest. We desire only peace among all nations," the Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, declared this afternoon in an address commemorating the 150th anniversary of the fall of The Bastille. "We are firmly resolved to devote our efforts to protect peace with that loyalty and spirit of human co-operation which alone can assure the salvation of civilization," he added.

"But any threat or attempt at domination would find us determined to defend French liberties and join our efforts with those of all other nations decided to protect their independence," he concluded.

In the earlier part of his speech, M. Daladier recalled the first days of the French Revolution and the men "who acclaimed the rights of man and citizen, who delivered our land from invasion and our nation from servitude."

He evoked scenes of July 14, 1790, when delegations from all towns and villages in France gathered together in a huge procession through the streets of Paris and took a common oath.

"France then took stock of herself in gathering those of her sons who were ready to defend her. This same nation has remained peacefully-minded ever since. Even at that time, seeing her own union, France dreamt of a federation of all peoples.

"The National Assembly proclaimed there and then our desire never to undertake any war of conquest or to employ force against the liberty of other peoples. Thus, the new France offered peace to the world."

**Invaders Repulsed**

M. Daladier recalled foreign attacks which were then launched against France and the rush of volunteers to the colours.

"From that period began the prodigious epic during which France countered all reverses by new victories and finally carried off the liberty that she had won."

He emphasized that the Revolution's victory over the enemy was the result of a common effort and belonged to all the revolutionaries, who were united by a great and passionate love for their country.

The Premier then emphasized the significance of the military review that was held today and said, "I have asked you for great sacrifices during past months. We have subordinated everything to our national defence needs. We have made an immense effort to save our peace and liberty. We will continue this effort without faltering and with the same tenacity that animated our heroic ancestors.

"Peaceful and strong, free and disciplined, France has remained true to her magnificent history. The former French Federation has become a federation of peoples. It has united in the same community men of all races and religions. It has given them security, prosperity and peace with respect for their traditions and their customs.

"In conclusion, permit me to address France's greetings on this day to all the friendly nations who share our ideals, and to all those who are determined, just as we are, to retain their human dignity and their countries' liberty."—Havas.

**King George Replies**

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Paris, July 15.

President Lebrun today received a reply to his telegram addressed yesterday to King George on the occasion of the big parade. His Majesty declared that the visit of British troops was proof of the close co-operation between the armed forces of the two countries, just as the magnificent reception given them by the French people was a symbol of the deep friendship uniting them. —Reuter.

**Message for King George**

London, July 14.

President Lebrun has sent the following message to King George on the occasion of the big military parade held in Paris today to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the French Revolution.

"The French nation enthusiastically acclaims British Navy, Army and Air Force detachments which have come

(Continued on page 10)

# British Journalist Accused of Spying For Nazi Germany Brought to Court

### Prosecution Shows Copies of Intercepted Letters; Money Sent Through Trading Firm for Information

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, July 14.

Photostatic copies of scores of letters to and from German firms intercepted by the Post Office, and of secret codes, were produced at the Richmond (Surrey) Police Court today during the hearing of a charge under the Official Secrets Act against Mr. Donald Adams, of Richmond, described as a racing journalist.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, of the Intelligence Department of the War Office, was in court.

The Prosecution alleged that, during a visit to Germany, Mr. Adams got into touch with agents of a German espionage organization operating against Britain and from that time was a paid agent of that organization.

On January 20 a packet, sent by air-mail addressed to Karl Raedler & Co., was stopped and opened, and was found to contain a copy of "Infantry Training in War, 1937," a Government publication which, the Prosecution said, would have been of use to a potential enemy.

The Prosecution alleged that other outgoing correspondence intercepted by the Post Office showed that information was being sent to Germany, and that correspondence coming from Germany asked for information and enclosed money.

An offer to meet Nazi air pilots and liner captains, and to collect parcels from them, was also alleged. —Reuter.

## *New Oil Fields Found In British India*

London, July 15.

Extensive oil fields have been discovered at four different places in British India, according to reports received here today.

The exact location of the oil fields has not been revealed so as to prevent land speculations. It is merely stated that the newly discovered oil fields are situated in the state of Jodhpur, in the vicinity of Attock and near Karachi.

According to some estimates, the new oil fields are even richer than the oil fields on the Bahrein islands in the Persian Gulf.—Trans-Ocean.

# R.A.F. Personnel To Be Increased

### Air Secretary Tells Of Enormous Scope In Expansion Plan

London, July 14.

Sir Kingsley Wood, the Secretary of State for Air, today visited the new Rolls Royce factory at Crewe.

Speaking at a luncheon he said that, except in the late stages of the Great War, Britain had never in her history made such great efforts for air defence.

The increase in personnel requirements, together with various measures that had been taken to augment the effectiveness of the Air Force, had made it necessary to submit a supplementary estimate for a further increase of no less than 32,000 officers and men in the strength of the Air Force service, and for the vote of a further substantial sum of £40,000,000. This brought the gross total of the votes for air services to the new high level of £260,000,000 for the year.

**Home Defence Exercises**

Sir Kingsley Wood mentioned that the public would have a further opportunity of witnessing some of the progress of the air defences in the home defence exercises which would take place next month, and went on to refer to the fact that the Royal Air Force was also showing its wings abroad, which would greatly assist the training of the force.

The visit of representative units to France would, he hoped, be followed by other country's present increased rate of production of aircraft to make available a further number of British military machines for friendly countries.—Wireless through Reuter.

**Ambitious Training Flights**

London, July 14.

Royal Air Force experts are busily engaged in drafting plans for the next mass flight of British bombers over France which would take them within sight of the Italian frontier. Over 1,000 men, including 300 pilots and 200 bombers, which are expected to leave some time next week, are to take part in the flight, informed quarters said.

They are to leave British air bases, fly to the French Mediterranean coast and return. The practice cruise will be made more realistic by the carrying of weight equivalent to a full "warload" of bombs. The bombers will probably fly over Paris to provide the French anti-aircraft gunners with useful practice.—United Press.

# President Roosevelt Makes Firm Appeal to Congress

### Present Arms Embargo Encourages Possibility For War; Long Statement by Mr. Cordell Hull

Washington, July 14.

IN a special message to Congress today, President Roosevelt appealed tersely and firmly for the enactment of Neutrality legislation in this session. After referring to the vote of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee postponing action on Neutrality until next session, the Chief Executive said: "It has been abundantly clear to me for some time that, for the cause of peace and in the interest of American neutrality and security, it is highly advisable that Congress take certain much-needed action in this session."

The President forwarded, with his message, a longer statement by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, which stated that the proponents of an arms embargo were urging neutrality, but what might well result was actual unneutrality, the serious consequences of which nobody could predict.

"Those urging that the present embargo will keep the country out of war," declared Mr. Hull, "are misleading the American people to rely upon a false and illogical delusion.

"Continuation of trade in arms after the outbreak of war is clearly recognised as the traditional right of neutrals, subject only to effective blockade and the right of belligerents to treat such commodities as contraband.

"An arms embargo will be illogical, because trade in equally essential war materials could continue. In the present condition of danger, peaceful nations like ours cannot formulate a peace and neutrality policy as though abnormal, critical conditions did not exist.

"At this serious juncture, the entire question, in its possible effect upon the safety and interests of the United States during the coming months, is of the utmost importance."

**Six-Point Programme Reiterated**

Mr. Hull repeated his six-point Neutrality programme as the best that could be devised with a view to keeping the country out of a conflict if one arose.

After reference to the present international anarchy and danger to peace in more than one part of the world, Mr. Hull declared that everyone must realize that the outbreak of a general war would increase the dangers confronting the United States. If there existed any desire to assist or injure particular foreign countries, the United States Government would not have been endeavouring persistently for many years to do its utmost to avoid the outbreak of a general war.

The present arms embargo, he continued, favoured nations which had taken the lead in building up their fighting power, and encouraged a general state of war both in Europe and Asia.

**Small Nations Need Aid**

American refusal to enable small nations particularly to obtain means of self-defence would contribute towards making peace-devoted peoples more helpless.

The embargo meant that if any country were disposed towards conquest, and devoted its energy and resources to establish itself as a superior fighting power, that country might be more tempted to try the fortunes of war if it knew that its less prepared opponents would be shut off from those supplies which, under every rule of international law, they should be able to buy in all neutral countries.

"Countries with limited facilities for the production of arms," Mr. Hull added, "are put in a position of increased dependence, and during peace time would feel compelled to shape their political as well as economic policy to suit the military strength of others.

"Unless a spirit of collaboration characterizes the relations between executive and legislative departments, peace and other vital interests of the country will be inevitably jeopardized."

Before the messages were forwarded to Congress, Mr. Cordell Hull conferred with the President.—Reuter.

## Pittman's Resolution Against Japan

### Senate Committee to Put Special Query to Mr. Hull

Washington, July 14.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate met today to consider the resolution of its Chairman, Senator Key Pittman, empowering the President to place an embargo on the export of materials to any nation infringing the Nine-Power Treaty.

At the end of the meeting, the Committee asked for the opinion of Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, whether the resolution would violate the 1911 Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Japan and the United States.

According to Senator Pittman, the Committee's discussion today was mainly centred on this point.

The resolution specifically aims at cutting off exports of war supplies to Japan, including arms and ammunitions, and implements of war, such as iron, steel, oil, petrol and scrap metals. The resolution is said to have aroused considerable resentment in Japan, where retaliatory measures have been hinted if the proposal should be approved.—Reuter.

## *Latest Exchange*

The closing Interbank selling rates yesterday were as follows:

Sterling 6 1/16d. U.S.$ 12 3/32c.

LONDON METALS AND N.Y. CROSS RATE

London, July 15.

Silver prices remained unchanged in London today, with quotations being fixed as follows:—

| | July 14 | July 15 |
|---|---|---|
| London spot | 16⅞d. | 16⅞d. |
| ,, forward | 16⅝d. | 16⅝d. |
| ,, gold | 148/5½d. | 148/5½d. |
| London/New York: | | |
| One pound U.S.$ | 4.6821 | $4.6818 |
| One U.S. dollar | 51.257d. | 51.262d. |

—Reuter.

## Britons Alleged to Be Spying

### Japanese Army Makes Grave Charges Against Residents In Shansi Province

Tokyo, July 15.

"Some British residents in North China have been engaged in espionage activities to the detriment of the Japanese army," declares a Japanese message received here today from Peiping, which quotes quarters close to the Japanese army in North China." The Japanese authorities in North China, it says, have been very much concerned over the disclosure, "especially in view of the fact that Colonel Spear, British Military Attaché, is now under arrest and is facing an espionage charge."

The message then enumerates several cases of alleged espionage by British subjects.

A British missionary in southern Shansi is said to have reported Japanese army movements to the Chinese at Luan, in south-eastern Shansi. He is reported to have "wandered about railway stations" whenever Japanese forces were about to begin operations.

Another British missionary in Kuwo, south-eastern Shansi, "who was allowed by the Japanese army to shelter Chinese refugees in his church," is also reported to have been engaged in spying.

**Coincidence Noted**

Whenever a certain British resident in Yicheng, south Shansi, made a trip somewhere, the message continues, it was always followed by an attack by a large Chinese force on a Japanese garrison. "Investigations into the matter," it says, "revealed that the Briton in question was in communication with Chinese forces."

Instances are reported to have been disclosed where British missionaries living in the vicinity of Huntung and Linfeng "have been supplying news of the movements of the Japanese forces to the Chinese army at Luan."

A Briton living in Hsiahsien, southwestern Shansi, is alleged to have "exhorted the Chinese people not to receive free medical treatment from the Japanese Pacification Corps."

A Briton is also said to have been spreading a rumour that "in the near future Great Britain, Soviet Russia and other Powers would join in an economic sanction against Japan," and that the "Chinese people should not accept the notes of the Federal Reserve Bank of China as they would become useless."—Reuter.

## Woman M. P. Enters British Government

### Dr. Leslie Burgin Confirmed As Supply Minister

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, July 15.

A woman M.P. has been brought into the Government in a reshuffle of Junior Ministers following the establishment of a Ministry of Supply. She is Miss Florence Horsbrugh, Conservative member for Dundee, who has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health.

The appointment of Dr. Leslie Burgin as head of the Ministry of Supply was approved today by the King, while Colonel J. J. Llewellin was made Parliamentary Secretary to the new Ministry.

With the transfer of Colonel Llewellin, Captain A. U. M. Hudson has been appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty in his place, while Mr. Robert Bernays, a Liberal National member of the Government, succeeds Captain Hudson as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport.

Miss Horsbrugh replaces Mr. Bernays. A member of the British delegation to the League Assembly at Geneva on more than one occasion, she is the first woman to receive office since the formation of the National Government.—Reuter.

## Compulsory Service for Hongkong Britons

### Bill to Be Introduced In Legislature

Hongkong, July 15.

A bill is learned to have been introduced in the Legislative Assembly to make training with local volunteer units compulsory for British subjects.

A Government Ordinance, calling for compulsory service for British and Chinese males between the age of 18 and 55, will be introduced in the Legislative Council on Thursday, is to create a reserve.

The measure is by no means similar to conscription as understood in England and elsewhere, and its measures will only apply to Britons for the time being.

An explanatory statement says that the object of the Compulsory Service Bill is to create a reserve force, which will hardly affect the normal routine of Britons.—Reuter

# Japan Encircling Indo-China

### Dr. Oong Wen-hao Warns France Against Tokyo Aggression

Chungking, July 14.

Dr. Oong Wen-hao, Minister of Economic Affairs, delivered a radio broadcast to France on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the storming of The Bastille, from here today.

In his broadcast, Dr. Oong declared, "it is peculiarly fitting on the anniversary of the French Revolution that one should explain to those who understand the meaning of liberty, equality, and fraternity the necessity of China's resistance.

"Among the nations of the world, one can distinguish two groups, namely, the 'haves' and the 'have nots.' Those who call themselves the latter believe every means of redistribution of wealth and territory is justifiable, even by war.

"Japan, which is an 'outstanding example of this type of country, has grown solely by the conquest of its neighbours and today is not content with the conquest of China.

"Japan's ambition, however, does not limit itself to China alone. The extent of Japan's ambition was indicated by the occupation of the Spratley Islands which was effected for the sole purpose of encircling French Indo-China.

**Threats in Siam and Burma**

"All of Japan's menacing attitude toward France is very clear and the danger is augmented by Japanese machinations in Siam and Burma.

"The Japanese thus wish to surround Indo-China despite French interests and circumvent Singapore despite the naval base there—built by Britain with so much effort.

"What must the other Powers do to meet this threat?

"They must realize first the reality of the Japanese threat both by land and sea and that Japan's ambition cannot be limited except by resistance. Only by a united front against Japan can Asia and the waters that wash her shores be brought to a just peace.

"China is determined to expend every effort in the struggle of resistance. I hope other nations will also understand the necessity of this struggle so that reason may triumph over force," Dr. Oong concluded.—United Press.

# Acrobat Touches Live Wire, Dies

### Bee Ba Bo Restaurant Scene of Tragic Mishap Prior to Evening Show

In an attempt to replace a burnt out bulb which was subsequently to throw light on his acrobatic stunts, P. Shapovaloff, 32 year-old Russian acrobat who for the past few months has been appearing with the Martini troop at the Bee Ba Bo Restaurant at 1937 Yu Yuen Road, came into contact with a live wire being killed instantaneously shortly after 9 p.m. yesterday.

Below stood his comrades helpless whilst hundreds of Chinese who usually stand on the other side of Yu Yuen Road to see as much of the show as they can through the fence, witnessed the desperate attempts that were being made to rescue Shapovaloff.

Bubbling Well Fire Station was informed and fire engines as well as escape equipment were dispatched, whilst the Rescue Van from Central Station also sped to the scene.

The other acrobats of the troupe, however, meanwhile had climbed the same ladder on which Sharpovaloff had stood and succeeded in pulling him from the wire, subsequently lowering him from there.

He was rushed to the Country Hospital, where he was pronounced dead on arrival, and the body was then moved to the Public Mortuary at Kiaochow Road where an inquest will be held.

# U.S. Again Protest Against Bombing

### Two Instances of Damage To Property Cited

Peiping, July 15.

The United States Embassy has handed the Japanese Embassy here the thirteenth and fourteenth protests over Japanese military activities affecting American lives and property during June, it was announced today.

One of the protests made stern representations over the total destruction of the chapel of the American Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Changteh, Hunan, on June 13 by Japanese bombing planes.

The other protest pointed out that a Japanese bomb fell just outside the compound wall of the American Dominican Mission at Kienning, Fukien, on June 25, badly damaging the old Ladies' Mission Home, the new orphanage and other new buildings. Doors were blown off by the bomb, the protest added.—United Press.

# British Soldiers Held In Peiping

Peiping, July 15.

Sergeant Richard Johnson of the British Embassy Guard here and another British soldier were released to the custody of their commanding officer here this afternoon after being detained overnight by the Japanese military police.

The two British soldiers were detained at a Japanese military police post after having allegedly assaulted a Japanese without provocation.—Domei.

# Vice-Admiral Raikes' Appointment Delayed

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, July 15.

The appointment of Vice-Admiral R.H.T. Raikes, Commander of Submarines, to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Max K. Horton as Admiral Commanding the Reserve Fleet, which was to be effective as from July 26, has been postponed, according to an announcement made today by the Admiralty.—Reuter.

# Differences Obvious in First Conversation

(Continued from page 9)

Tokyo, July 15.

Britain must either abandon her anti-Japanese pro-Chiang Kai-shek attitude or find herself regarded as in the first line of anti-Japanese resistance, Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, Japanese Tientsin Garrison Commander, told Japanese newspapermen yesterday, reports reaching here today said.

After a month of the isolation of the British and French Concessions in Tientsin, General Homma said, "the fullest support shown by all the Japanese nation convinced us of the necessity of carrying out our mission until our objective is attained," the Japanese reports said.

Referring to the parleys in Tokyo, General Homma declared that should England limit the agenda to local affairs only, the parleys would come to an abrupt halt, they added.

"Should Britain hesitate to abandon her attitude, she should be regarded as ready to join the first line of anti-Japanese resistance in co-operation with the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

"In that case we will conclude that Britain has decided to abandon all of her interests in China.

"It has been pointed out that the continued anti-Japanese resistance of the Chungking Government is due to the assistance extended by Britain and the Soviet Union. Their support has caused a delay in the establishment of the 'New Order in East Asia' and has forced Japan to pay costly sacrifices," Gen. Homma was reported as having said.

"The increasing sentiment for an early organization of the new unified Central Government must have been well-known to Britons.

"It is possible that all the important towns and ports in China will be placed under the jurisdiction of the projected new Central Government."—United Press.

**British Protests "Groundless"**

Tientsin, July 15.

Protests lodged with the Japanese authorities here by Mr. E. G. Jamieson, British Consul-General, alleging interference by Japanese sentries with the supply of milk to the British Concession, were described as "groundless" by Mr. Shigenori Tashiro, Japanese Consul-General, in a press interview today.

Mr. Tashiro indicated that the British representations would be ignored.

Milk deliveries to the Concession, Mr. Tashiro stated, had not been interfered with since the dispute started last month. Milkmen, he said, had been passed without exception. None of them had been delayed or injured, the Japanese Consul-General said.

Referring to the British allegation that a young Briton had been forced to remove his coat and his shoes at one of the Japanese searching stations, the Japanese Consul-General declared that the searching and questioning of all persons entering or leaving the British concession was being enforced by the Japanese military authorities in "self-defence." The latter, he added, had "no reason" to entertain the representations of third Powers regarding their actions.—Domei.

# Japanese Guard British Firms in Tsingtao

### Chinese Clerks to Report To Police

Tsingtao, July 15.

Japanese marines have been posted outside all British business houses since yesterday evening and a majority of the Chinese clerks of British firms have been asked to report to the police.

The situation, however, remained quiet and the demonstration scheduled to take place today was cancelled.

The British Consulate has been heavily guarded since last evening, when two small bombs were thrown at the Consulate, blowing in two basement windows. The Japanese authorities have been investigating the affair.

Since the Japanese marines have not interfered with the business activities of British firms it is believed that they have been placed to guard them. It is feared, however that the Chinese clerks who have been asked to report to the police may be forced to resign.

The British cruiser Cornwall (9,750 tons), with Rear-Admiral Murray aboard, arrived here this morning. The only other British warship in the harbour is the destroyer Diamond (1,375 tons).—Reuter.

# Death, Poisoning Attended by Police

Within a few minutes of each other, two inert bodies reached the Central Police Station yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 p.m. In the first case, a rickshaw coolie, escorted by a C. P. C., had brought in a Chinese male, who had hired the vehicle at the corner of Fokien and Tientsin Roads where, according to the coolie, he had complained of severe stomach pain. The man was rushed to the Lester Hospital for Chinese, where however, he was declared dead on arrival. In the second case, the victim sufffered from Opium poisoning and doctors attending him at the Lester Hospital, hope to save his life.

## *OBITUARY*

**Dr. Frederick P. Gay**

New Hartford, Conn., July 16.

Dr. Frederick P. Gay, noted pathologist and bacteriologist, died here today at the age of 80 years. He was a member of the John Hopkins Medical Commission to the Philippines in 1899.—United Press.

**Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse**

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, July 15.

Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse, First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King, and former First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, died today at 60 years of age. He served throughout the World War.

He was Rear-Admiral commanding the 3rd Battle Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet between 1927-27; Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy between 1928-32; Vice-Admiral commanding the First Battle Squadron of the Mediterranean Fleet between 1932-34; and Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet between 1935-38.—Reuter.

# British Conscripts Go to Barracks

### Queen Mary Goes to Folkstone to Greet Incoming Recruits

London, July 15.

Thirty-four thousand young men will leave their homes today to undergo six months of compulsory military training in barracks throughout the British Isles as conscription enters actual enforcement for the first time.

In all, there will be 200,000 young Britons enrolled in the Army for periods of six months to learn about military exercises and discipline. Following today's first batch of recruits there will be more groups passing into barracks in the next few weeks.

The initial contingent entering upon military life today will be welcomed at the various barracks by prominent persons. Queen Mary will be at the Folkstone base to greet the recruits in her capacity as Colonel of the Mounted Machine-gun Regiment, while Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, War Secretary, will be at Guildford.

**A. A. Shelters Distributed**

Detailing British preparedness against air attacks, an official communique revealed today that more than 850,000 family shelters have already been distributed. These steel refuges can house more than 5,200,000 persons during air raids.

Furthermore, more than 1,000,000 steel helmets have been distributed to members of passive defence organizations, this number will attain 1,900,000 by the end of this month.

Over 1,100,000 gas masks for civilian volunteers have been stocked by the local authorities, who have also laid in such supplies as 600,000 light and 60,000 heavy oilskin uniforms; 700,000 pairs of rubber boots; 600,000 protective goggles; 207,000,000 sandbags; more than 4,000 tons of decontamination powder; 6,500,000 triangular bandages; 80,000 splints; 12,000,000 safety pins and 8,000 fire pumps. There are also 52,000,000 gas masks for civilians, excluding the reserve stock of the War Ministry.—Havas.

# Austrian Countess Leads Nazi Spies in France

### Remarkable Revelations Made in Paris Press

Paris, July 15.

A beautiful Austrian countess who slipped through the French police to return to Germany was reported today to have been the brains of the German propaganda and espionage organization which the French counter-espionage system is tracking down.

The Paris "Soir" reported that "according to an investigation we made, one of two indicted men was reported to have been placed in contact with the woman who came to Paris especially two weeks ago. This woman is an Austrian countess who came from Berlin and whom one of the men was reported to have introduced into certain circles to which his functions gave him easy access.

"A principal role is reported to have been played by the woman who escaped arrest. She succeeded in leaving France and returned to Germany just as investigators obtained proof of her activities."

The espionage investigation is being directed by the famous Inspector Bonny whose remarkable ability was readily acknowledged by his bitterest enemies during the Stavisky case.—United Press.

**Propaganda Machine in Britain**

London, July 15.

The German propaganda affair in France extended to Great Britain with the arrival here today, according to the "Daily Express," of French counter-espionage agents with documents revealing a huge German propaganda campaign throughout the British Empire. The French agents will transmit these documents to their British colleagues in the counter-espionage service. The "Daily Express" also announced that the British secret service had unmasked a Nazi agent and his wife, who were acting as prominent members of a religious sect.

Home Office officials, concerned over the great number of special correspondents in England for German newspapers, opened an investigation which revealed that the "special correspondents," during their brief stay in this country, were instructed to "obtain useful information."—Havas.

# Irish Woman Aged 77 Sentenced

### Heavy Penalties Given for Bomb Outrages

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, July 14.

Two more sentences of twenty years' imprisonment for offences under the Explosives Act were delivered by the Birmingham Assizes today.

They were passed on Martin Patrick Clarke and Lawrence Denrley.

Three Irish women were also sentenced to five, three and two years' imprisonment respectively. The woman given two years was 77 years of age. The judge expressed regret over having a person of her age to deal with, but said that the public must be protected.—Reuter.

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NANKING PHARMACY, 1045 Bubbling Well

x803

# French Heritage of Liberty in Rights of Man Avowed

(Continued from page 9)

to join the French troops in celebrating France's national day. I am happy to express to your Majesty the entire French nation's feeling of gratitude and my own friendship.

"We have all admired the appearance of the British troops. Paris greets with deep emotion the new companions of glory, who, 20 years after their passage under the Arc de Triomphe symbolize the solidarity and common ideals of our two nations."—Wireless through Reuter.

**Parisians Sleep Quietly**

Paris, July 15.

Parisians enjoyed their most tranquil sleep in months last night after witnessing the imposing Anglo-French Bastille Day military display here yesterday.

The military demonstration included a review of 30,000 crack troops supported by the most modern giant guns of all types, light guns and anti-aircraft guns.

As troops and equipment rumbled through the streets, which were lined by more than 1,000,000 spectators, 400 British and French war planes thundered overhead in the impressive demonstration of Anglo-French solidarity and readiness for war on land, sea or in the air.

Altogether 300 French and 45 British fighting planes saluted the reviewing group while 30,000 French and French Colonial troops, 25,000 mounted cavalry, 28 motorized batteries and 700 armoured cars and tanks participated in the military display.—United Press.

# Cholera Under Control In Hankow

Hankow, July 15.

Japanese and Chinese health authorities today declared themselves confident that the cholera outbreak here had been brought under control with only 15 new cases reported this morning. On July 11, 32 new cases were listed.

Affected by the epidemic have been 279 Chinese, with 167 deaths up to today.—Domei.

# Britons in Kaifeng May Leave

Kaifeng, July 15.

As a result of increasing anti-British agitation among the Chinese people in this area all British residents in Kaifeng will leave here within four days, it was reported today.—Domei.

# Clipper Movements

Manila. July 13.

For the second successive day, weather conditions prevented the departure of the Pan American Airways' Philippine Clipper for Hongkong today. If the trip to Hongkong is cancelled, the Phillipine Clipper would depart for the United States on Monday morning. Airmail for the United States would then close at the Manila Post Office on Sunday night. Other Clipper arrivals were unchanged.—United Press.

# Thetis Underwater Signals Failed

### Search for Submerged Submarine Described At Court of Inquiry

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, July 14.

The underwater signalling apparatus of the Thetis was out of order when she dived.

This fact was revealed by the Attorney-General at today's session of the inquiry into the submarine disaster.

A pilot of the Royal Air Force, Flight-Lieutenant Avent, in describing the search for the submarine, said he saw a buoy and a "long dark shadow" underneath, and, after fixing the position, reported it by wireless.

Efforts were made, he added, by firing Verey lights and by lamp-signalling to attract the attention of a trawler, but without success.

Lt.-Cmdr. Mills, Commander of H.M.S. Brazen, related how they received a message reporting a heavy patch of oil on the surface at 7 a.m. At about 7.50 a.m. he sighted the stern of the Thetis eighteen feet out of water at a distance of three miles.

He started to fire twelve underwater charges, and within about ten minutes Captain Oram and Lieutenant Woods came up. They were followed later by Arnold and Shaw.

He remained close to the submarine, expecting others to escape.—Reuter.

# Khalka River Rejected As Mongol Border

### Moscow Says Japanese Are Fabricating Claims

Moscow, July 14.

Local newspapers today published maps of the Outer Mongolia and Manchoukuo frontier region and charged that the Japanese had no justification for claiming that the Khalka River formed the border. They insisted that the actual border was east of the river.

The maps, reproductions of maps published in China, showed the frontier as clearly east of the river.

The newspapers said that the Japanese claims there were "pure fabrication to justify their provocational and usurpatory actions."—United Press.

**Possible Diversion**

Moscow, July 14.

Soviet quarters, commenting on the hostilities along Mongol-Manchoukuo borders, declared today that they were "not informed" whether the fighting was due to "unimportant frontier disputes" or whether it was "Japanese action taken in agreement with the dictatorships to divert the Soviet Government's attention prior to the conclusion of the tripartite mutual aid pact."

They pointed out, however, that Outer Mongolia is of considerable strategic importance to Soviet Russia. And they emphasized that Russia would certainly defend this Far Eastern republic just as she would her own territory in the event of Japanese action there.—Havas.

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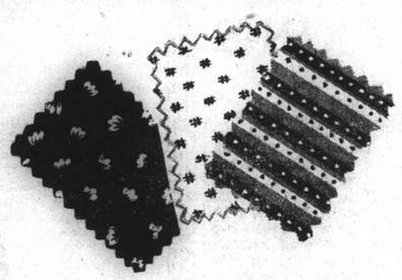

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# Franco-Chinese Chamber Of Commerce Planned

### Trade Facilities Between Nations Expanded

Chungking, July 14.

A Franco-Chinese Chamber of Commerce to place the trade relations of the two countries on a firm basis and promote closer co-operation in the Far East will be formed next month, reliable Chinese and French sources informed the United Press today.

The new organization will be semi-official with both governments participating on an economic basis, these sources said. However, no political matters will be considered. The organization will confine itself to the immediate problem of promoting trade relations between the two countries, these sources asserted.

Informed quarters added that the proposed Chamber of Commerce would make better relations between Indo-China and China possible and assist in carrying out the provisions of the Nanking Agreement. This agreement permitted China to transport munitions and war supplies into the country according to the needs of the Chinese Government.—United Press.

# 8,000 Germans Ordered From South Tyrol

Innsbruck, July 15.

Some 8,000 Germans were ordered by the Italian authorities to leave South Tyrol within three months, it was reliably reported here today. All Germans in the region must evacuate. German property holders were given two years in which to leave and those without property one year, the reports indicated.—United Press.

# Fate of Danzig to Be Sealed in Year

### London Hears Scheme For Anschluss to Be Done in Three Stages

London, July 14.

The fate of Danzig would be definitely settled only in one year's time, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler told Gauleiter Albert Foerster, leader of the Free City's Nazis, Germans back from Berlin declared today.

Solution of the Danzig problem would be attained in three stages, Herr Hitler was also said to have told Herr Foerster.

First, about the time of the September Nuremberg Nazi Congress this year, the Danzig Senate would proclaim that all citizens of the Free City were German although it would not announce any change in the City's legal status.

Secondly, the Senate would announce that the railways and harbour of Danzig would be transferred to German control.

Finally, it would announce a similar transfer of the Customs administrations.

Notification of the three decisions, to be reached within a year, would be sent simultaneously to Berlin and Warsaw, the German persons interviewed today asserted. There would therefore remain only one thing to do—recognize an accomplished fact.—Havas.

**Danzig Evacuates Town**

Danzig, July 14.

The Danzig authorities today evacuated the town of Zoppot, along the Danzig-Polish frontier and residents of that city have been moved here. It is reported that Zoppot itself will be converted into one huge blockhouse.—Havas.

# Third Term Urged for "Roosevelt Ideas"

### Solicitor-General Comments On Next Presidency

San Francico, July 15.

A third term for President Roosevelt's philosophy of government was by Mr. Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor General of the United States, in a speech before the Commonwealth Club here.

He termed President Roosevelt "the greatest natural resource we have. "I am not yet saying he must accept a third term, which he does not want. What I am saying is that we must have a third term of Roosevelt's ideas."—United Press.

## A WOMAN'S CHARM

There is one quality without which no woman can be truly charming no matter how good-looking she may be—one quality which gives a woman a degree of charm even when she has no other claims to attractiveness. . . . And that quality is just air—an air of freshness and daintiness that the House of Millot have spent years and money to achieve the peak of perfection. This year, The House of Millot celebrates its 100th anniversary, 100 years of serving the ladies of the world, perfumes and lotions to enhance their feminine charms. In celebrating this century of progress, "Millot" commemorates this occasion by obtaining the services of the best artists in Paris, to create outstanding and distinguished display stands to be exhibited in the New York World's Fair. The attractiveness of this artistry is a dream come true—fastidious and exquisite—it has caused exclamations of delight from all observers and will live in their memories for years to come.—ADVT.

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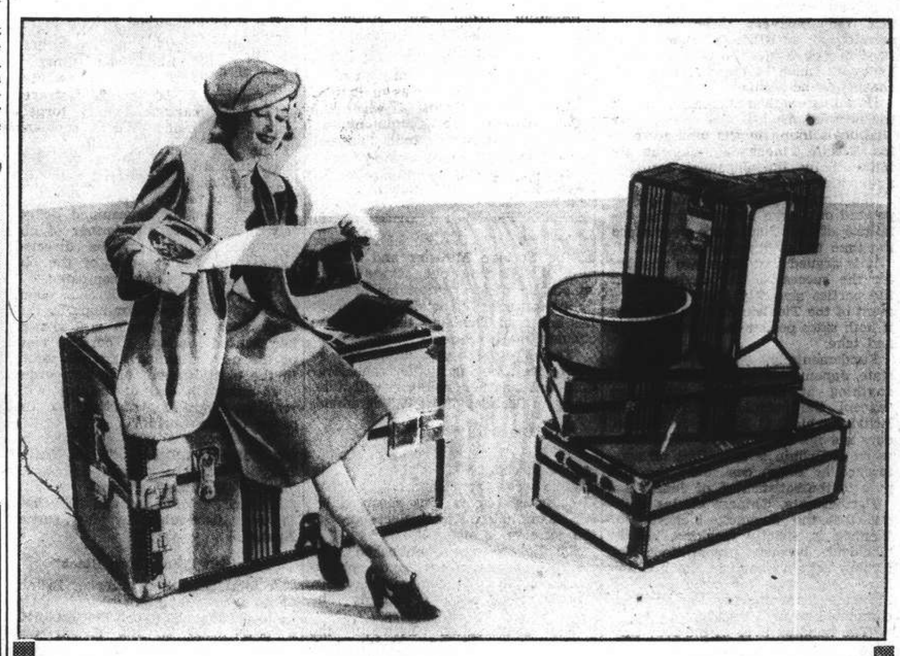

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# Demand Made in Commons for More Financial Aid for China

**Chinese Resistance Vital in Peace Front; Present Credit Funds Not Yet Exhausted**

London, July 14.

If the general opinion of this country were taken, it would be found that there was no country Great Britain would rather help today than China, in the unfortunate position in which she found herself, declared Mr. Robert Morgan, Conservative member for the Stourbridge division of Worcestershire, in the House of Commons today in referring to export credits to China. This was one of several references to the same subject made in the course of a debate following a motion by Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, for the second reading of the Government's Overseas Trade Guarantees Bill, which was carried without a division.

Mr. F. J. Bellenger, Labour member for the Bassetlaw division of Notts, recalled, as an example of how little control the House would have over financing acts of the Board of Trade under the Bill, that he asked Mr. Hudson on July 10 how much sterling guarantee would be given to British trade in an area very vital to British trade interests—China. Mr. Hudson had told him that it was not the practice to state the amount of the Department's commitments in respect of a particular country.

"Imagine my surprise this morning," continued Mr. Bellenger, "to see in clause two of the Bill that it is provided that returns shall be submitted to the House of Commons in due course showing the amounts guaranteed to different countries under the Bill.

"Would it be unreasonable to ask Mr. Hudson to give now the information I sought on Monday, because I have something very critical to say about financing British trade in China by the Overseas Trade Department. We have expended very little money in that area, where presumably we are in sympathy with Democratic interests."

Mr. Bellenger pressed Mr. Hudson to state how much Britain was helping China and how much she was going to assist her under the Bill.

Mr. Robert Morgan asked if credits for only a few hundred thousand sterling had been granted to China, although she had sought millions. Was it that, while the Government might have approved the principle of granting requests by the Chinese Government, amounts were being prevented from being paid owing to the circumlocution of Government offices.

**U.S. Forestalling Britain**

Mr. Morgan said he did not know whether Americans were longer sighted than the British, but it seemed as if they were forestalling Britons in the Chinese market; he referred to trade in goods for reconstruction. He could not think that the Americans would have granted £5,000,000 to China without some idea of getting some of it back.

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Labour member for Derby, said he felt certain that it was in Britain's interest to treat China very generously under the Bill. He urged that China should be brought within the scope of the Bill and be given new credits beyond those at present granted.

The terms of Board of Trade contracts with China, he asserted, should be generous. In no other way under the Bill could Britain so plainly serve vital business interests.

**No Surrender Envisaged**

Japanese militarists, Mr. Noel-Baker continued, had demanded that they should be free to establish what they called their new order in China. Neither the British, French, nor any other Western Power, had any intention of agreeing to Japan's demands.

The Government did not mean to surrender its position. If the resistance of the Chinese armies collapsed, Mr. Noel-Baker said, it would be a very grievous blow not only to British interests in the East but to the whole peace front throughout the world. Therefore, it was in Britain's interest to help China. It was lunacy that Britain, the Dominions and Colonies, and British India took over 40 per cent. of Japan's exports.

If Mr. Hudson treated China very generously, Mr. Noel-Baker proceeded, he might help to defeat the new form of financial aggression the Japanese were trying to carry out against the Chinese dollar.

Money went a long way in China, and £5,000,000 there might produce results for Britain as great as £50,000,000 would produce in Europe.

**Vital Part of Peace Front**

"Let us regard China," he urged, "as a vital part of the peace front, and think not only of the Tientsin trade but the great broad principles for which China is fighting, and on which the Government now claims its foreign policy to be built."

In winding up the debate Mr. Hudson said it was an open secret that, under the £10,000,000 Export Guarantees Act, a portion was allotted to China. It had by no means been absorbed.

There were considerable difficulties in the way of coming to an agreement as to what were China's greatest needs. Negotiations were being continued, and he saw Mr. Quo Tai-chi (the Chinese Ambassador) only yesterday.

Replying to a question whether there was any objection to giving amounts of guarantees to China, Mr. Hudson said there was objection to giving details, as far as any particular country was concerned, with regard to normal commercial transactions, and he thought it was generally agreed that it was undesirable, in case anyone should trace individual transactions.—Reuter.

**Labour Attitude Stated**

London, July 14.

The Bill increasing the guarantee power of the Board of Trade to enable credits totalling £60,000,000 to be given to friendly foreign countries for armament and other purchases in the United Kingdom, was given the second reading in the House of Commons this afternoon without division.

The debate was notable for a declaration by Mr. Frederick L. Pethick-Lawrence, Labour Member for East Edinburgh, who was the spokesman for the Labour Opposition.

Speaking of the figures of expenditure and loans attributable in the last resort to defence needs and policy, he said that they were of fantastic dimensions, but they should not conceal from themselves that they might not yet be at the end. What he was asked was the position of the Opposition in the face of such facts and prospects, and he answered that they were like people living in a house and realizing that those in charge were at last taking steps to make it unlikely that a conflagration would break out. They still thought that if a fire broke out, it would be due to the Government's lack of understanding in the days gone by, and that if it spread, it would be due to the Government's failure to make earlier provision for putting out fires in their earlier stages, but if a fire did threaten to break out, it would no longer be a question of who was to blame, but of getting all hands to assist.

Because they on the Labour benches loved their country, and because they believed in Democracy and liberty not only at home but throughout the world, the Opposition said to the Government: "If ou really are going forward to make provision now to put out a fire should it break out, Wireless through Reuter.

# Japanese to Attack Two More Ports

**Shan-i and Hinghwa Will Be Next; Foreign Nationals Warned to Evacuate**

Requests for the withdrawal of foreign warships and merchant vessels from the harbour of Shan-i in eastern Kwangtung by 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning were sent to third Power diplomatic representatives and Maritime Customs officials by Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Sea Fleet, through Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, yesterday morning.

The notification stated that Japanese naval forces were going to start operations against Shan-i at 7 o'clock on Tuesday, July 18. After that hour the mouth of the harbour would be closed because of military necessity and navigation there would be impossible, the note said.

Japanese authorities would not assume responsibility for losses which might be incurred directly or indirectly by warships and other vessels which did not leave the harbour, the notification stated.

Fighting was anticipated in the vicinity of Shan-i and third Power nationals living in the area were requested to evacuate as soon as possible.

**Hinghwa Also**

Another note requesting foreign vessels to leave the harbour of Hinghwa in eastern Fukien by 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, July 19 will be sent today to third Power diplomatic representatives and Maritime Customs officials by Vice-Admiral Oikawa through Mr. Miura.

Japanese naval forces would commence operations against Hinghwa at that time, the note says.

Mr. Miura's letter, addressed to Mr. Poul Scheel, Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul, follows:

"At the request of Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese China Seas Fleet, I have the honour to communicate to you herewith his statement, which I shall be grateful if you will be good enough to bring to the notice of our interested colleagues as soon as possible in order that they may be able to notify their respective nationals accordingly. The statement reads as follows:—

**Bay to Be Closed**

"1. The Japanese Naval forces will commence military operations against Hinghwa on Wednesday, July 19, 1939 at 8 a.m. (Japan Time). It is requested, therefore, that third Power vessels, including men-of-war, staying in Hinghwa Bay leave it by the said hour. From that time the entrance to the said bay will be closed by means of obstacles and dangerous objects for the necessity of military operations and accordingly passage into or out of the Bay will become impossible after that hour. The Japanese authorities cannot assume any responsibility for losses, either direct or indirect, that might be suffered by vessels remaining within the Bay after the said hour.

"2. The obstacles and dangerous objects will be placed at the eastern part of Hinghwa Channel and at the southern part of Nan-jih Channel.

"3. Since the areas in the vicinity of Hinghwa will become zones of hostilities, third Power nationals residing in the said areas are hereby requested to evacuate as soon as possible."

The letter on the Shan-i operations was almost identical. It said that "obstacles and dangerous objects" would be placed at the western part of the mouth of Shan-i-ao.

**Other Ports Closed**

Amoy, July 15.

Mr. Goro Uchida, Japanese Consul-General here, yesterday afternoon gave the British, American, French, Netherlands and Norwegian Consuls notification of the closing of Chuanchow, Tungshan and Chaoan, ports in southern Fukien.

The notices were similar to those sent representatives of foreign Powers by Japanese naval authorities in Shanghai on Wednesday.—Domei.

## 200 Jewish Refugees Arrive on Gneisenau

Some 200 Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai yesterday aboard the N.D.L. liner Gneisenau, bringing the approximate total Jewish refugee population in this city, to about 15,500. The new arrivals were taken to the various camps where accommodation had been arranged for them, directly from the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf.

**British Representatives Confer on Tientsin Issue**

*Comfortably ensconced in wicker chairs in the pine-grove of the British Ambassador's summer retreat in Hayama, Sir Robert Craigie (right) and Major G. A. Herbert (left), senior British consular official at Tientsin who arrived on July 3 on the British destroyer Decoy, are shown holding a pre-conference talk on the projected negotiations at Tokyo for the removal of the Japanese blockade on the British concession at Tientsin. Wearing dark glasses, under the beach umbrella, is Lady Craigie.*

# Japanese Navy Has "Mystery" Ship

**New Fleet Believed To Include 40,000-ton 16-inch Gun Battleship**

London, July 15.

News has been received in London of the launching in Japan of a "mystery" warship, named Shokaku, at the Yokosuka dockyard, which, owing to Japan's policy of secrecy in naval construction, it is impossible to identify.

According to the Naval Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," it is clear from the fact that the launching was attended by Admiral Prince Fushimi and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Minister of the Navy, and by two members of the Imperial Family, that the vessel is something out of the ordinary.

She may be, the correspondent continues, one of three or four battleships, stated to displace 40,000 tons or more, laid down since 1936. Alternatively, she may be a large aircraft-carrier.

The vessel is said to be in addition to a new fleet of 93 ships, totalling 221,492 tons, completed or nearing completion, comprising five aircraft-carriers and aircraft depotships, aggregating 47,000 tons; six cruisers, aggregating 51,000 tons; 26 destroyers, fifteen submarines, twenty torpedo-boats, and mine-sweepers, submarine chasers and auxiliary craft.

There is some evidence, the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent adds, that the new battleships will mount at least ten 16-inch guns, and it is known fairly definitely that the new submarines belong to the so-called trans-Pacific class and are capable of a round voyage of 8,000 miles without refuelling.—Reuter.

## Japanese Open Office For Rental Disputes

**Occupation of Houses Explained**

Under the auspices of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, the Reconstruction Commission has opened a special office at 40, Haining Road, to deal with all disputes between landlords and tenants, Chinese and Japanese alike, according to a statement made by a spokesman at yesterday's Japanese press conference.

In reply to a correspondent's question, the spokesman said that soon after hostilities were concluded in the vicinity of Shanghai, many Japanese residents returning here from Japan, found that there was a scarcity in accommodation. The Japanese Residents Corporation thereupon rented out houses that had remained intact and of which the owners could not be traced. The rentals thus collected have been set aside in a special fund by the Corporation so that, when the owners of the buildings in question return, they will be given money thus collected.

Inevitably, the spokesman went on to say, differences of opinion were bound to arise between the landlords and tenants be it with regard to the amount of the rental or because the owners wished to occupy their buildings themselves. The Haining Road office has therefore been established to straighten out all such disputes.

## 30 Men Trapped in Coal Mine in Kentucky

Providence, July 15.

Thirty coal-miners are trapped 185 feet below the surface and two and a half miles from the shaft entrance owing to an explosion which occurred in a coal mine here today. Rescue parties are working desperately to reach the trapped men.—Reuter.

## Fishermen Rescued From Island

**Found Stranded After Boat Had Been Wrecked**

Five hungry, exhausted Chinese fishermen shipwrecked on an uninhabited island of the Choushan group, near Hangchow Bay in Wednesday's typhoon were rescued Thursday afternoon by the crew of the Kachu Maru No. 20, owned by the Central China Fishery Company, according to the "Tairiku Shimpo" yesterday morning.

On the way back from Pootoo Island at the eastern end of the Choushan group the Kachu Maru crew spied moving figures on an island about six kilometres north-east of the Tangnaoshan lighthouse.

Braving a high wind and choppy seas, the crew sent a boat ashore manned by Mr. Eihachi Tamura, captain of the Kachu Maru; Boatswain Teiji Yamazaki and Oiler Masaru Noshita. The rescued men said they lived on Tayangshan Island. In the typhoon their boat was dashed on the beach and they had no means of getting off. They could scarcely speak due to hunger and fatigue.

They were brought to the fish market wharf on the Whangpoo and will be sent back to their island.

## Pro-Japanese Pamphlets In Louza District

Between 2.45 and 3.50 p.m. yesterday, large quantities of pro-Japanese and anti-Communist pamphlets were found on Nanking and Yu Ya Ching Roads in the vicinity of the Sun Co.'s building at that intersection. Police who investigated the case, have not been able to trace those responsible for the distribution of these leaflets. Investigations are being continued.


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## Manoeuvres Said in Full Swing Near City

**Yesterday's Shooting Explained**

In reply to a correspondent's question at yesterday's press conference, the military spokesman said that the shelling heard in various parts of the French Concession shortly after 2 p.m. yesterday, came from manœuvres which are at present being held in the vicinity of Shanghai. He emphasized that only blank ammunition was being used.

Another correspondent then asked whether any special precautions were being taken by the Japanese military authorities during target practices in the Hungjao area, in order to safeguard pedestrians from being shot. He recounted how, a few days ago when he was walking in the Hungjao area, he suddenly came within 50 yards of the firing line, where Japanese soldiers were shooting at a target some 400 yards away with machine-guns.

In reply the spokesman stated that according to the military regulations, there were strict instructions to erect a barrier, either physically or by large red flags, whenever any shooting was done and that with all probability blank cartridges were used in this case as no such precautions had been seen by the correspondent in question.

# Japanese Apologize For Bombings

**Offer to Pay for All Damage Caused to H.M.S. Falcon**

The incident arising from the accidental dropping of a bomb in the vicinity of H.M.S. Falcon and an American warship off Chungking on July 6, is now considered closed by the Japanese naval authorities, according to a spokesman at yesterday's Japanese press conference, who said that Vice-Admiral Nomura called on Captain P. H. G. James, British Naval Liaison Officer here, on Friday, expressing the Japanese Navy's regret over the occurrence and offering to pay all damage sustained by the British warship. No reply had been received as yet, the spokesman added. On the previous day, an apology had been dispatched to Capt. J. J. Brown, Senior United States Naval officer, to which a reply has been received in which the officer appreciated the Japanese apology.

In referring to the bombing incident, the spokesman said that when a squadron of Japanese planes came over Chungking on July 6, the anti-aircraft fire was so strong that the squadron leader ordered his planes to fly away without dropping any bombs. Later in the day, the planes returned, however, and one of the missiles dropped within 150 yards of the two warships, when H.M.S. Falcon was slightly damaged. The Vice-Admiral in command thereupon called a meeting for the following day and made enquiries with the various squadrons asking for the reason of the bomb being dropped so near foreign warships.

## Germans Dig Trenches On Bohemian Border

Warsaw, July 15.

The German Army is constructing a double line of barbed-wire trenches on the Bohemian frontier between Gruszewo and Michalkowine. It is also learned that a detachment of troops arrived in Hulcoin, Moravia, recently.—Havas.


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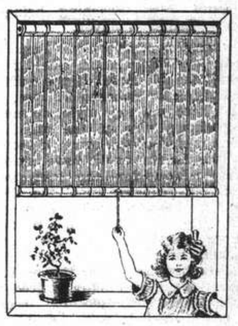



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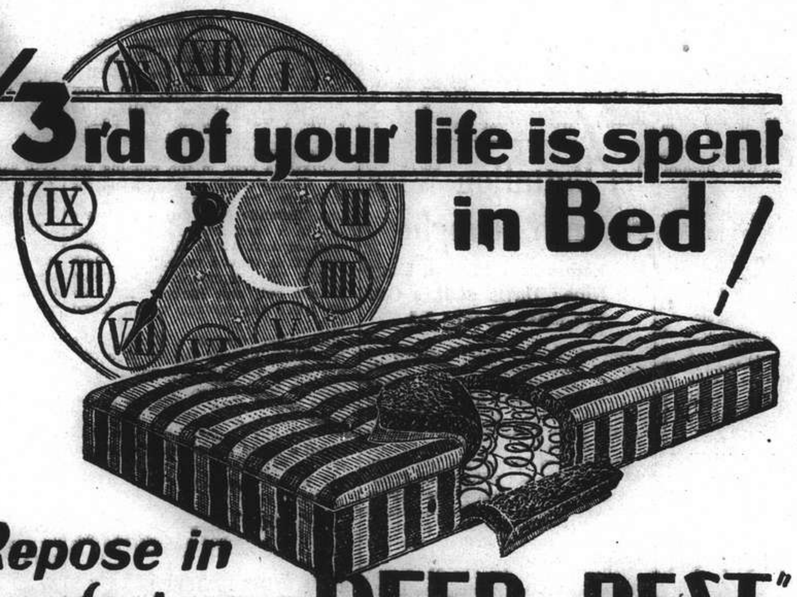

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## THE SPORTS PAGE

# Brilliant Century by Gomes

### Recs Opening Bat Knocks Up 105 Runs in 140 Minutes; Wanderers Out of Running for Title

A BRILLIANT 105 by Gomes featured the league cricket encounter on the Recs ground yesterday afternoon between the Colts and the Wanderers, which saw the S.C.C. side well and truly beaten by no less than 82 runs after the Colts had declared at 200 for seven wickets.

Gomes, the opening bat, was in splendid form and although he had one or two lives, he batted in a confident manner and when finally dismissed at 190, he had scored well over half of that total, his principal shots being one six, nine fours and five threes.

Apart from Gomes, only Pat Madar and Marcal could do anything against an attack that was accurate rather than inspired.

Three Colts wickets fell for 47 before Gomes and Pat Madar became associated, but the early collapse was soon retrieved and 100 runs were on the board before the skipper was sent back by Pearson, who bowled well throughout the innings. Allan was soon out but then Marcal joined Gomes and runs came at a very quick rate, 200 being on the board in just under 2½ hours. Gomes batted for 140 minutes for his century and was sixth out after scoring 105 out of 190.

The closure was eventually applied with 200 recorded for the loss of seven wickets.

The Wanderers' batting broke down absolutely, only Knight and Marshall being able to reach double figures, the former going right through the innings without being defeated for a splendid 64, which was full of brilliant strokes.

**Recs Attack Too Clever**

Wickets fell at fairly regular intervals, and while Marshall and Knight threatened to do much damage, the attack soon got on top and remained there, Pat Madar and Kellner proving a little too clever for the batsmen opposing them.

The last wicket fell at 118, with Knight 64 not out, his main scoring shots being made up of nine boundaries.

This defeat has virtually eliminated the Wanderers from the championship race and they will, in all probability, have to be content with a position in the middle of the table.

**S.R.C. Colts**

| | |
|---|---|
| A. F. Gomes, c. Lawrance, b. Pearson | 105 |
| J. Leriou, st. Lawrance, b. Pearson | 3 |
| L. P. Quincey, b. Cantopher | 15 |
| E. B. Cumine, b. Jenkins | 1 |
| F. Madar, c. Jenkins, b. Pearson | 23 |
| T. J. Allan, b. Pearson | 3 |
| L. Marcal, not out | 32 |
| H. P. Madar, b. Pearson | 0 |
| J. H. Anderson, not out | 24 |
| A. A. Kliene, did not bat | |
| F. F. Kellner, did not bat | |
| Extras | 14 |
| Total (for seven wkts.) | 200 |

Fall of wickets:—1-13 (Leriou), 2-42 (Quincey), 3-47 (Cumine), 4-100 (P. Madar), 5-109 (Allan), 6-190 (Gomes), 7-190 (H. P. Madar).

Bowling Analysis

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pearson | 13 | 1 | 56 | 5 |
| Knight | 9 | 0 | 54 | 0 |
| Jenkins | 11 | 1 | 44 | 1 |
| Cantopher | 2 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Marshall | 2 | 0 | 21 | 0 |

**S.C.C. Wanderers**

| | |
|---|---|
| T. G. C. Knight, not out | 64 |
| P. V. Simpson, c. Allan, b. Madar | 1 |
| G. J. Winney, b. Kliene | 2 |
| E. T. Marshall, b. Madar | 21 |
| J. C. Jenkins, l.b.w. b. Kellner | 3 |
| T. C. G. Pearson, c. Marcal, b. Madar | 1 |
| S. A. Hewlett, c. Allan, b. Madar | 2 |
| A. Lingard, c. Gomes, b. Kellner | 0 |
| L. Lawrance, b. Kellner | 7 |
| L. G. Day, st. Leriou, b. Madar | 5 |
| P. G. A. Cantopher, b. Madar | 0 |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total | 118 |

Fall of wickets:—1-9 (Simpson), 2-24 (Winney), 3-57 (Marshall), 4-77 (Jenkins), 5-78 (Pearson), 6-80 (Hewlett), 7-71 (Lingard), 8-93 (Lawrance) 9-118 (Day), 10-118 (Cantopher).

Bowling Analysis

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. Madar | 12.6 | 1 | 61 | 5 |
| Kliene | 7 | 2 | 15 | 1 |
| Kellner | 8 | 1 | 35 | 3 |

# Cricket Prowess of Shanghai Ladies

### Deadly Bowling by Mrs. Beeching; Gentlemen XI Beaten by Eight Runs

Displaying really splendid form with both bat and ball on the S.C.C. ground yesterday afternoon, an S.C.C. Ladies XI defeated a side composed of members of the stronger sex by eight runs in a low-scoring game, the Ladies, batting first, amassing 93 and then retiring their demoralized opponents for 85.

Chief honours in the game went to Mrs. Beeching, who whacked out 28 with the bat and then secured seven wickets for 31. After the match had been concluded, it was observed that the captains of the various S.C.C. League sides were doing their utmost to prevail upon this good lady to sign forms for their particular teams. As far as could be ascertained, however, their efforts were unsuccessful, Mrs. Beeching being a strictly "Ladies'" player.

The gentler sex soon set about the bowling of the S.C.C. side when batting, the offerings of the various trundlers being knocked all over the field in free and easy style, no mercy being shown any of the attackers. At one period of the game, it seemed that the Ladies could have stopped at the wickets for the next three weeks but realizing that the huge crowd on hand wanted a chance of seeing them bowl, they decided at the half way stage of their knock that it was high time to hit out or get out and this they did in sporting fashion.

They were eventually retired for 93, of which Mr. Beeching scored 28, which included one five and three fours.

Upon going in to bat, the Gentlemen were soon subdued, Mrs. Beeching's cunning deliveries having all the earlier players at sea.

Norman and Hutchison made a despairing effort to save the match by playing out time, but Farmer Rawsthrone, who was playing wicket for the girls, soon found a way to stop such villainous tricks and before the batsmen knew what was happening, they found themselves back in the pavilion, and the game was over.

It ought to be mentioned, by the way, in all due fairness to the men, that they were compelled to bat, field, bowl, throw and "run" left handed, while their bats were nothing more than staves of the most thin dimensions. Don't, however, let that fool you into believing that the Ladies did not earn their victory.

**S.C.C. Ladies**

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss B. Gray, b. G. B. Elliot | 9 |
| Mrs. Sinclair, c. Sinclair, b. Elliott | 4 |
| Mrs. Beeching, run out | 28 |
| Mrs. Morcher, c. Sinclair, b. Pote-Hunt | 1 |
| Miss D. Eardley, c. Norman, b. Pote-Hunt | 0 |
| Mrs. Wilkinson, c. Orr, b. Pote-Hunt | 12 |
| Miss Forshaw, b. Marshall | 11 |
| Miss B. Harrop, b. Sinclair | 4 |
| Miss Parkhill, c. Norman, b. Elliott | 1 |
| Mrs. Heinzerling, c. & b. Sinclair | 2 |
| Miss Sharp, c. Sinclair, b. Pote-Hunt | 7 |
| Miss Foeken, not out | 0 |
| Wides | 15 |
| No-balls | 1 |
| Total | 93 |

Bowling Analysis

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elliot | 4 | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| Pote-Hunt | 3.5 | 1 | 13 | 4 |
| Marshall | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Sinclair | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

**S.C.C. Gentlemen**

| | |
|---|---|
| H. E. Orr, st. Rawsthorne, b. Beeching | 12 |
| H. H. Morriss, c. Beeching b. Grey | 10 |
| T. H. Wood, b. Beeching | 0 |
| F. Marshall, b. Beeching | 11 |
| A. C. Sinclair, b. Beeching | 10 |
| G. B. Elliot, b. Beeching | 5 |
| J. W. Pote-Hunt, st. Rawsthorne, b. Beeching | 3 |
| A. G. Norman, run out | 18 |
| I. M. Hutchison, st. Rawsthorne, b. Forshaw | 19 |
| G. Harrison, b. Beeching | 3 |
| J. Larsen, not out | 1 |
| Extras | 3 |
| Total | 85 |

Bowling Analysis

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grey | 3 | 0 | 24 | 1 |
| Beeching | 4.6 | 0 | 31 | 7 |
| Forshaw | 2 | 0 | 27 | 1 |

# U.S. Baseball Results

New York, July 14.

The following are the results of baseball games played today:—

**National League**

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 4 | 10 | 1 |
| Brooklyn | 14 | 17 | 1 |

Batteries: Bowman, Sewell, Bauers, Clemsen and Mueller; Berres, Hamlin and Phelps, Todd.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| New York | 4 | 7 | 0 |

Batteries: Derringer, Davis and Lombardi; Lohrman, Hubbell and Danning.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| Boston | 10 | 15 | 0 |

Batteries: McGee, Dean, Shoun and Padgett; Fette, Lanning and Lopez.

**American League**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Detroit | 3 | 8 | 4 |

Batteries: Ruffing and Dickey; Rowe, Coffman and York.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Chicago | 3 | 7 | 1 |

Batteries: Ross and Hayes; Knott, Marcum and Tresh.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 9 | 13 | 2 |

Batteries: Leonard, Hayes and Ferrell; Mills, Whitehead and Glenn.—United Press.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

**Innovation in Shanghai Cricket**

*An innovation was introduced in local cricket on the Shanghai Cricket Club ground yesterday when a S.C.C. Men's side played a S.C.C. Women's side. The men fielded with their left hands and batted with narrow staves. After the match, a flannel dance was held in the Clubhouse.*

# Exciting Play Seen in Army Cup Polo Matches

### Veterans, Tigers Just Manage to Overhaul Rivals In Last Chukker; Ground Conditions Poor

The "Chaser"

THE polo schedule yesterday was reduced to two Army Cup matches as the ground had not dried sufficiently to allow too much play, but as the Tyro series Cup will start very shortly, it was thought advisable to play-off the Army Cup matches.

Owing to the slippery state of the ground, both the matches were not up to usual standard. In the first match, the Veterans (Franklin, Major Keith Simmons, Major Neville and du Rivau) defeated Ewo (Gordon, J. Keswick, W. J. Keswick and Pollock) by the close score of five goals to four, conceding one goal handicap.

The star player on the field was Neville who accounted for four goals and played a reliable game throughout. His hitting was pretty to watch and when within shooting range was an absolute "dead-eye". Franklin, on his race ponies, was playing his usual aggressive game and scored the remaining goal for his side.

Du Rivau was far from his usual self, suffering from boils on his arm and leg, and seldom put in his hard drives. He did, however, hit a few beauties.

For Ewo, W. J. Keswick was probably the best, playing a hard game, galloping up and down the field, and had his eye well in. John Keswick was a bit off form and was not as effective as last Saturday when the team played Mixed Grill.

**Scores With Long Shot**

The Veterans pressed first but hit behind. They combined from the hit-out to press and Neville scored with a long shot. Ewo then had most of the play until the bell, but they found it particularly difficult to break through the opposing back.

Franklin put the Veterans further ahead early in the second chukker, scoring from the boards after taking the ball up himself. Ewo retaliated through Gordon who rushed the ball down the field to score a few moments after the bell.

Ewo were the first aggressors after half-time, and through good combination between W. J. Keswick and Gordon, the former scored. The Veterans pressed with Simmons on the ball but W. J. Keswick cleared well. They were more fortunate a minute later when through the combined efforts of the team, Neville tallied.

Neville scored again soon after when the Veterans pressed and Pollock missed the ball when attempting to clear, leaving the goal open for Neville who had no difficulty in putting the ball through. J. Keswick missed an opportunity to score when his pony stepped on the ball at the critical moment.

**Last Chukker Exciting**

The last chukker was perhaps the most exciting, especially when Gordon had scored for Ewo to tie the score at four all, after three minutes of play. Neville and J. Keswick collided in the first minute of the chukker and the latter was thrown from his mount, but was fortunately unhurt. The umpire found J. Keswick to be at fault and a 60 yard free-hit was given against them from which nothing resulted.

Towards the end of the chukker, with the score standing at four all, both sides rallied desperately, but the Veterans got home first and Neville scored the deciding goal.

In the second match, the Seaforths (Capt. Macfarlane, Capt. Gray, Maj. Mackintosh-Walker and Capt. Douglas), an eight goal team, almost upset the the Tigers (A. A. White, C. B. Moller, Culbertson and Fritz) who beat them by the margin of one goal—the score being seven goals to six in favour of the Tigers. The Seaforths received three goals handicap.

In the first three chukkers of the game it looked like the Seaforths had an excellent chance of beating the Tigers as they managed to hold their own. A rally by the Tigers in the last chukker however, was too much for the Seaforths, who were forced to acknowledge defeat.

Makintosh-Walker played a sterling game for the Seaforths, hitting with tremendous power. Macfarlane and Grey in the forward line, through inaccurate shooting, let several sitters go astray.

The Tigers were not in their usual good form. Culbertson was not dribbling or hitting as brilliantly as in their previous match, and was inclined to "top" the ball.

**Tigers Make Fine Rally**

With the score standing at five goals to three against them, the Tigers rallied in the last chukker and scored three goals in the first five minutes. Fritz scored the first when Culbertson passed the ball to him near the goal. Moller got away from the throw-in, but hit behind. Fritz scored from the hit-out. Seaforths fouled and Culbertson, who took the sixty yard free-hit, placed the ball fairly and squarely between the posts to score. The Seaforths scored once towards the end of the match through Gray to reduce the score to seven goals to six.

# Easy Victories Scored By Leading Counties

### Iddon's Double-Century Only Notable Knock

London, July 14.

Overwhelming victories were gained by Lancashire, Yorkshire, Sussex and Surrey in the first-class matches concluded today, the only outstanding individual performance in which was an undefeated double century by Iddon, of Lancashire, who knocked up 217.*

Yorkshire kept in the running for the Championship by trouncing Northants by an innings and 98 runs. Sutcliffe and Barber were seen in a valuable fourth wicket stand, against which all the Northants attack proved unavailing. Both reached three figures, Sutcliffe being 107 not out, and Barber 128 not out, when the innings was declared closed.

Gloucester received a shock at the Oval when Surrey, led by Gregory, who made 137 not out, put it over them by seven wickets.

The annual Eton v. Harrow match began today, and at the close of the first day's play Harrow had gained a slight advantage. The games will be concluded tomorrow, being only a two-day affair.

Details:

At Manchester—Lancashire beat Worcester by nine wickets.

Lancashire 493 for five, declared (Oldfield 125, Iddon 217 not out) and 53 for one.

Worcester 272 and 273 (Cooper 104 not out).

At Worksop—Notts beat Leicester on the first innings.

Notts 278 and 283 for four, declared.

Leicester 246 and 26 for one.

At Cardiff—Essex beat Glamorgan on the first innings.

Essex 474 (Avery 161).

Glamorgan 273 and 32 for nought.

At Northampton—Yorkshire beat Northants by an innings and 98 runs.

Northants 216 (Bowes five for 43) and 168. (Verity six for 58).

Yorkshire 502 for four declared (Sutcliffe 107 not out, Barber 128 not out).

At Portsmouth—Sussex beat Hampshire by six wickets.

Hampshire 301 (Arnold 109, Nye five for 100) and 221 (James Langridge six for 76).

Sussex 286 and 237 for four.

At the Oval—Surrey beat Gloucester by seven wickets.

Gloucester 210 and 349 for nine, declared.

Surrey 259 (Goddard seven for 91) and 301 for three (Gregory 137 not out).

At Lord's—Eton 268 (Boult four for 69).

Harrow 265 for seven (Crutchley 115, Anson 66 not out).—Reuter.

# Conn to Defend Title

New York, July 14.

Billy Conn, who won the world light-heavyweight championship by beating Melio Bettina last night, will defend his title against Gus Lesnevich in September, Johnny Ray, the new titleholder's manager announced today.

The announcement apparently meant postponement of negotiations to match Conn with Len Harvey, who is recognized as the world champion in England.

Ray's announcement followed that of Mike Jacobs, the world's leading boxing promoter. Jacobs said that the Bettina-Conn bout on Thursday night was such a thriller that he had matched the two fighters for a return clash.

Jacobs seemed elated that the bout on Thursday resulted in an attendance of over 15,000 and a gross of U.S.$50,000.—United Press.

# 1st Battalion Wins Seventh Straight

### Errors Mar Play of Navy Nine; Davis Strikes Out 11; Marines Win 5-1

Making mistakes in their customary manner when the game was at its height, the combined U.S.S. Luzon and the U.S.S. Oahu nine lost 5-1 to the First Battalion in a City Baseball League game yesterday afternoon on the Race Course.

The Marines opened the scoring in the fourth but the sailors tied it immediately in their half of the innings The "Leathernecks" tallied a second run in the fifth and then piled up three more in the sixth to put the game on ice.

Nalley pitched for the Navy and did good work by yielding the hard-slugging Rossmen only seven hits.

Davis was the winning pitcher. He had an easy time on the hillock, sending a total of 11 opponents away via the strike-out route, allowing half a dozen hits and walking a pair of batters.

**Sailors Miss Chance**

The Navy team missed a golden chance to break the ice in their half of the third innings. Wilkes cracked a grounder towards first to see King let the shot go between his legs. Wilkes attempted to steal second but Pasko made a wild heave to allow the runner to reach the far corner.

Craven tried a sacrifice, but he grounded out to first. Nalley bounced a shot towards second to see Wilkes tagged out at the home plate by Goush's fast peg to Pasko. McMullen filed out to retire the side.

With Ashley down, Goush rapped a hot shot along the third base foul line and reached second. Costa drove a low fly into left field, driving Goush to third. Nalley pitched a wild one and sent Goush across the plate for the opening run.

The sailors came back quickly when they tagged Davis for three singles in a row. Casey, with one down, led the parade with a sharp shot to right. Houser drove a hard one through the pitcher's box before Dudley drove Casey home with a Texas-leaguer. The latter, unfortunately, was thrown out at second by Goush with the assistance of Ashley and Pasko. Burks walked, but Wilkes grounded out.

The next innings started with fireworks as Goush popped a fly to centre-right. Nalley juggled Costa's bouncing shot. Radd grounded out to Nalley but a fumble by Casey at short allowed Goush to score a third run for the Marines. King successfully grounded past first to push over another tally. Houser muffed Mudry's grounder to see Davis scamper home for the final run.

# Blue Peter Horse Of Century

### Wins Eclipse Stakes to Tie Record Unequalled Since Year 1900

Special to the "N.C.D.N."

London, July 15.

The latest victory of Lord Rosebery's Blue Peter places him as the horse of the century, having won the Derby, Two Thousand Guineas and the Eclipse Stakes with comparative ease.

This feat has not been equalled since 1900, when Diamond Jubilee, owned by the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), also registered a three-fold triumph.

All being well, Blue Peter will run in the St. Leger in September.

He is the fifth Derby winner to capture the Eclipse Stakes in the same year.

He covered the course yesterday in two minutes 13-4/5 seconds.

Challenge, which came in third, settled down slightly ahead of Llandaff, Scottish Union, Disney, Portmarnock and Blue Peter at the start of the race, but after three furlongs Challenge was clear of Llandaff, while Disney and Scottish Union headed others, with Glen Loan last.

Challenge entered the straight ahead of Disney, Scottish Union and Blue Peter, but the last-named soon cantered past the leaders to go on to win easily.

The betting was 2-7 Blue Peter; 100-6 Glen Loan; 100-7 Challenge; 8-1 Scottish Union; 10-1 Portmarnock; 25-1 Meadow; and 50-1 the others.

Special place betting was 4-7 Scottish Union; evens on Portmarnock; 2-1 Challenge; 5-2 Glen Loan; and others proportionate.—Reuter.

# Manila Soccer Visit

Manila, July 15.

Efforts are being made to bring the south China football team which is touring India, Malaya and Java to Manila for a series of matches, local soccer officials announced today.

Negotiations have already started for such a visit. The Manila officials have suggested that the Chinese play here either late in August or early September against local teams.

They said that they hoped that Lee Wai-tong, probably China's greatest player, would come here since the Chinese soccer idol is very popular with both the local Filipino and Chinese communities.—United Press.

# Shaforce Trounce Police Side

### Lawmen Unable to Cope With Army Attack; All Out for Mere 73 Runs

Resuming their winning ways, the Shaforce Cricket side inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Police team at the Race Course yesterday afternoon on the latter's ground, winning a league encounter by the overwhelming margin of nine wickets. The success was well deserved, the soldiers' fielding, bowling and batting being far better than that of their opponents, who were unable—apart from Gash—to cope with the deliveries offered them; only Gash and Watson being able to amass double figures.

Capt.-Cole and Hamlen again batted well for Shaforce, the latter being retired when the Police score had been equalled, while the former carried his bat for a well-played innings of 39.

The Police won the toss and naturally elected to bat but the swingers of Sadler and Plumb, with some poor stroke play, soon had the opening Police bats in difficulties, half the side being retired for the paltry total of 31, Gash being the only bat who showed any signs of being on top attack. He and Watson made a brief but useful stand, but after their dismissal, the tailenders just fell apart and the side was all out for 73, Gash having secured 34 of this number by patient methods.

Sadler obtained four wickets in 16 overs for 25 runs, a fine performance, while Worfold, who came on late during the innings, dismissed two batsmen for no runs.

Cole and Hamlen started confidently against an accurate attack and though runs came slowly, the Police total was passed within the hour. Hamlen should have been retired at seven and 14, but chances were missed and he was able to go on to collect 82.

**Police C.C.**

| | |
|---|---|
| F. A. Pitts, c. Eatwell, b. Plumb | 8 |
| J. E. Fairbairn, l.b.w., b. Sadler | 0 |
| S. B. Gash, c. Eynon, b. Cheney | 34 |
| T. H. Darvill, b. Plumb | 6 |
| H. A. Sevenoaks, l.b.w., b. Sadler | 6 |
| E. C. Baker, run out | 0 |
| J. M. Watson, b. Sadler | 12 |
| F. W. Bader, b. Sadler | 1 |
| C. Weed, not cut | 4 |
| A. Abbott, c. Cole, b. Worsfold | 2 |
| W. H. Baldock, c. Eynon, b. Worsfold | 1 |
| Extra | 1 |
| Total | 73 |

Fall of Wickets:—1-1 (Fairbairn), 2-7 (Pitts), 3-19 (Darvill), 4-29 (Sevenoaks), 5-31 (Baker), 6-42 (Watson), 7-62 (Gash), 8-65 (Bader), 9-68 (Abbott), 10-73 (Baldock).

Bowling Analysis

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sadler | 16 | 6 | 25 | 4 |
| Plumb | 8 | 2 | 30 | 2 |
| Cheney | 7 | 1 | 17 | 1 |
| Worsfold | 12 | 1 | 0 | 2 |

**Shaforce**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. Cole, not out | 39 |
| Sgt. Hamlen, c. Gash, b. Baldock | 32 |
| Sgt. Eatwell, not out | 4 |
| R.S.M. Worsfold, Major Eynon, Cpl. Cheney, Lieut. R. D. Maclagan, Sgt. Saaler, Cpl. Russell, Cpl. Spencer and Sgt. Plumb did not bat | |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total (for one wicket) | 77 |

Fall of wickets: 1-73 (Hamlen).

Bowling Analysis

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott | 6 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Sevenoaks | 8 | 1 | 31 | 0 |
| Baker | 3 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Pitts | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Baldock | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 |

# Nelson Out to Emulate Gene Sarazen

### Qualifies for Final of P.G.A. Championship

New York, July 15.

Byron Nelson today will seek to join the hall of fame in golf by emulating the feat of Gene Sarazen and become the only other golfer to win the U.S. open and the Professional Golf Association's tournament in the same year.

The U.S. open titleholder gave strong evidence that he would end on top today when he followed up his smashing victory of the previous day over Emerick Kocsis, 10 up and 9 to play, by trouncing S. J. Harrison, 9 up and 8 to play, yesterday.

Nelson will clash with an experienced rival in Henry Picard who defeated Dick Metz in the semi-final yesterday, one up.

Nelson played sizzling golf. His driving was long and accurate and his putting deadly. He lost only four holes to Harrison.

Rarely has there been such a dazzling exhibition of golf on the Pomonok Country Club course. Nelson shot the first eighteen holes in 65, seven strokes under par. He then followed this up by scoring 35 for the next ten holes, three under par.

Metz and Picard waged a stiff battle, before Picard came through. Metz almost overhauled Picard in the final holes in the hard-fought match.

He halved the 34th and then scored two to take the 35th. On the 36th, however, Metz shot a drive off centre and then failed to sink a twenty-foot putt. Both took two putts for the hole, scoring four for the hole.—United Press.

# Cricket Friendly

In a friendly cricket game on the S.C.C. ground yesterday afternoon between two S.C.C. sides, captained respectively by H. A. Crickmer and L. Heap, the former's XI was retired for the paltry total of 67.

In reply to this small total, Heap's team knocked up 126, Underwood doing best with 30 before he was dismissed.

# Britain Wins Imperial Challenge Cup

### Straits Settlements Take Junior Bisley Shoot

London, July 14.

With English, Scottish and Welsh marksmen included in its team, the mother country won the senior event of the Rajah of Kolapore's Imperial Challenge Cup at Bisley today with a total of 1,107 points.

Canada was second with 1,101 points, India third with 1,091 points, Jersey fourth with 1,087 points and Guernsey fifth with 1,072 points.

The junior event of the same Cup was won by the Straits Settlements with a total of 553 points, followed by Kenya with 543 points, Trinidad with 541 points, the Malay States with 532 points, Jamaica and Burma with 528 points, the Gold Coast and Uganda with 522 points, Sudan with 517 points, and Sierra Leone with 510 points.—Reuter.


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| | |
|---|---|
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| 2. ENRIQUE | —OLASO |
| 3. URANGA | —PRUDENCIO |
| 4. CHITIVAR | —ANDRINUA |
| 5. HERNANDO | —SOLOZABAL |

| Events 1-8: | Events 9-16: |
|---|---|
| 1. PRUDENCIO | 1. ANDRINUA |
| 2. CHITIVAR | 2. HERNANDO |
| 3. RAFAEL | 3. OLASO |
| 4. ESCORIAZA | 4. SOLOZABAL |
| 5. CAREAGA | 5. OSA |
| 6. URANGA | 6. ENRIQUE |

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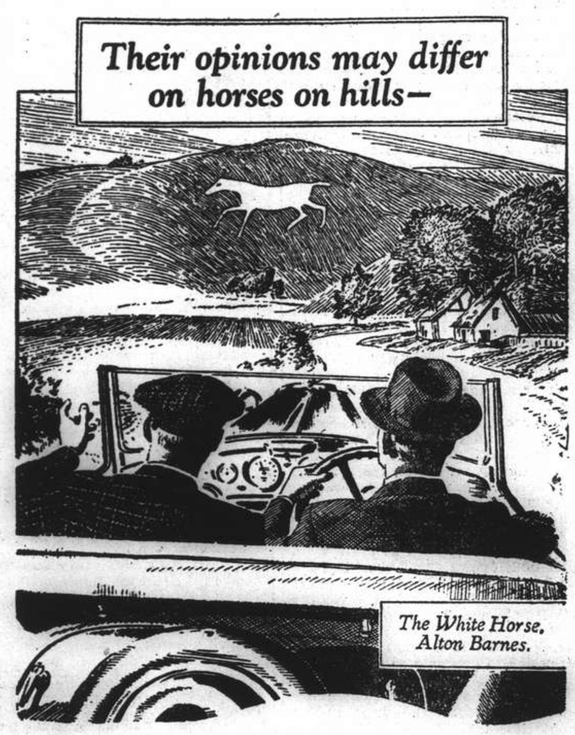

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# First Defeat of S.L.B.C.

## Blues Meet Waterloo in Recs, While Hongkew Golf Club Scores First Win at Reds' Expense

TWO totally unexpected results were returned in the First Division of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls League yesterday when the previously unbeaten teams, the S.L.B.C. Blues and the Reds, tasted defeat. The Blues lost to last year's champions, the Recs, by the narrow margin of five shots, 60 to 55, while the Reds lost to the Hongkew Golf Club by four shots 60 to 56.

The Hongkew Golf Club celebrated the return of their best player, C. M. Sequeira, to the team after a short absence, by scoring their first victory of the season. It was the victory of his rink that enabled the Hongkew Golf Club to beat the Reds.

The Police did exceptionally well to win from Yangtsepoo, on the latter's ground, by 25 shots, 80 to 25, while in the fourth senior League match, Clube Lusitano won at the Country Club by 62 shots to 52.

In the Second Division, Yangtsepoo trounced the Police, while the S.L.B.C. took the measure of the Recs by 61 shots to 53.

Results at a Glance

**First Division**

| | Points | Woods | | Points | Woods |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recs | (4) | 60 | S.L.B.C. Blues | (1) | 55 |
| S.L.B.C. Reds | (1½) | 56 | Hongkew G.C. | (3½) | 60 |
| Yangtzepoo | (0) | 55 | Police | (5) | 80 |
| Country Club | (1) | 52 | Lusitano | (4) | 62 |

**Second Division**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Police | (0) | 28 | Yangtzepoo | (5) | 81 |
| S.L.B.C. | (1) | 61 | Recs | (4) | 53 |

### Recs Score Surprise Win

The Recs brought off the biggest surprise of the season on their own greens yesterday when they defeated the S.L.B.C. Blues, who had swept everything before them this season.

The Recs won on two rinks, F. O Madar's beating C. Richard by two shots, 17 to 15, while G. B. Stormes' did extremely well to beat H. Wallace's four by 26 shots to 20.

The only point scored by the Club was earned by W. Turnbull's four, who beat G. V. Jensen's by a single shot, 18 to 17.

**Recs 4; S.L.B.C. Blues 1**

| Recs | | S.L.B.C. Blues | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. V. Jensen (skip) | 17 | W. A. Turnbull (skip) | 18 |
| W. T. Manley | | W. H. Train | |
| W. Hall | | A. R. Eisenhut | |
| L. B. Barrerra | | A. Harvey | |
| F. O. Madar (skip) | 17 | C. Richards (skip) | 15 |
| G. Manley | | C. A. Pratt | |
| A. Shirazee | | A. A. Chalmers | |
| J. Lopes | | J. A. Stoddart | |
| G. B. Stormes | | H. Wallace | |
| (skip) | 26 | (skip) | 20 |
| A. McLean | | F. S. Ward | |
| R. Thompson | | Sinclair | |
| W. E. Fairbairn | | L. J. Hughes | |
| | 60 | | 53 |

### Sequeira Upsets Reds

The feat of C. M. Sequeira's four in taking the measure of W. J. Monk's by 26 shots to 25 enabled the Hongkew Golf Club to score their first victory of the season, at the expense of the S.L.B.C. Reds, by the narrow margin of four shots, 60 to 56. It was the first defeat of the Reds this season.

There was a tie between T. S. Parry's four and Ed. Souza's, both scoring 21 shots.

E. R. Harmer's beat C. Pereira's four 20 to 13 for the only win scored by the home team.

**S.L.B.C. Reds 1½; Hongkew G.C. 3½**

| Reds | | Hongkew G.C. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. J. Monk (skip) | 15 | Sequeira (skip) | 26 |
| J. Prentice | | Silva | |
| F. Hornbrook | | J. Souza | |
| A. M. McGregor | | Assis | |
| T. S. Parry (skip) | 21 | E. Souza (skip) | 21 |
| A. Braid | | Collins | |
| J. J. Evans | | Portaria | |
| S. G. Mills | | Corveth | |
| E. R. Harmer | | C. Pereira | |
| (skip) | 20 | (skip) | 13 |
| H. S. Bell | | Maher | |
| R. Macfarlane | | E. Pereira | |
| J. Frost | | C. Silva | |
| | 56 | | 60 |

### Police Score Easy Win

The Police scored an easy win against Yangtzepoo Bowling Club yesterday by the convincing margin of 25 shots, 80 to 55. They won on all three rinks, two of which were rather one-sided.

Hogg's four beat Aitkenhead's by seven shots, 22 to 15, while Wilkinson's got the better of Bailey's rink by 28 shots to 14.

Beattie's four were unlucky not to win against Conduit's four, to whom they lost by 30 shots to 26. They led up to the last two ends, but the Police played well to snatch a last-minute victory.

**Yangtsepoo B.C. 6; Police 5**

| Yangtsepoo | | Police | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkenhead (skip) | 15 | Hogg (skip) | 22 |
| Sharp, | | Ling, | |
| Scrimegour, | | Robertson, | |
| McPherson. | | Markland. | |
| Beattie (skip) | 26 | Conduit (skip) | 30 |
| Chisholm, | | Campbell, | |
| Morton, | | Shields, | |
| Colquhoun. | | Hutton. | |
| Bailey (skip) | 14 | Wilkinson (skip) | 28 |
| Keenan, | | Tabrum, | |
| Kearns, | | Shute, | |
| McVicar. | | Williams. | |
| | 55 | | 80 |

### Lusitano Beat Country Club

Playing away at the Country Club, Clube Lusitano won by ten shots, 62 to 52, winning on two rinks. H. A. Ozorio's four beat F. G. Harrison's by ten shots, 23 to 13, while another victorious Lusitano rink was that of J.M.B. Gutierrez, who beat C. W. Gordon's by 21 shots to 16.

The only win for the Country was that of M. Reader Harris' four over J. P. de Campos, by 23 shots to 18.

**Country Club 1; Lusitano 4**

| Country Club | | Lusitano | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. Reader Harris (skip) | 23 | J. P. de Campos (skip) | 18 |
| N. C. MacGregor, | | F. C. Ozorio, | |
| Crokam. | | A. M. Souza. | |
| J. C. Weeks. | | F. M. F. Gutierrez. | |
| C. W. Gordon | | J. M. B. Gutierrez | |
| (skip) | 16 | (skip) | 21 |
| J. T. W. Brooke, | | S. del Rivero. | |
| J. Davidson, | | D. M. F. Gutterres. | |
| E. F. Bateman. | | A. A. Leitao. | |
| F. G. Harrison (skip) | 13 | F. C. Ozorio (skip) | 23 |
| M. Hendry, | | F. M. Machado, | |
| Jordan. | | C. L. Passos, | |
| J. G. Haigh | | T. G. J. d'Almeida | |
| | 53 | | 62 |

### SECOND DIVISION

### S.L.B.C. Beat Recs

Playing on their own greens, the S.L.B.C. defeated the Recs by 61 shots to 53. Another fine win was scored by Wallwork's rink, who beat Bell's by 12 shots, 23 to 11, this large margin enabling the S.L.B.C. to take the match as each team won one of the remaining rinks.

Brown's four gave the home team their second point by beating G. Madar's 21 to 19, but Kirby's rink turned the tables on the S.L.B.C. by beating Crosthwaite's four by 23 shots to 17.

**S.L.B.C. 4; Recs 1**

| S.L.B.C. | | Recs | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wallwork (skip) | 23 | Bell (skip) | 11 |
| Henry, | | Veitch, | |
| Childs, | | Wilson, | |
| Young. | | Main, | |
| Brown (skip) | 21 | G. Madar (skip) | 19 |
| Lyle, | | Roza, | |
| Barrett, | | Leitao, | |
| Stalker. | | Young. | |
| Crosthwaite (skip) | 17 | Kirby (skip) | 23 |
| McLennan, | | Manley, | |
| Parkhill, | | Gerrard, | |
| Healey. | | Gifford. | |
| | 61 | | 53 |

### Yangtsepoo Beat Police

Yangtsepoo Bowling Club increased their lead in the Second Division by beating the Police on the latter's greens, by 81 shots to 28, winning on all three rinks.

The biggest win was scored by R. M. Jordan's four, who beat E. J. Williamson's by 31 shots to nine.

**Police 0; Yangtsepoo 5**

| Police | | Yangtsepoo | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. C. Dickson (skip) | 8 | W. Simpson (skip) | 26 |
| T. Rossington, | | H. Booth, | |
| E. Knight, | | L. A. Greenhalgh, | |
| C. J. McCahey. | | J. Mudford. | |
| E. J. Williamson (skip) | 9 | R. M. Jordan (skip) | 31 |
| J. Craik, | | J. North, | |
| W. Dow, | | W. J. Francis, | |
| M. J. Tomlinson. | | J. Turnbull. | |
| J. Barrie (skip) | 11 | R. Fyfe (skip) | 24 |
| H. L. Bloor, | | D. Muller, | |
| W. R. Horn, | | A. Buchanan, | |
| F. Cornish. | | W. McLennan | 24 |
| | 81 | | 28 |

## Canidrome Results

1—440 yd. flat.—1, Master Bill; 2, Baloney.
Also ran:—Captain Drew, Short Step, Marietta, Corinthian.
1½ length.—Time, 27.06.
Win, $23.10. Forecast (3-5) Div. $67.40.
Place, 1st $9.00; 2nd $8.50.
2—500 yd. flat.—1, Little Moira; 2, Diance.
Also ran:—Full House, L'Ousta No, Shanghai Shroff, Shadow.
4 lengths.—Time, 30.47.
Win, $9.40. Forecast (6-1) Div. $23.20.
Place, 1st $7.30; 2nd $85.0.
Double Event 1/2 (3-6) Div. $22.30.
3—500 yd. flat.—1, Pat's Girl; 2, Triumphant Tom.
Also ran:—Woodstock Rose, Talisman, Nocturne, Silvoreen.
1½ length.—Time, 30.63.
Win, $24.70. Forecast (1-6) Div. $228.30.
Place, 1st $11.50; 2nd $24.30.
Double Event 2/3 (6-1) Div. $13.60.
4—500 yd. flat.—1, China Pearl, Brilliant Tot—D.H.
Also ran—Lady's Man, Royal China, Erin Beau, High Brow.
Dead heat.—Time, 30.04.
Win, $5.80, $8.40. Forecast (3-6, 6-3) Div. $24.20, $45.50.
Place, 1st $8.00; 2nd $11.50.
Double Event 3/4 (1-3/6) Div. $6.30, $63.40.
5—500 yd. flat.—1, Cornell; 2, Maidof Morven.
1½ length.—Time, 30.04.
Win, $12.70. Forecast (3-1) Div. $69.00.
Place, 1st $7.30; 2nd $10.80.
Double Event 4/5 (3/6-3) Div. $5.70, $18.30.
6—500 yd. flat.—"The "Quatorze Juillet Tournament (Heat 1).—1, Rio Queen, 2, Le Butin.
1 length.—Time, 30.30.
Win, $11.00. Forecast (5-1) Div. $55.10.
Place, 1st $8.20; 2nd $11.80.
Double Event 5/6 (3-5) Div. $20.40.
7—500 yd. flat.—"The Quatorze Juillet Tournament (Heat II).—1, Matador; 2, Actor.
2 lengths.—Time, 30.08.
Win, $11.50. Forecast (4-3) Div. $122.60.
Place, 1st $8.80 2nd $18.50.
Double Event 6/7 (5-4) Div. $11.80.
8—500 yd. flat.—"The Quatorze Juillet Tournament (Heat III).—1, Silhouette; 2, Chekiang.
1½ length.—Time, 29.90.
Win, $20.60. Forecast (3-5) Div. $350.20.
Place, 1st $22.00; 2nd $17.30.
Double Event 7/8 (4-3) Div. $53.90.
9—525 yd. flat.—1, Double Six; 2, Big Shot.
2 lengths.—Time, 31.59.
Win, $10.10. Forecast (1-6) Div. $47.90.
Place, 1st $9.20; 2nd $8.20.
Double Event 8/9 (3-1) Div. $56.10.
10—525 yd. flat.—1, Glenora; 2, Hopalong.
4 lengths.—Time, 31.01.
Win, $40.10. Forecast (2-3) Div. $117.80.
Place, 1st $14.70; 2nd $7.00.
Double Event 9/10 (1-2) Div. $52.10.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

**Unlucky Day for Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club**

*The S.L.B.C. had an unlucky day yesterday, both their First Division teams, the Reds and the Blues, going down in their first defeat of the season. The above shows play at one of the ends in the match between the Recs and the Blues, won by the former by 60 shots to 53.*

# Amateurs Now Runners-Up in City Baseball League

## Civilians Beat Headquarters Troop 5-2; Honeycutt Strikes Out Nine; Marines Make Six Errors

TAKING the Headquarters Troop into camp by a close score of 5-2 yesterday afternoon on the Race Course, the Shanghai Amateurs moved up to the runners-up position in the City Baseball League and will fight to stay there against the Second Battalion this afternoon, starting at 4 p.m.

Three runs in the third innings paved the way to the civilians victory. Joe Honeycutt, who pitched for the Amateurs, connected a double which led him to score the first tally of a three-run spurt. In the nine innings he twirled, Honeycutt struck out nine and gave away a like number of hits, including a homer by Nicholi in the last innings. The hits, however, well scattered throughout the game and Honeycutt never allowed himself to get in any tight spot.

Both sides gained three earned runs. The "Orphans" chalked up half a dozen errors which were chiefly responsible for their failure to turn the tables on the civilians.

The first innings indicated that the game would be full of action as each team hit away to score. The Amateurs batted first to see Jim Ward clout a three-bagger over right-fielder's head into Parsee Cricket Club territory. The shot came after two away, Schaberg grounding out to Shorstop Bitto and Brown flying out to the same player, who made a difficult catch. A wild pitch by Wells sent Ward home.

In their half of the same innings, Rozier whiffed, but Kelly gained a free ticket. Bitto doubled to left to chase in Kelly and tie the score. A wild pitch by Honeycutt sent Bitto to third, but he was left there as Sonnenberg fanned and Wells grounded out to the pitcher.

### Eventful Second Innings

The second innings was uneventful, but in the third, the Amateurs lost no time in making the innings a big one. Deegan grounded out to Wells. Honeycutt was intent upon getting a hit to set the machine rolling. He was satisfied to see a long shot to right turn into a two-bagger. Schaberg grounded towards short to score Honeycutt, the batter himself getting to first. Schaberg stole second before Wells pulled a misplay on Brown's sacrifice hit.

With two men on base and only one down, Ward decided to follow up with a sacrifice hit, which he did by rolling towards Wells. Lamneck came to bat and lived up to expectation by driving a sharp single towards centre. This fine blow cleaned the two bases and gave the Amateurs a 4-1 lead.

The "Orphans" rallied strongly. Rozier led off with a successful ground shot towards short but he was thrown out at second on Kelly's fielder's choice, Bitto flied out to left. Sonnenberg singled into centre but to no avail as the next man, Wells, flied out to left.

Burch scored in the next innings. He singled over second base, stole second and finally got home when his successors, Miller and Koreis, were retired.

Three more innings went by without any change in the score. In the eighth, Ward started off with a hot grounder to second. He stole second and dashed home when Catcher Nicholi made a wild throw in trying to nab him.

The Headquarters' catcher, however, redeemed hmself by cracking a home run in the last half of the ninth. He hit the ball to the Parsee Cricket Club grounds, ending the day's scoring.

The box score follows:—

**Amateurs**

| | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schaberg, lf. | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Brown, rf. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ward, 2b. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Lamneck, ss. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Krause, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Fielden, 1b. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| Bernard, cf. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Deegan, c. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Honeycutt, p. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| | 34 | 5 | 7 | 27 | 10 | 2 |

**Headquarters**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rozier, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Williams, | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Evans, 3b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kelly, rf. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bitto, ss. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Sonnenberg, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Wells, p. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Burch, cf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller, lf. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Duffley | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chaney, lf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koreis, 2b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Blais | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nicholi, c. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| | 34 | 3 | 9 | 27 | 10 | 6 |

Batted for Rozier in 7th inning.
Batted for Miller in 8th inning.
Batted for Koreis in 9th inning.

Score by innings:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amateurs | 103 | 000 | 010—5 |
| Headquarters | 100 | 100 | 001—3 |

Summary:—Earned runs—Amateurs 3, Headquarters 3. Home run—Nicholi. Three base hit—Ward. Two base hits—Bitto, Honeycutt. Runs batted in—Lamneck 2, Ward, Bitto, Koreis, Nicholi. Stolen bases—Burch 3, Sonnenberg, Schaberg, Ward, Krause, Deegan. Sacrifice hits—Brown, Ward, Honeycutt, Koreis. Bases on balls—off Honeycutt 3, Wells 2. Struck out—by Honeycutt 9, Wells 4. Left on bases—Amateurs 7, Headquarters 8. Double plays—Sonnenberg to Bitto to Sonnenberg, Krause to Fielden. Wild pitches—Wells, Honeycutt. Scorer—K. S. Chang. Umpires—Cushman (chief), Brunnetti and Morang (bases). Time of game—1 hr. 40 min.

## Fandango Leads

San Francisco, July 14.

Edwin Pauley's 85-foot schooner Fandango stretched out 55 miles ahead of the field in the trans-Pacific yacht race to Honolulu with 815 miles to go to Diamond Head. The yacht Chubasco was in second place.—United Press.

# Carson, Mrs. Harris Win Mixed Doubles

## Show Superior Teamwork To Beat Li, Mrs. Krenov In Straight Sets

Mrs. M. Reader Harris and Lewis D. Carson disposed of Mrs. B. Krenov and H. K. F. Li in the final of the Shanghai Mixed Doubles Championship in two straight sets, by 6-1 and 6-4, on the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association court at the Cercle Sportif Francais yesterday afternoon.

It took the champions only 35 minutes to retain the title which they have won for a number of years in the past. Their fine understanding and steadiness proved too much for the Krenov-Li partnership.

A heavy wind, blowing from the south-east marred the contest to some extent as none of the players could lob well. Mrs. Reader Harris suffered most for she usually built up her game on lobbing.

The first set was a walk-over as the score of 6-1 indicates; Carson scoring first, took the lead by winning the game after 40-30; Li won the next game on his own service to make it 1-1. The test came in the third frame with Mrs. Reader Harris serving. Mrs. Krenov was unable to settle down when she saw Carson at the net. Li was also outplayed and they lost the set 6-1 without offering much of a fight.

### Three Love Games

The start of the second set saw Mrs. Krenov driving well into Mrs. Reader Harris' corner' winning the opening game to love. Fast and brisk play was witnessed in the second game which was decided by four straight points in favour of Mrs. Reader Harris and Carson. Li served to win a third love game and regain the lead.

Carson narrowly lost his when he pulled through after deuce. In this game Mrs. Krenov and Li again had themselves to blame as they missed two easy shots.

Li gave his side the lead for the last time when he played well in the seventh game, which went to deuce on two occasions.

Carson then produced his best strokes to tie the score, for the last time, at 4-4. He smashed and volleyed to completely upset his opponents, winning the last two games easily.

Mr. M. Spiegler, Hon. Secretary of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association, made the presentation of prizes and congratulated both teams for their fine play throughout the competition.

## *Australia Leads Philippines*

Long Beach, Calif., July 14.

John Bromwich and Adrian Quist placed Australia into a clear two-match lead in the semi-finals of the north American zone of the Davis Cup tennis series when they beat the representatives of the Philippines in straight sets.

Quist trounced Amado Sanchez, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2, while Bromwich beat Felicisimo Ampon, 8-6, 9-7, 6-3.

Ampon, only five feet two inches in height, appeared like a doll against the towering Bromwich. He put up a surprisingly good fight.—United Press.


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# British Measures Of Retaliation

### More Aid May Be Given To Chinese Government; Finances Discussed

London, July 15.

If Japan insists on exorbitant demands during Anglo-Japanese negotiations which opened in Tokyo today, Britain may retaliate by extending substantial new armament credits to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Government circles indicated here last night.

China now is negotiating for a £3,000,000 credit from Britain's £10,000,000 foreign trade credit appropriation and successful conclusion of the negotiations are believed certain if Japan introduces broad issues into the Tokyo discussions aimed at settling the Tientsin crisis.

A Sino-British credit agreement may be concluded before the end of the present Tokyo negotiations, although it is understood Britain is tempted to keep financial aid to China as a trump card during her parleys with Japan.

The proposed £3,000,000 credit would enable China to build aircraft and munitions factories and buy equipment for the manufacture of heavy artillery. At present Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is able to manufacture only rifles and machine-guns in China.

China also would be able to buy an electrical plant and other civil equipment essential to the industrial development of interior China.

**Question of Guarantee**

Britain has asked the Bank of China to guarantee the credit, but Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is understood to have made the counter-proposal that the loan be guaranteed by the Bank of Communications since the Bank of China already has guaranteed the $25,000,000 loan from the American Export Import Bank.

China's war needs are said to be insatiable and as soon as the £3,000,000 credit is arranged, the question of further British financial assistance to China is expected to be discussed.

Observers here believed additional loans would be particularly likely unless the Japanese army releases Lieut.-Col. Christopher Spear, British military attaché in China, who has been detained by Japanese military authorities in Kalgan since May 26.

Japan is believed to hold undoubtedly stronger cards in the Tokyo negotiations, but privately expressed British threats of retaliation against any exorbitant Japanese demands were considered an indication that Britain intends to meet the Japanese challenge for domination in China, particularly north China.

If the United States adopts the Pittman Bill, imposing broad sanctions against Japan, Britain's ability to cope with Japan would be immeasurably strengthened. The Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, almost certainly would introduce a similar bill in the House of Commons, it is believed.

Japan, it is believed, feels confident that Britain is preoccupied with European problems and realizes the inferiority of her fighting forces now stationed in the Orient. Tokyo also is aware, it is believed, of Britain's reluctance to impose economic sanctions against Japan unless the United States takes the lead.

Britain is expected to set a leisurely pace in the negotiations between the British Ambassador to Tokyo, Sir Robert Craigie, and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita. A breakdown in the negotiations, and subsequent aggravation of the Anglo-Japanese conflict, if unavoidable, at least will be postponed by Britain for as long as possible, it is believed.

If Japan presents claims not directly involved in the Tientsin crisis, the British Ambassador is expected to reply that such questions require consultation with the United States, France and other interested parties before they can be settled.—United Press.

# No U.S. Strikes Possible Against Government

### Principle Laid Down by President Roosevelt

Washington, July 14.

The principle that "there could be no strikes against the Government" was laid down by President Roosevelt today when asked at a press conference about the current series of strikes on work relief projects.

The President declined to discuss the question of paying union wage rates to skilled workmen on relief work.

It was the abandonment of the payment of union rates on July 1 that led to the present outbreak of strikes, in which about 100,000 persons all over the United States are involved.—Reuter.

**Police Break Strike Riot**

Minneapolis, Minn., July 15.

Police here were compelled to use their guns and tear gas bombs to break up a crowd of rioting strikers outside a cotton spinning plant today. The rioters were W.P.A. strikers and were ready to attack a group of non-strikers coming out of the plant. Two children, a man, and a policeman were injured.—Havas.

# *Scarlet Fever Again Breaks Out*

Two cases of scarlet fever and three cases of dysentery were reported to have been discovered in the Jewish refugee camps, North of Soochow Creek yesterday and the danger of another epidemic breaking out, has been aggravated inasmuch as no isolation facilities are available for these patients because the Chaoufoong Road Refugee Hospital was understood to be full, it was learned.

# Britain Denounced In Nanking

### Alleged Aid to China Said Responsible for Duration Of Hostilities

Nanking, July 15.

Britain was obstructing the restoration of peace in China and her "intrigues" were more harmful than those of Communists, declared a resolution adopted at an anti-British mass meeting of Central China residents here yesterday.

Two resolutions addressed to the British authorities and to Government officials in Tokyo were adopted. Copies were sent to the Japanese Ministers of War, Navy and Foreign Affairs.

**Statement to Britain**

The statement sent to British authorities follows:

"The thoughtless warfare of the régime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has thrown the Chinese people into distress and privation for the past two years.

"All this evil can be attributed to the insidious actions of Britain, which has led China astray by fraudulent measures of economic assistance, thus bringing about the present state of affairs.

"If Britain had not given economic aid and supplied arms the régime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek already would have collapsed and peace would have been restored in this country.

"Therefore Britain is obstructing the restoration of peace and her intrigues are more harmful than those of Communists.

"The Anglo-Japanese conference being held in Tokyo is a matter of great concern to the people of new China.

"Things having come to the present pass, if Britain does not stop her pro-Chiang Kai-shek actions then we, the people of the new China, are determined to brace ourselves to eradicate all British influences and thus bring a speedy restoration of peace.

"A new central régime will be established in the near future if we Asiatic people will unite in earnest to oppose Britain. We hereby call your attention to the matter."

**Resolution to Japanese**

The resolution addressed to Japanese Ministers reads as follows:

"In connection with the opening of the Anglo-Japanese conference in Tokyo we hope that the Japanese Ministers of War, Navy, and Foreign Affairs will negotiate with Britain with a just and determined attitude, and cause Britain to abandon her pro-Chiang Kai-shek actions at once, thus bringing peace as soon as possible.

"If on the contrary Britain maintains her stubborn and perverse attitude without reconsidering, then we people of Central China will unite against her and take definite action.

"We intend to push on to achieve our objective of peace and national salvation and to promote the inauguration of a new central Government.

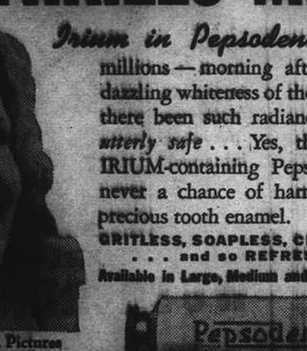
"We hereby express our sincere desires and appeal to your clear discernment."—Domei.

# King George Grants Audiences

London, July 14.

The Amir of Katsina, who is at present in England, was received by the King at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The King also received Admiral Sir William H. James on his appointment as Commander in Chief of Portsmouth, and Rear-Admiral T. S. V. Phillips as Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff at the Admiralty.—Wireless through Reuter.



# Gas Co. Clerk on Serious Charges

### H.C. Davies Appears in H.M. Police Court to Face Defrauding Counts

Formerly a clerk employed by the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Henry Cyril Davies, a 43-year-old British Eurasian, made his first appearance in H.M. Police Court yesterday morning to answer charges of having made or concurred in making several false entries in the company's ledgers with intent to defraud.

Davies, it will be recalled, was arrested by the Japanese authorities in Dairen, where he was found living in a small inn. An escort was later despatched from Shanghai to bring him back to the city where he arrived on Friday.

This was revealed yesterday by Det.-Sub-Insp. Thomas Elders of the Shanghai Municipal Police, attached to Louza Station, who told Mr. C. H. Haines, H. M. Registrar, that Davies was met by him at the D.K.K. Wharf in Yangtzsepoo Road at 7.30 p.m. on July 14.

"I informed him that I was a police officer and that I held a warrant for his arrest, issued by the Registrar of H.M. Supreme Court," Sub-Insp. Elders continued, "and I then read the warrant out to him."

After being cautioned Davies replied, "I ask as a special favour that I be allowed to see my family." Witness then conveyed him to Chengtu Road Police Station, where he was confined.

**Three Charges**

There were three charges read out against Davies. The first was that on or about September 3, 1938, at Shanghai being a clerk or servant of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., with intent to defraud, made or concurred in making a false entry in an account book, to wit a ledger, belonging to the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., his employers, purporting to shew that between August 1, 1938, and August 31, 1938 the sum of $684.09 had been paid by sundry debtors to the said Shanghai Gas Co., contrary to Section 1 of the Falsification of Accounts Act of 1875.

The second charge was that on or about November 3, 1938 he made or concurred in making a false entry purporting to show that between October 1, 1938 and October 31, 1938, the sum of $546.56 had been paid by sundry debtors. On the third count he was charged with altering or concurring to alter on or about August 11, 1938 an account book, a material particular, that is to say a receipt on the said day of $751.86.

**In Custody**

Appearing on behalf of the S.M.C., who are prosecuting the case, Mr. P. Watkin Williams asked for permission to make his opening speech at the next hearing. This was granted. Mr. R.F.C. Master appeared on behalf of the Shanghai Gas Co.

At this point Mr. Haines explained to Davies that this was a case where he must take depositions. It was a preliminary examination and he would not be asked to plead. After all the evidence had been given he would form charges and these charges would be read out to accused if the evidence justified it.

After Det.-Sub-Insp. Elder's deposition had been read over to him Mr. Watkin Williams stated that he did not propose to offer any more evidence and he asked for a remand in custody until the next hearing. Davies did not cross-examine the witness.

In adjourning the case until 10 a.m. on Monday Mr. Haines asked Davies if he wanted bail. "There is nobody to bail me out," accused replied. "You will have to be kept in custody," Mr. Haines stated, "and the police authorities will give you every facility for attending to your defence should you require it."

# Sir Ronald Campbell to Be Envoy in Paris

London, July 15.

Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, British Minister in Belgrade, has been appointed Ambassador to France in succession to Sir Eric Phipps, who will be retiring in the Autumn. Sir Ronald was born in 1883, and entered the Foreign Office in 1907. From 1929 until 1935, he was Minister in Paris.—Reuter.

# British Overseas Trade For Half-Year Reviewed

### Increase Over 1938 Figures For Same Period Noted

London, July 14.

The return of British overseas trade for June shows that imports totalled £82,174,759, as compared with £78,841,325 in May, and £76,540,222 in June last year. Exports amounted to £39,895,256, against £42,273,350 in May and £36,983,525 in June last year. Re-exports aggregated £4,307,767, as compared with £5,012,363 in May, and £4,987,170 in June, 1938.

The figures for the first six months of the year were:—

Imports £447,856,336 a decrease of £21,771,328, compared with the corresponding period of last year and of £36,214,456, compared with the corresponding period of 1937.

Exports totalled £236,318,724, an increase of £3,125,206 over the corresponding period of the past year, but a decrease of £14,895,521, as compared with the first six months of 1937.

Re-exports amounted to £28,101,342, a decrease of £4,746,711, as compared with the first six months of 1938, and of £12,452,006, as compared with the first six months of 1937.—Wireless through Reuter.

# Herr Hitler to Speak Today

Berlin, July 15.

Herr Hitler is expected to speak at about 11.10, B.S.T. (Shanghai time, 6.10 p.m.) tomorrow. The speech, it is stated, will not be political.—Reuter.

# British Subjects Here Reminded to Register

### Nearest Consulate Should Be Immediately Notified

London, July 15.

The British Embassy in Shanghai has been requested to remind all British subjects in China of the standing instructions that they should register with the nearest British consulate immediately on arrival at any place in China, it is learned in authoritative circles here.

It is understood that the circulation of this reminder is desired at this stage because of the difficulties experienced by British subjects in various parts of China at the present time.

The British authorities are learned to be particularly anxious that any British subjects who have left the centre where they are normally registered for a holiday in some other centre, should not forget to notify their presence in such holiday resort at the earliest possible opportunity, and to ensure that any British subjects who have neglected to do so should register with the nearest British consulate without delay.—Reuter.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You need no longer put up with dull, stained teeth. Listerine Tooth Paste fights the 5 common conditions that retard tooth and mouth hygiene.

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And don't forget—delightful fruit acids produce an alkaline effect. Try a tube of Listerine Tooth Paste tonight. It will show results after only a very few brushings.

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3. STAINED TEETH
4. FLABBY GUMS
5. COATED TONGUE

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# CENTRAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

**No. 2 Tientsin Road, Shanghai, Telephone 17249**

## THE 40th MONTHLY DRAWING OF PREMIUM SAVINGS BONDS

## July 15, 1939

The Drawing took place in the C. S. S. Building, No. 2 Tientsin Road, Shanghai, under the supervision of the Supervisors of the Society, the Chartered accountant and auditor, and the representatives of bondholders.

| Number of Bonds in Force | Special Reimbursement | Total Amount of Reimbursements |
|---|---|---|
| 55,639 | $27,819 | $166,917 |

| Reimbursements | | | Drawn by Bond Nos. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Special Reimbursement | of $27,819 | 3733 | $ 27,819 |
| 27 | First reimbursements | of $ 2,000 each | 319 2809 4472 4865 7558 9339 10603 11697 11861 15189 17063 20828 29477 30992 33064 33198 33349 33881 38380 41095 41103 43446 45527 49046 49680 50235 50890 | $ 54,000 |
| 27 | Second „ | of $ 300 each | 590 3345 4167 4704 7769 11558 12079 12587 15159 26590 26688 28198 29064 31842 32215 32409 37637 37845 39821 45459 46066 48424 50034 51489 53196 54548 55196 | $ 8,100 |
| 27 | Third „ | of $ 200 each | 1 2818 3560 6071 6913 8089 8666 10135 10337 11933 15407 15483 17687 21788 26023 30609 33081 35330 35478 37940 41485 43978 45213 50760 51151 51606 54566 | $ 5,400 |
| 27 | Fourth „ | of $ 100 each | 1013 2010 2360 10666 11407 11848 12283 12918 15524 15621 15675 16404 20394 21717 21807 21825 22493 33159 36889 40531 41628 44912 46449 49468 53491 54168 54561 | $ 2,700 |
| 1 | Supplementary „ | of $ 1,639 | 32959 | $ 1,639 |
| 1 | „ „ | of $ 245 | 28751 | $ 245 |
| 1 | „ „ | of $ 164 | 5428 | $ 164 |
| 1 | „ „ | of $ 82 | 44524 | $ 82 |
| 5,564 | Terminal „ | of $ 12 each | Terminating with No "5" | $ 66,768 |
| 5,677 | Reimbursements Totalling | | | $166,917 |

**Liquidation Bonds** (Converted from the Drawing Certificates of National Industrial Bank of China) **Share Number Drawn: SHARE 1**

N.B.—The Society is not responsible for any possible errors due to misprints in the drawing lists published in various newspapers. For official drawing list, please apply to our offices.

# COMMERCE AND FINANCE

## Money and Exchange

**Hongkong & Shanghai Bank**

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1939

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| £1 @ 6⅛ | $ 36.99 |
| U.S. $100 @ 12⅛ | $788.18 |

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

| | |
|---|---|
| £1 @ 6⅛ | $ 36.22 |
| U.S. $100 @ 12⅛ | $772.94 |
| London—demand | 6⅝ |
| 4 months' sight credits | 6⅝ |
| 4 months' sight docts | 6⅛ |
| 6 months' sight credits | 6⅛ |
| 6 months' sight docts | 6⅛ |
| New York—demand | U.S. $12⅛ |
| 4 months' sight credits | 12⅛ |
| 4 months' sight docts | 12⅛ |
| Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs. | — |

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

| | |
|---|---|
| Sterling 6⅛ | U.S. $12⅛ |
| Hongkong/London | 1/2⅛ |

**Chartered Bank**

| | |
|---|---|
| Canadian $100 @ 12¾ | $784.31 |
| Hongkong $44 | $100.00 |

**Netherlands Trading Society**

| | |
|---|---|
| Netherlands Guilders | Buying 24⅛ |
| Java Guilders | " 24⅛ |
| Netherlands Guilders | Selling 23¾ |
| Java Guilders | " 23¾ |

**American Express Co., Inc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Buying U.S.$100=$776.699 | £1=$36.398 |
| Selling U.S.$100=$784.314 | £1=$36.745 |

**Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger**

Belgas 0.75=$1 Belgas 27.46=£1

**Italian Bank for China**

It. Lire 2.41=$1 Swiss Frs. 0.56½=$1
Tourist Lire 2.67 $1

**Other Quotations**

| | |
|---|---|
| Berlin/Hamburg T.T. | $100=Rm. 31½ |
| | $100=U. Mark 66.00 |
| | $100=Reichsmark 56.00 |
| | Incl. License fee |

## Local Exchange Report

*Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson*
INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

| | Highest | Lowest |
|---|---|---|
| £ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| U.S. G.$ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| Yen | — | — |

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

| SELLING | | BUYING | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | | July | |
| £ T.T. | 6⅛ | 4 m/s. l.c. | 6⅝ |
| G.$ T.T. | 12⅛ | 4 m/s. l.c. | 12⅜ |
| Fcs. T. | 481 | 4 m/s. | 490 |
| Rs. T.T. | 36½ | 15 d/s. | 36⅞ |

BAR SILVER

| | READY | FOR'D |
|---|---|---|
| London pence per std. oz. | 16⅞ | 16⅜ |
| N.Y. cents per oz. troy | 34¾ | — |
| Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas | 46.02 | — |
| Bombay offtake 150 bars. | | |

London silver was ⅛ up for ready and ⅛ up forward, being 16⅞ for ready and 16⅜ forward. New York was unchanged at 34¾ and Bombay was 3 annas up at 46.02.

It was reported there was small Indian buying. Speculators bought and sold. Market steady. After the official fixing the market ruled very quiet, with India a small seller at the fixed rate. Buyers were holding off.

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 6⅛ sterling and 12¾ U.S.$.

The Interbank market was again nervous but fluctuations were not so wide as on Friday. Cash rates were unchanged and there was a nett gain on the day of 1/32nd in sterling and 1/16th in U.S.$. for July and 3/32nd in sterling and 1/8 in U.S.$. for August, but there was no stability to the market.

At the close there were sellers at:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 1/32 | sterling | 12⅜ U.S.$ | Cash |
| 6⅛ | " | 12½ " | July |
| 6⅛ | " | 11⅜ " | Aug. |

## Foreign Exchanges

Bombay Rupee T. T. on: July 14.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japan | 78¾ | London | 1/5⅛ |
| New York | 2383/4 | 2 mths | |
| Shanghai | 36½ | " (sellers) | 1/5⅜ |
| Hongkong | 84¾ | " (buyers) | 1/5⅝ |

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 468.21 | Shanghai | 6¾d N |
| Paris | 176.72 | Bombay | 1/5⅜ |
| Berlin | 11.68½ | Hongkong | 1/3⅝ |
| Amsterdam | 8.80⅛ | Singapore | 2/4⅛ |
| Brussels | 27.56¾ | Yokohama | 1/2 |
| Madrid | 42.25 | " (buying) | Unq. |
| Milan | 89.02 | C'slovakia | 136.62 |
| Berne | 20.76¾ | | |

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berlin | 40.12 | Japan | 27.31 |
| Spain | Unq. | Shanghai | 13.00 |
| Holland | 59.21 | Austria | Unq. |
| Paris | 2.65 | C'slovakia | Unq. |
| Brussels | 16.99¼ | Hungary | 19.75 |
| Italy | 9.26¼ | Rumania | 0.72 |
| S'zerland | 22.54½ | Yugo Slavia | 2.30 |
| Sweden | 24.12 | Greece | 0.85⅝ |
| Norway | 23.58 | Bulgaria | 1.20 |
| Denmark | 20.90½ | Finland | 2.07 |
| Montreal | 99.825 | Poland | 18.84 |
| Brazil | 5.10 | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| London | 4.68¼ |
| " Demand | 4.68⅛ |
| " Bankers' 60 days bills | 4.67⅞ |
| " Commercial 60 days bills | 4.67⅛ |
| Buenos Aires Paper | 29.05 |
| Buenos Aires Paper, market rate | 23.15 |
| Montreal on London | 4.69 1/16 |

—Reuter.

## Foreign Money Rates

London: July 14.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Bank Bills, | 3 months | 0 13/16% |
| Bank Bills, | 6 months | 1⅛% |
| Fine Trade Bills, | 3 months | 3⅛% |
| Fine Trade Bills, | 6 months | 3⅜% |
| Call Money | | 0½% |

New York:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months | 0½%B 0 7/16%A |
| Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months | 0⅝%B 0½%A |
| Call Money | 1% |

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

## Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

July 15.

| | Bid Prices a.m. Closing | p.m. Closing |
|---|---|---|
| Antamok | .18 | — |
| Atok | .175 | — |
| Balatoc | 7.00 | — |
| Batong Buhay | .011 | — |
| Benguet Consolidated | 10.10 | — |
| Big Wedge | .185 | — |
| Coco Grove | .23 | — |
| Demonstration | — | — |
| I. X. L. | .41 | — |
| Masbate | .095 | — |
| North Camarines | .23 | — |
| San Mauricio | .09 | — |
| Surigao Con., Com. | .195 | — |
| Surigao Con. Vot. Trust | .195 | — |
| Suyoc | .12 | — |
| United Paracale | .395 | — |

Turnover: 681,050 Pesos.
Shares Index: (closing prices) 79.68.
—Reuter.

## Berlin Bourse

Berlin, July 14.

Prices continued to sag on the share market today and business was even duller than on the previous days. Junghans dropped 2 per cent. to 92, and Lahmeyer 1 to 106.5. On the other hand, Akkumulatoren rose 1.5 to 112.75 and Siemens 1 to 187. The marked closed irregular.

Call money stood unchanged at 2⅝ to 2⅞ per cent.—Trans-Ocean.

## Shanghai Stocks

**Yesterday's Business**

The market is badly in need of some encouraging news to give it a fillip, especially in the form of an improvement in International relations in this part of the world. Unfortunately, there are no positive signs of this and business continues to drag. There is no scope for speculators, and investors prefer to keep their commitments on the low side pending further developments.

Although the London and New York markets have shown a better tone of late, particularly the latter, there is no assurance that a new political crisis may not arise at any moment, so our market refuses to take its cue from them.

Against expectations, and centra-seasonally, consumption of Rubber in the U.S.A. for June shows a rise of 2,900 tons to 47,300 tons. Stocks in U.S.A. are down 11,800 tons to 181,800 tons, the lowest since August 1937.

**Official Averages**

| 1939 High | Low | Today's Averages | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| 176.65 | 165.32 General | 155.84 | +0.17 |
| 178.86 | 95.55 Rubbers | 155.83 | +0.30 |

Total 17,736 shares, 70 bonds.

**Morning Session**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | China Realty 8% Debs. | $ 62.00 |
| $2,000 | S'hai Power 5½% Debs. | $ 81.75 |
| 300 | S'hai Telephone | 12.40 |
| 1,900 | S'hai Telephone | 12.50 |
| 200 | S'hai Telephone | 12.40 |
| 10 | S. W. W. "A" £20 | 652.50 |
| 10 | S. W. W. "A" £20 | 650.00 |
| 30 | S'hai Power (Pref) | 122.25 |
| 10 | S'hai Power (Pref) | 122.00 |
| 20 | S'hai Power | 121.50 |
| 2,800 | Ewo Mills (Ord) | 1.30 |
| 3,000 | Kota | 2.00 |
| 7,000 | Kroewoek | 1.20 |
| 2,000 | Kroewoek | 1.30 |
| 150 | S. W. W. 6½% (Pref) | 12.50 |

ODD LOTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | S'hai Power (Pref) | $122.25 |
| 200 | S'hai Land | 9.65 |
| 2 | S'hai Power (Pref) | 121.75 |
| 5 | S'hai Power (Pref) | 121.75 |
| 36 | Wheelock | 39.00 |
| 50 | S'hai Telephone | 12.30 |
| 5 | S'hai Power (Pref) | $121.00 |

## London Stocks

**Friday's Closing Quotations**

London, July 14.

The sharp rise of Czechoslovakian Bonds was the main feature on the London Stock Exchange today, reflecting satisfaction over the announcement of a pending scheme for settling British claims against Czech assets.

British gilt-edged securities were subdued, following the reference of Sir John Simon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the borrowing of £500,000,000 for defence.—Reuter.

| | July 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|
| War Loan 3½% (Red.) | £63⅜ | 93¼ |

JAPANESE BONDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907 | 30 | 30 |
| Japan 6% Stg. Loan, 1924 | 35 | 35 |

Osaka, July 15.
Kogo 5% ..... Y.104.74

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allied Ironfounders | 17/1½ | 17/3 |
| Armstrong Stevens | 5/9 | 5/9 |
| Assoc. & Elec. Indus. | 39/7½ | 39/9 |
| Austin Motors, ord. | 28/9 | 28/9 |
| Bristol Aeroplane | 19/9 | 20/- |
| British American Tob. | 98/9 | 99/1½ |
| Cable & W., new form | 50½ | 50 |
| Cammell Laird, ord. | 7/3 | 7/- |
| Courtaulds | 28/3 | 28/9 |
| Distillers | 94/9 | 94/3 |
| Dunlop Rubber | 26/6 | 26/4½ |
| General Elec. (Eng.) | 73/10½ | 74/- |
| Guinness (A) Son & Co. | 104/6 | 104/- |
| Hawker Siddeley Aircraft | 17/3 | 17/- |
| Imp. Chem. Indus. | 26/6 | 26/4½ |
| Imp. Tobacco | 128/9 | 129/9 |
| Leyland Motors | 89/4½ | 90/- |
| Marks & Spencer "A" ord. | 97/10½ | 97/4½ |
| Pressed Steel, com. | 18/3 | 18/- |
| Rolls-Royce | 104/4½ | 103/9 |
| Smethwick Drop Forgings | 14/9 | 14/9 |
| Tate & Lyle | 62/1½ | 62/1½ |
| Turner & Newall | 77/7½ | 77/4½ |
| United Steel | 23/1½ | 22/10½ |
| Vickers, ord. | 18/4½ | 18/3 |
| Woolworths | 64/1½ | 64/- |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anglo Dutch | 22/- | 22/- |
| Rubber Ptn. Inv. | 28/6 | 28/6 |

MINES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Burma Corp. | 7/3 | 7/3 |
| Commonwealth Min. | Unq. | Unq. |
| Maraman Invest. | 14/3 | 14/- |
| Randfontein Ests. | 36/10½ | 36/3 |
| Sub-Nigel | 210/- | 207/6 |
| Tanami Gold Min. | 4½d | 4½d |
| Western Holdings | 11/6 | 11/6 |

OILS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anglo Iranian | 72/6 | 72/6 |
| Burmah | 71/3 | 70/7½ |
| Mexican Eagle | 7/10½ | 7/10½ |
| Shell Trans. & Trad. | 82/6 | 82/6 |

CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4½% Gold Loan, 1898 | £42 | 42 |
| 5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47 | 40 | 40 |
| 4½% Anglo-French Loan | 40 | 40 |
| 5% Crisp Loan, 1913 | 21½ | 21½ |
| 5% Reorg. Loan, 1913 | 32 | 32 |
| 8% Stg. Notes, 1925 | 12 | 12 |
| " Honan Rly. | 12 | 12 |
| 5% Hukuang Rly., 1913 | 15 | 15 |
| 5% " " (Ger. Is.) | 13 | 13 |
| 5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly. | 13 | 13 |
| 5% S'hai-Nanking Rly. | 17 | 17 |
| 5% T'sain-Pukow Rly. B. | 12 | 12 |
| 5% " " G. | 12 | 12 |
| 5% " " (Supl. Loan) B. | 12 | 12 |
| 5% " " (Supl. Loan) G. | 12 | 12 |
| 5% Canton-Kowloon Rly. | 14 | 14 |
| S'hai Elec. Construction | 22/6 N | 22/6 N |
| S'hai Waterwork "A" | 19½ N | 19½ N |
| Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton | 26½ N | 26½ N |
| Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C. | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.) | 79 | 78½ |
| " (Col. Reg.) | 81 | 81 |
| Chinese Eng. & Min. | 17/9 | 17/6 |
| Chosen Corp. | 4/9 | 4/9 |
| Pekin Syndicate | 1/9 N | 1/9 N |
| Gula Kalumpong Rubber | 16/10½ | 16/10½ |

N—Nominal.

## British Commodities

**Friday's Closing Quotations**

London, July 14.

In the commodity markets, near positions of sugar slumped, following the International Sugar Council's instruction to release an additional 100,000 metric tons. However, distant contracts held relatively steady.

**London Rubber:** spot, buyers 8¼ —⅛; sellers 8⅜ —⅛; August delivery, buyers 8¼ —1/16; sellers 8⅜ unchanged;

**London Sugar (Buyers):** August 7/1½ —4¼; December 6/2¾ +¼; March 6/3 +¼;

**Liverpool Wheat:** July 3/8½ —¼; Oct. 3/11¾ unchanged; December 4/1⅞ +⅛;

**Liverpool Cotton:** American Futures: July 4.99 —3; Sept. 4.69 —3; Oct. 4.59 —3; Nov. 4.48 —4; Egyptian Futures (Giza, F.G.F. No. 7) No. 2 Contract: July 6.35 —1; Sept. 6.35 —1; 6.38 —1; Nov. 6.43 —1;

**London Metals:** Copper, Standard, cash, sellers £42⅞ unc; 3 mths sellers £43⅛ unc.; Electrolytic, buyers £49 +¼; sellers 49½ +¼; Tin, Standard, Cash, sellers £230 unc; 3 mths sellers £225¼ +¾; Lead, Foreign, official price, sellers £14¾ +⅛; 3 mths delivery, official price, sellers £14⅜ unc; Spelter, Ordinary, official price, sellers £14⅞ +1/16; 3 mths delivery, official price, sellers £14⅞ +⅛.—Reuter.

## New York Stocks

**Friday's Closing Quotations**

New York, July 14.

Trading on the Stock Exchange today quietened down on a declining volume, and final quotations showed losses ranging from fractions to one point. There was some early profit taking lightening of commitments. The foreign situation continued to fade as a market influence, while the hopeful domestic business outlook remained the chief market influence. Meanwhile, the "cashing in" on a light turnover is viewed in a constructive light. The volume of trading amounted to 540,000 shares. —Reuter.

**Dow-Jones Averages**

| | High | Low | Close | Changes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Indust. | 138.41 | 137.24 | 137.57 | —0.46 |
| 20 Rails | 27.70 | 27.41 | 27.45 | —0.39 |
| 19 Utilit. | 25.03 | 24.78 | 24.82 | —0.14 |
| 40 Bonds | — | — | 89.43 | —0.07 |
| 11 Commod. | — | — | 48.41 | +0.04 |

| | July 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 7⅝ | 7½ |
| Alleghany Ludlum Steel | 16¾ | B 16¼ |
| Allied Stores | 9⅛ | 9 |
| Allis Chalmers | 35⅛ | 34½ |
| Amerada Corp. | 64½ | 63¾ |
| Amer. Can | 96⅛ | 95 |
| Amer. & For. Power | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| " $7 pfd. | 19⅛ | 19½ |
| Amer. Gas & Elec. | 37 | 36⅞ |
| Amer. Locomotive | 17⅝ | 17¾ |
| Amer. Metal | 30¼ | B 29½ |
| Amer. Radiator | 12⅜ | 12⅛ |
| Amer. Rolling Mill | 13⅜ | 13¾ |
| Amer. Smelting | 44⅜ | 44 |
| Amer. Sugar Refining | 17 | — |
| Amer. Tel. & Tel. | 165½ | 164 |
| Amer. Tobacco "B" | 85 | 85 |
| Amer. Waterworks | 10 | 9⅞ |
| Anaconda Copper | 25⅝ | 25⅜ |
| Atchison, T. & S. Fe | 28 | 27½ |
| Auburn | 1⅜ | 1½ |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 4⅞ | 4¾ |
| Barber Asphalt Corp. | 13⅜ | 13¼ |
| Barnsdall Oil Co. | 13⅜ | 13½ |
| Bendix Aviation | 24⅛ | 23⅞ |
| Bethlehem Steel | 56⅛ | 55¼ |
| Bliss (E.W.) | 10 | 10 |
| Boeing Airplane | 23⅛ | 22¾ |
| Borg Warner | 23½ | 23½ |
| Briggs Mfg. Co. | 21¾ | 21⅜ |
| Bklyn-Manhattan Trans. | 11¾ | 11⅝ |
| " $6 cum. pfd. | 40 | 40 |
| Can. Pacific Rly. | 4 | 4 |
| Case, J.I. | 76 | — |
| Celanese Corp. | 23⅞ | 23¾ |
| Chase Nat. Bank | B 33 | B 32¾ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 34½ | 34 |
| Chrysler | 75 | 75½ |
| Columbia Gas & Elec. | 6 | 6⅛ |
| " 6% "A" pfd. | 86¾ | 86 |
| Comml. Credit | 46½ | 46¼ |
| Comm. & Southern (ord.) | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| " $6 cum. pfd. | 67¾ | 66⅝ |
| Consolid. Edison | 31⅞ | 31½ |
| Consolid. Oil | 7¾ | 7½ |
| Continental Can | 38¾ | 38⅛ |
| Continental Oil | 22 | 21 |
| Corn Products | 60 | 60 |
| Curtiss Wright (com.) | 5½ | 5⅛ |
| " "A" | 25⅛ | 24⅞ |
| Deere & Co. | 20 | 19½ |
| Distillers Corp. | 19 | 18¼ |
| Douglas Aircraft | 69⅜ | 69¼ |
| Du Pont de Nemours | 151¼ | 151¼ |
| Eagle Picher Lead | 9 | 9 |
| Eaton Manufacturing Co. | 24¾ | 24⅝ |
| Elec. Auto Lite | 33¼ | 33 |
| Elec. Bond & Share | 8⅛ | 8 |
| " $5 pfd. | — | — |
| " $6 pfd. | B 66 | B 66 |
| Elec. Pwr. & Lt. | 26¾ | 25¾ |
| Flintkote | 21 | 20½ |
| Food Machinery Corp. | 31⅝ | 32 |
| Gen. Amer. Trans. | 49¾ | 48¾ |
| Gen. Elec. | 36¾ | 36¼ |
| Gen. Motors | 45 | 45⅛ |
| Gen. Rly. Signal | 17⅛ | 17 |
| Gen. Tire & Rubber | 24 | 23¾ |
| Gildden Co. | 17⅛ | — |
| Goodrich (B.F.) | 17⅞ | 18 |
| " $5 pfd. | — | 68 |
| Goodyear Tire & Rubber | 28½ | 28 |
| Great Nthrn. Iron Ore | 14⅝ | 14½ |
| Great Nthrn. Rly. | 23½ | 23 |
| Great Western Sugar | 25 | 25¼ |
| Greyhound Corp. | 13⅝ | 13¾ |
| Hecker Products | 12 | 12⅛ |
| Homestake Min. | 64 | 63⅞ |
| Indus. Rayon | 26 | 26 |
| Int. Harvester | 57¾ | 57½ |
| Int. Nickel | 48⅛ | 48 |
| Int. Tel. & Tel. | 6⅜ | B 6¼ |
| Johns Manville | 73 | 73 |
| Johnes & Laughlin | B 41½ | B 40 |
| Kennecott | 34¾ | 34½ |
| Libbey-Owens-Ford | 48 | 47¾ |
| Lockheed Aircraft | 26½ | 25½ |
| Loew's Inc. | 44 | 43⅞ |
| Manhattan Shirt Co. | 12 | — |
| Martin, Glenn L. Co. | 33⅜ | 33⅛ |
| McKesson & Robbins | 15¼ | B 16½ |
| Monsanto Chemical | 97¾ | 96 |
| Montgomery Ward | 51⅜ | 51½ |
| Nat. City Bank | B 25¾ | B 25⅛ |
| Nat. Dairy Products | 16¾ | 16½ |
| Nat. Distillers | 26 | 26 |
| Nat. Gypsum | 12⅜ | 12 |
| Nat. Lead | 20¾ | 20⅜ |
| Nat. Power & Lt. | 8 | 7¾ |
| Nat. Steel Corp. | 59 | 59 |
| Nat. Supply Co. | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| New York Central | 14½ | 14¼ |
| Niagara Hudson Power | 6⅝ | 6½ |
| North Amer. Aviation | 15⅜ | 15⅝ |
| North Amer. Co. | 22⅞ | 22⅝ |
| Northern Pacific | 8⅝ | 8½ |
| Pacific Gas & Elec. | 32 | 31⅞ |
| Pacific Lighting | 47⅝ | 48 |
| Packard Motors | 3 | 3⅛ |
| Paramount Pictures Inc. | 9½ | 9⅜ |
| Pennsylvania R.R. | 17⅜ | 17¼ |
| Phelps Dodge | 36⅝ | 36¼ |
| Phillips Petroleum | 34⅜ | 34½ |
| Public Serv. of N.J. | 38⅜ | 38¾ |
| Pullman, Inc. | 26⅛ | 26 |
| Pure Oil | 7 | 7 |
| Radio Corp. of Amer. | 5⅞ | 5¾ |
| Republic Steel Co. | 15⅞ | 15⅝ |
| Reynolds Tobacco "B" | 39½ | 40 |
| Richfield Corp. | 7⅞ | 7¾ |
| Safeway Stores | 43⅛ | 44 |
| " 3½ cum. pfd. | — | 75 |
| Sears Roebuck | 77½ | 77⅝ |
| Seversky Aircraft | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| Shell Union Oil | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| Socony-Vacuum | 11⅝ | 11¾ |
| Sthrn. Pacific | 13⅜ | 13½ |
| Sthrn. Rly. | 22½ | 22 |
| Sperry Corp. | 43 | 43 |
| Stand. Brands | 6¾ | 6½ |
| Stand. Gas & Elec. | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| Stand. Oil of Calif. | 25¾ | 25⅞ |
| Stand. Oil of N.J. | 43¼ | 42¾ |
| Stone & Webster | 11¼ | 11⅛ |
| Swift International | 27⅛ | 27 |
| Technicolor | 16 | 15½ |
| Texas Corp. | 36⅜ | 36 |
| Texas Gulf Sulphur | 29⅛ | 28 |
| Transamerica | 5⅛ | 5¾ |
| Tw. Century Fox | 20⅞ | 20 |
| " pfd. | — | — |
| Un. Carbide & Carbon | 79½ | 77½ |
| Un. Pacific | 96⅛ | 97 |
| Un. Aircraft | 36¾ | 37 |
| Un. Air Lines Trans. | 11⅛ | 10⅞ |
| Un. Corp. | 2⅝ | 2½ |
| " $3 cum. pfd. | 36 | 33⅞ |
| Un. Gas Corp. | 1⅞ | — |
| Un. Gas Improvement | 13 | 12⅞ |
| U. S. Rubber | 43 | 42½ |
| " 8% pfd. | 109 | 109¼ |
| U. S. Steel | 47⅜ | 47 |
| Vanadium | 21⅝ | 21¼ |
| Warner Bros. Picts. | 5⅛ | 4⅞ |
| Westinghouse Elec. | 100¼ | 101¾ |
| Woodward Iron | 18 | B 18 |

BONDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. & For. Power | 62 | 62 |
| Brazil | 16⅜ | B 15½ |
| Baltimore & Ohio | B 19 | B 17½ |
| Cities Serv. Pwr. | 85⅞ | 85⅝ |
| Erie R.R. | 9⅛ | 9 |
| Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s | 65⅛ | 65½ |
| Minas Geraes | B 9⅜ | B 9⅛ |
| New England Gas | 7½ | 7½ |
| Peru | 8⅜ | B 8½ |
| Rio Grande do Sul | B 9⅛ | B 9⅛ |
| Sao Paulo | B 8½ | B 8 |
| Sthrn. Pacific Co. | 45⅛ | 44½ |
| Stand. Gas & Elec. | 66 | 66 |

B—Bid

**Dow-Jones Summary**

*By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz*

Stock prices fluctuated irregularly today on a reduced volume. Weekend profit taking during early trading tempered bullish enthusiasm. Many traders were unwilling to carry positions over the weekend, in view of the international situation. The market generally was in a cautious mood, pending President Roosevelt's Neutrality message. However, business news was good.

## British Rubber Stocks

London, July 14.

The average of market forecasts of this week's stocks of rubber in London and Liverpool, compared with last week's official figure, show decreases of 400 tons and 300 tons, respectively.—Reuter.

## U.S. Commodities

**Friday's Closing Quotations**

New York, July 14.

Trading in the cotton market was very quiet. The chief feature in the market today was the favourable United States June consumption figure. At the close, losses ranged from 1 to 3 points.

Prices in the market for raw rubber futures continued to move up, aided by the drop in United Kingdom's rubber stocks and favourable United States June rubber statistics. Closing quotations ranged from 3 to 9 points up.

The wheat market in Chicago was a trading affair. There was very little in the news to affect the market either way. Some new buying was in evidence. At the final bell, advances from ½ to ¾ cent. were recorded.

| New York Cotton | | New York Rubber | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 8.87-87 —03 | Sept. | 16.52-56 +03 |
| Dec. | 8.69-69 —02 | | B/A |
| Jan. | 8.56 N —03 | Dec. | 16.61-61 +03 |
| Mar. | 8.45-45 —01 | Mar. | 16.63-66 +06 |
| May | 8.33-34 —03 | | B/A |
| | | May | 16.64-66 +04 |
| | | | B/A |

| New York Sugar No. 4 | | New York Silk | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 1.21½-22 —1 | | |
| | B/A | July (No. 1 Cont.) | |
| Mar. | 1.16½-17½—½ | | 2.60-60 +2½ |
| | B/A | | |

| Chicago Wheat | | Chicago Corn | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 66⅞-67 +½ | Sept. | 45⅛-45¼—½ |
| Dec. | 68⅛-68⅜ +⅝ | Dec. | 45⅞-46 —⅛ |

**Winnipeg Wheat**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 54⅞-54⅞ | +¾ |
| Dec. | 56⅛-56⅜ | +⅝ |

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

## New York Weekly Cotton Statistics

New York, July 14.

According to statistics compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange for the week ended July 14, supplies of cotton brought into sight for the season totalled 9,441,000 bales, showing an increase of 86,000 bales over last week and a decrease of 4,138,000 bales from the corresponding week of last year.

Forwardings to United States mills for the season reached 6,149,000 bales, showing increases over the figures for last week and the corresponding week in 1938 of 95,000 bales 671,000 bales, respectively.

Exports from United States ports since August 1, 1938, totalled 3,496,000 bales, an increase of 24,000 from last week's level but a decrease of 2,335,000 bales from that of the corresponding week of last year. These exports included: 894,000 bales to Japan; 76,800 bales to China Proper; 1,200 to Manchoukuo and Dairen; 17,600 bales to French Indo-China; 471,000 bales to Great Britain; and, 463,000 bales to Germany.

Stock in United States ports and interior towns were estimated at 4,383,000 bales, representing a decrease of 22,000 bales compared with last week, and a decrease of 100,000 from the corresponding period of last year.

The world's visible supply was placed at 7,018,000 bales, compared with 7,157,000 bales during the previous week and 7,950,000 bales during the same week in 1938. American contributions amounted to 4,857,000 bales.

American cotton forwarded to mills of the world since August 1 (excluding linters) touched the level of 10,219,000 bales, showing an advance of 151,000 bales over last week but a decrease of 483,000 bales compared with the same week in 1938.—Reuter.

## Movements of Gold in The United Kingdom

London, July 14.

Gold movements in the United Kingdom during the week ended July 12 resulted in a surplus of exports over imports of £10,046,000, compared with net exports of £4,915,000 for the previous week. Exports during the period under review amounted to £14,839,000, and included shipments to the following principal countries: United States £14,512,000; France £87,000; The Netherlands £142,000; Switzerland £47,000; and, Syria £35,000. Exports during the previous week totalled £7,751,000, including £6,418,000 to the United States; £63,000 to France; £162,000 to The Netherlands; £37,000 to Switzerland; £1,018,000 to Siam; and, £21,000 to Canada.

Imports during the period under review amounted to £4,793,000, and included shipments from the principal sources: £274,000 from Southern Rhodesia; £2,135,000 from British Africa; £2,274,000 from The Netherlands; £38,000 from New Zealand; and, £30,000 from Belgium.

The previous week's imports totalled £2,836,000 including shipments from the following principal countries: Southern Rhodesia £94,000; British Africa £2,271,000; British India £102,000; France £250,000 and, Peru £69,000.—Reuter.

## Car Production in Canada and U.S.A.

New York, July 14.

An increase in the number of cars and trucks produced in the United States and Canada during the week ended July 14 was recorded, according to Ward's estimate of production.

During the period under review, cars and trucks produced totalled 61,610 units, compared with 42,784 units during the previous week and 42,010 units for the corresponding period of last year.—Reuter.

## U.S. Silver Imports

New York, July 14.

Silver to the total value of $116,000 was imported by the United States during the week ended July 7, compared with $2,605,000 during the previous week. Consignments of the white metal during the period under review were received from the following principal sources: Canada $44,000; Mexico $415,000; The Philippines $27,000; Peru $23,000; British Malaya $34,000; Great Britain $324,000; Nicaragua $2,000; Salvador $2,000; Japan $258,000; and, Australia $36,000.

Imports during the previous week came from the following principal countries: Canada $367,000; Mexico $1,123,000; Chile $19,000; The Philippines $15,000; Peru $177,000; British Malaya $21,000; Great Britain $798,000; Yugo Slavia $3,000; Honduras $75,000; Nicaragua $2,000; Salvador $1,000; and, Ecuador $3,000.—Reuter.

# Hitch Occurs Over Loan for Poland

**Warsaw Wants to Buy U. S. Arms; Britain Requires All Trade**

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, July 15.

The report that an Anglo-Polish agreement for substantial credits to Poland is about to be signed is somewhat premature. Negotiations are said to be well advanced, but they are not likely to be concluded before next week at the earliest.—Reuter.

**Anglo-Polish Staff Talks**

London, July 14.

General Sir Edmund Ironside, until lately Governor of Gibraltar and now chief of Britain's overseas armed forces, was leaving for Warsaw this evening to continue Staff negotiations with the Polish Army.

Unforeseen difficulties today prevented the signature of the tripartite Anglo-French-Polish financial agreement, which was to have taken place at 10.45 a.m. in the Treasury. Last-minute conditions presented by the Polish delegation were found unacceptable by the British Government, it was stated. The conditions governed the use of the British credits to be granted Poland, which Warsaw, it was assertedly, wished to spend in part on purchases of American war materials instead of wholly on British products.

Poland, it was said, required war materials as soon as possible, but British industry is at present busy working for the British Government. Britain, however, wishes her credits to be utilized only for purchases from her own industry. She fears that otherwise there might be repercussions on the exchange balance between the pound sterling and the American dollar.

Negotiations are now being pursued here between British and Polish officials with a view to finding a compromise so as to permit early signature of the drafted accord.—Havas.

# Duke of Kent Escapes Hurt in Accident

**Plane Spins Round When Taking Off in Scotland**

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, July 14.

The Duke of Kent had a narrow escape from serious injury today when an accident occurred to the plane in which he had been visiting Aberdeenshire to inspect the herring industry.

While the machine was taking off, it staggered and then spun round. Hundreds of horrified onlookers rushed to the spot, but were reassured when the Duke stepped unconcernedly from the plane, lit a cigarette and smilingly acknowledged the cheers of the relieved crowd.

The Duke latter resumed his journey to London by train.—Reuter.

## Movements of Silver in The United Kingdom

London, July 14.

Movements of silver in the United Kingdom, during the week ended July 12, resulted in an excessive of exports over imports of £158,000, compared with net imports totalling £142,000 during the previous week. Exports of the white metal from the United Kingdom during the period under review totalled £282,000, including shipments valued at £27,000 to the United States and 209,000 to Bombay. Exports during the previous week totalled £106,000, including shipments of £62,000 to the United States and £36,000 to Germany.

Coming from various sources, imports of silver for the same period amounted to £124,000 of which £90,000 was brought from Japan. Imports for last week summed up to £248,000, including £101,000 from Japan; £51,000 from Belgium; £46,000 from British India; and, £30,000 from Hongkong.—Reuter.


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## Britain Must Take Firm Stand Against Japan

**Sir Roger Keyes Foresees Defeat of Axis Powers**

London, July 14.

If the British Government took a strong line, Japan would not dare to risk a conflict with the British Empire, declared Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes in a speech in London today. He said he had had a great deal to do with Japan in two of her previous wars.

When he fought alongside the Japanese in the relief of Peiping in 1900, he formed the highest opinion of their fighting qualities, imbued as they were by a spirit of chivalry, but that spirit, Sir Roger asserted, no longer existed in the Japanese army and navy.

Japan, he stated, was faithfully following the technique of her German ally. "Japan will be well advised," Sir Roger Keyes continued, "not to press us too far, for she cannot possiby be so foolish as to believe that, if Germany and her allies are rash enough to force a war on Great Britain, France, Poland, Turkey and our other allies, they will escape overwhelming defeat in the end.

"That is my view, and now that our potential enemies know that the wealth, industry, financial resources and manhood of the British Empire, united and determined as ever, are to be thrown into the scale, I do not think they will challenge us, but if they do there can be only one issue."—Reuter.

## Bunting Company's Affairs Discussed

London, July 14.

At a meeting today of parties interested in the affairs of Messrs. Bunting and Company, Limited, tea agents, it was decided to appoint a committee of seven, representing banks, discount houses and creditors generally, further to consider the Company's position.

# Trade Embargo Not Thought Feasible

## British Action Against Japan Considered; Direct Ban Deprecated

London, July 15.

Short of the outbreak of war—declared or undeclared—Japan is safe from the danger of a British Empire trade embargo, in the opinion of some Far Eastern experts in the City of London.

For not only would it be a third-rate weapon, so far as efficacy goes, but it would also be a weapon cutting both ways. Its adoption would be significant; it would indicate that, in the opinion of the authorities, Britain's position in the Far East was in such jeopardy that every weapon, however inferior, must be used.

But there is no enthusiasm for it here. For one thing, it would presumably result in Japan's immediate default upon some £92,000,000 of Japanese securities held by British investors. This is a smaller sum than the £200,000,000 of British investment in China which are now in jeopardy, but the loss of that £92,000,000 would be a serious blow, for thus far the interest and sinking fund payments have been scrupulously maintained whereas heavy losses have been already taken on the investments in China.

### One-sixth of Total

Japan, only a few years ago, took nearly one-third of her total imports from the British Empire—mainly from Australia and India—and sent to the Empire—mainly to India—about one-fourth of her total exports. Today that trade has shrunk to about one-sixth of her total trade. The loss of one-sixth of her total trade, it is conceded, would be painful and would be attended by considerable disorganization of both imports and exports, but only the most sanguine would regard it as a knock-out blow. In 1938 Japan saw a 40 per cent. contraction of her total trade, but she did not collapse.

The chief weakness of the trade embargo weapon, it is felt, is that it would fall chiefly upon India and Australia, especially upon India. Both those countries have control of their foreign trade, and would not lightly abandon the Japanese market unless it was completely clear that the whole Empire was involved in war. In fact, the dependence of India upon the Japanese market is so great that the Mother Country herself would hesitate a long while, it is believed, before she invited India to make the sacrifice. Japan ranks second to the United Kingdom as an importer of Indian goods.

### Other Weapons Available

But there are many other trade weapons available, such as the tightening of colonial discriminations and the withdrawal from Japan of the privilege of the "most favoured nation" clause in British Trade Agreements. Neither of these weapons would justify Japan's repudiation of her sterling debt.

As for the United Kingdom herself, her cessation of trade with Japan would matter relatively little to either party. Japan takes less than one per cent. of the United Kingdom's exports and sends less than one per cent. of this country's imports. And from the Japanese point of view, exports to the United Kingdom, though an asset to the national economy in that they are paid for in sterling, nevertheless are smaller than her exports to the United States, China, Manchoukuo, British India and the Netherlands Indies.—United Press.

# Nehru's Visit to China Not Yet Possible

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Bombay, July 15.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian Nationalist leader, interviewed by Reuter today in regard to the report that he would visit China, said he had been wanting to visit China, but did not know when it would be possible. There was no immediate prospect, he added, of a visit in view of the international and internal situation.

In accordance with a resolution of the committee of the All-India Congress, Mr. Nehru left for Ceylon by air today on a "mission of peace." He will attempt to bring about a settlement of the problem of Indian labourers in Ceylon.—Reuter.

## *Do You Know?* Answers

QUESTIONS ON PAGE 2

1. (a) Theodore Roosevelt
   (b) King Richard III
   (c) The Salvation Army
   (d) The Three Musketeers

2 Anhwei, Anking
Chahar, Kalgan
Chekiang, Hangchow
Chinghai, Sining
Fukien, Foochow
Honan, Kaifeng
Hopei, Paotingfu
Hunan, Changsha
Hupeh, Wuchang
Kansu, Lanchow
Kiangsi, Nanchang
Kiangsu, Chinking
Kwangsi, Nanning
Kwangtung, Canton
Kweichow, Kweiyang
Ningshia, Ningshia
Shansi, Taiyuan
Shantung, Tsinan
Shensi, Sian
Sikang, Batang
Sinkiang, Tihwa
Suiyuan, Kweisui
Szechwan, Chengtu
Yunnan, Kunming

3 By proclamation of July 17, 1917

4 (a) Tamil, *Kanji*, a rice gruel
(b) Variously given as (1) Hindu, *Koli*, a race in India; (2) Tamil, *Kuli*, wages; (3) Turkish, *Kuli*, a slave
(c) Portuguese, *Comprar*, to buy
(d) Javanese, *Jung*, a large boat

5 Cloth appears brighter and deeper in colour when wet because the minute droplets of water fill up the spaces between the threads and refract the light.

6 (a) Millet
(b) Rembrandt
(c) Raphael
(d) Leonardo da Vinci

## Positions Vacant

*Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the some purpose.*

EXPERIENCED accountant, well-acquainted with statistical works, wanted immediately. Please state salary, education and experience to Box 503, NCDN. 10336

WANTED: attractive massage nurse for high-class establishment. Good salary and commission. Apply in person. 153 Nanking Road, 4th Floor, Room 400. -861

WANTED: qualified Chinese salesman for retail store. Reply Box 504, NCDN. 10339

WANTED, young, good-looking Chinese as second chauffeur. English knowledge not necessary. Box 468, NCDN. -808

WANTED, first-class orchestra, preferably Filipino, with a minimum of 5 or 6 men to play classics and jazz, for a wellknown establishment at Hankow. Send applications with full particulars and salary expected to Box 391, NCDN. 10287

FURNITURE factory, opening branch in Hongkew, seeks manager. Must speak German. $2,500 cash guarantee required. Capital guaranteed safe. Reply Box 454, NCDN. -795

WANTED croupier for bingo game. Address Box 431, NCDN. -738

WANTED experienced Chinese salesman for electrical appliances. Write Box 422, NCDN. -717

EXPERIENCED Chinese bookkeeper for import-export firm. Write Box 423, NCDN. -717

YOUNG Chinese salesman required by well-established mineral water company, must be bright and energetic and possess good knowledge of English. Good prospects for right man. Box 410, NCDN. -694

## Positions Wanted

*Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of five dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.80.*

WELL-educated independent lady (refugee) good looking and with all qualifications, seeks position with good family, preferably single lady or widower with children; also for travelling. Address Box 485, NCDN. -839

GERMAN, trained-nurse willing to accompany patient to America or England, any time during July or August in return for free passage. Reply to Box 459, NCDN. -709

WELL-educated lady, speaking German, French, English, wishes position as lady's companion. Address Box 462, NCDN. -709

CHEMIST seeks position, aged 25, thorough knowledge of analytical and oil-chemistry. H. G. Treibl, Post Office Box 1131. -804

YOUNG designer-draughtsman wants position. All kinds of technical and advertising drawings. Also for few hours daily. Address Box 474, NCDN. -823

FIRST-class Vienna cutter for gentlemen's clothes and ladies' tailored suits, with 20 years' practice, seeks position as cutter. Box 475, NCDN. -824

YOUNG Chinese, good knowledge English, seven years experience, hard-working, trustworthy, best references, desires immediate employment. Box 466, NCDN. -688

TANNER, technical experience in tanning of chevreaux, chevrettes, box-calf and patent leather (crom), with 1A references, seeks position. Box 379, NCDN. -644

DIPLOMAED mechanical engineer, Russian, thoroughly experienced in designing and construction of steam-boilers, engines and in mechanical works, desires employment. Box 356, NCDN. -600

GERMAN refugee seeks employment. Was formerly corporal in Imperial German army and wounded in the Great War. Good worker. Excellent sportsman. Box 443, NCDN. -753

YOUNG foreign girl, stenographer-beginner, with perfect knowledge of English, seeks position. Salary no object. Box 434, NCDN. 10299

WELL-educated Chinese, 33, perfect English, just arrived from interior, 12 years' experience in tobacco, oil and shipping business, seeks responsible position in large firm. Willing to furnish cash guarantee if desired. Box 390, NCDN. -794

YOUNG Austrian physician (University Vienna) with laboratory practice, wants to work in a hospital, laboratory or nursing. Box 395, NCDN. -816

## Business Opportunities

YOUNG Chinese gentleman, knowledge English, with $600 can make about $200 monthly. Box 490, NCDN. -841

SPECIALIST in furniture with good idea for profitable business, wants about $2,500. Silent or active partner. Box 483, NCDN. -835

BOARDING house with brand-new furniture. House in good part of French Concession, with big garden, for sale £300. Owner leaving. Box 484, NCDN. -836

CAPITAL wanted for first-class amusement establishment non-existing in Far East. Approximately $100,000. Strict confidence guaranteed. Box 466, NCDN. -791

FOR SALE, dental clinic with well-furnished technical laboratory. Good clientele. Owner leaving. Apply to 440 Seymour Road. -686

FOREIGN concern is open to consider manufacturing propositions, patents or chemical formulas by German emigrants, for the purpose of manufacturing locally for export. Address Box 438, NCDN. -740

## Animals

EIGHT foreign-bred white pigs; six females, 11 months old, for sale. Telephone 23555, 1-2 p.m. -846

CAIRN terriers pedigreed parents imported, two dogs, one bitch. Telephone 13638 10282

BUYING a pup, Safeguard yourself and buy only China Kennel Club registered dogs. Insist on this. 10062

PEDIGREED deerpincher puppies for sale. Two months old. Only species of their kind in Shanghai. Telephone 11340, Room 626. -788

LOSS by death, through accident or sickness is recoverable under special pony insurance cover. Apply Hugh Middleton & Co. (Insurance) Ltd. 45 Kiukiang Road. 10007

## Educational

WANTED: experienced British lady teacher to give advanced English lessons. State qualifications and terms to Box 501, NCDN. 10338

MUSICAL training in violin, piano, artistic singing, by Vienna professor. Pupil's home. Address Box 481, NCDN. -833

HANS Bergmann, well-known tenor, opera concert qualifications, gives lessons. Telephone 23588. -851

WANTED, British/American lady-teacher, speaking Mandarin/Shanghai dialect for Chinese school English lessons, three mornings, nine hours weekly, $54 monthly. Please state qualification and experience. Address Box 458, NCDN. -771

LATIN lessons required, three/four hours weekly. Reply stating qualifications and terms to Box 456, NCDN. -201

DIPLOMAED singer, German lady-teacher, gives lessons. Italian method. Address Box 465, NCDN. -791

YOUNG gentleman, many years in U. S. A., gives English lessons. Address Box 479, NCDN. -831

DIPLOMAED high-school German teacher, gives lessons at moderate fee. Success guaranteed. Address Box 494, NCDN. -857

FIGUEIREDO'S School. Pitman/Gregg Shorthand, Typewriting, English. Crystal-clear explanations. 54 Garden Apartments, 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 10064

SUCCESSES without parallel. London Chamber of Commerce 1938 Examinations. Our students were awarded 29 senior and junior certificates, 21 with distinction, in Pitman's shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping and accountancy. The highest shorthand speed certificate obtained by one of our students. Enrol now. Intensive training for forthcoming examinations. Fees moderate. The Shanghai Business College, 320 Szechuen Road, Telephone 17733. Principal: S. C. Potter, F.C.C.A. 13730

PIANO lessons by experienced gentleman teacher. Prepares pupils for local examinations of Trinity College of Music, London, with guarantee. Box 204, NCDN. -348

VIOLIN lessons given, successful Vienna method, long teaching experience. Mr. H. Schlittner, 1376 Joffre, Telephone 78756. -128

ENGLISH lessons by experienced lady teacher. Special attention paid to rhetoric and pronounciation. For rates address Box 91, NCDN. -693

LEARN Shanghai dialect, at home, simple conversation in few months. Experienced teacher. Low fees. Box 123, NCDN. -209

## For Sale—Miscellaneous

BOSCH refrigerator, late model, 4½ cubic feet, absolutely new. Give away at sacrifice price. Telephone 75312. -864

FOR SALE at £6: Super Ikonta 530, f.3.5, Compur 1/500, range finder, leather case, tripod, yellow filter. Box 502, NCDN. -863

PORTABLE typewriter, German make, almost new, for sale. Address Box 488, NCDN. -847

RARE art, copper-plate printings, period 1500-1550, for sale. Address Box 489, NCDN. -845

LARGE collection (450 copies), nearly new records, most part Electrola/Columbia classical music; first-class artists, world-famous orchestras, all records in excellent condition, favoured composers: Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart, Tshaikowsky, Verdi. Solo-instruments i.e.—piano: Cortot, Fischer, Gieseking, Sweibel; cembalo: Landowska; violin: Heifetz, Huberman, Kreisler, Menuhin; cello Casals; organ Schweitzer; singing, soprano Galli-Curci, Giannini, Toli dal Monte; alto Liebenberg; tenors Caruso, Gigli; baritones Tibbett, Schlusners, De Luca; bass Schaliapin; 40 chamber music; 18 complete symphonies Furtwaengler, Mengelberg, Beecham, Krussewitzky, Ormandy, Stokowski, Toscanini, Weingartner, Walter, 40 overtures, 60 exclusive concert pieces, waltzes and entertainment music. Besides: cupboard for all records, placed into albums, table with gramophone, electric-motor, any tension, American apparatus Polyphon Luscus, thousand needles and other belongings. Preferably sell inclusive, moderate fixed price, $1,300. Box 469, NCDN. -708

BEST crystal glassware, porcelain, bronze. Very cheap. 421 Roi Albert, Apartment 5. -742

SWIMMING towels, $1.50; gentlemen's handkerchiefs, $2.10 dozen; 54-in. X-stitch tea-sets, $2.20; pillow cases, $1.35 pair; mahjongg, bridge table-covers, $1.50. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10329

SHIRTS. Made to measure, Guaranteed fast colour. English Cellular, $7.50; Duro, $8.50; Tootal, $12.50. Razon's, Central Road. 10008

FRIGIDAIRE, 4 cu. ft., in perfect order, for sale. $500. 279 Rue Bourgeat. -813

ONE diamond ring over 5 carats, one diamond dress ring, one diamond broach, two diamond bracelets. Box 404. NCDN. -685

BEST English and American novels beautifully printed on excellent paper, $2.90 per copy. French Bookshop, 357 Szechuen Road. 10277

BARGAIN! British-made tennis rackets, $18 each, balls $19 dozen; locally made, high-grade rackets sold at half price. H. Lee & Co., Ltd. 238 Nanking Road. -681

FOR SALE, one national cash register, in good condition. Apply 78 Nanking Road. 10300

MOUTRIE upright piano, $350 or nearest offer for cash. Watson, Telephone 30044. -757

FRIGIDAIRE, new, unused, capacity 120 lb., Singer sewing zig-zag machine, model 206, new, unused. For sale at any reasonable price. Box 446, NCDN. -756

PIANO for sale, three-pedal, new, cheap sale. Apply 304 Cardinal Mercier, ground floor. -779

ATTRACTIVE crystal glassware, oil painting, Persian carpets, coffee and dinner sets, statues, etc. are on view at 12 Rue du Consulat, Apartment 501, from 9-2 p.m. -662

HONER 80 bass Tango II piano-accordion, for sale. Like new. $350. Cost price £24. Box 430, NCDN. -735

LADIES' miniature wardrobe-trunks. Latest creation. Kessler's, I.S.S. Building, 1920/605 Avenue Joffre. Daily 10-12, 4-6. -681

## Boats

WANTED, small second-hand outboard motor, good condition. State lowest cash price. Address Box 449, NCDN. -768

## Personal

ATTRACTIVE European lady, 35, wishes to meet European gentleman for companionship. Widower with children no objection. Box 470, NCDN. -776

WELL-educated, refined lady, fond of life but lonely, wishes to meet a middle-aged gentleman, view friendship. Box 478, NCDN. -829

GERMAN gentleman, Aryan, 48, good position, reliable character, fond of life but lonely, wishes to meet attractive refined lady, 28-33, blonde, of similar disposition. Object sincere friendship. Box 450, NCDN. -770

EUROPEAN young lady, first-class family, not refugee, lonely, wishes to meet middle-aged real gentleman for sincere friendship. Box 412, NCDN. -698

GENTLEMAN, not refugee, seeking true friendship, nice, sympathetic, young lady, disinterested, view companionship. Box 441, NCDN. -748

## Miscellaneous

ANY question requiring negotiation with the Japanese authorities undertaken by Tanaka Interpreter Negotiator Service. Rear of 389 Range Road. Telephone 46522. 10335

EXTERMINATION of bed-bugs, cockroaches, etc. Kaatz, 415 Route Cardinal Mercier, Telephone 70853. -865

BUYING and selling, new and second-hand furniture, refrigerators, etc. at best prices. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 73597. -787

TYPEWRITERS, bought, sold, rented, repaired, rebuilt, Hermes-Baby Dealers, Bartlett Yung Co., 132 Kiangse, Telephone 11875. -817

REPAIRING of all systems refrigerator machines including seal unit. Foreign Refrigerator Co., 19 Route Doumer, Telephone 78145. -8836

## Dancing

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private-class lessons. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -555

BORIS Goertz Studio, established 1924, correct ballroom dancing. Terms moderate. 1041 Bubbling Well, through store. -556

## Radios

PURCHASE of second-hand radios. Radio repairing with guarantee. Hahn Radio Service, 1916 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 73109. -876

PEOPLE going to Europe are offered for purchase excellent portable radio, can be used also in motor-car. Cannot be used in China because of special European batteries. Selling for £3 only. Box 463, NCDN. -798

RADIO repairs—every kind—promptly and pleasantly executed. Telephone 13750. Ask for Mr. Stewart. American Radio Equipment Co. Oldest, best equipped in Shanghai. 10009

1939 RCA-Victor model 5Q1 3-band all-wave radios. Sacrificing price. Radio Corporation of Asia, 361 Avenue Foch. -286

1938 R.C.A. radio-phone combination. Model 9U—Console automatic record-changer used 30 days. US$150. What offers? One Thibetan rug, 8 x 10, new. 147/4 Avenue Haig, Room 3. -613

RADIO O.K.? For minor repairs, balancing, cleaning, $2 only. Telephone 85879, Chang's Radio Corporation, 586 Joffre. -716

PURCHASE all kinds of second-hand radios and repair. Modern Radio Service, 356 Avenue Foch, Telephone 38147. -30

## Chinese Servants

COOK-boy open for engagement. Honest, capable and willing, good references. Replies to Telephone 20664. 10328

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British). The one and only with 3,000 satisfied customers. Cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, watchmen. -671

COOK-boy, hardworking, clean, honest, references; wife as wash-amah; also coolie, seek position. Telephone 71163. -728

ADVERTISER, British, strongly recommends house-boy, eight years service; baby-amah, 12 years service. Box 440, NCDN. or Telephone 71537. -745

GOOD cook-boy, clean, honest, seeks position. Knows English cooking, highly recommended. Address Box 417, NCDN. -707

FIRST-class boy, also cook-boy, hard-working, honest, clean. Employer going Home. Address Box 350, NCDN. -692

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of the "North-China Daily News"

will be open

To-day from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 p.m.

17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI TELEPHONE 11055

## Motor Cars and Cycles

FOR SALE: 1931 Whippet sedan; engine, body, paint, tyres and battery as good as new. $800. Address 11 Tsang Kah Zah Road, Telephone 35463. -866

1934 Baby Ford, 8 h.p., 2-door, excellent condition, 28 m.p.g. Bargain. Address Box 486, NCDN. 10325

FORD coach 1930. Bargain $825. Address Box 487, NCDN. 10326

ESSEX 1932 saloon, for sale. A1 condition. Address Box 492, NCDN. 10326

MORRIS 4-door saloon, Ford coupe. Fraser Motors, Ltd., Telephone 21949, 36 Great Western Road. 10324

1937 Plymouth 4-door sedan de luxe, as new, very low mileage, owner leaving. Price US$925. 163 Route de Grouchy, 33 Savoy Apartment, Telephone 75610. -815

WILL buy a car, 1928/31, any American make. Particulars by letter. Box 476, NCDN. -825

WANTED, Fiat Balilla or Baby Austin sedan, 1933 or 1934 model preferred. Box 482, NCDN. -834

FOR SALE, motor truck Reo, 4-tons, in first-class order. Address Box 453, NCDN. -765

1932 CHEVROLET coupe, excellent condition, new tyres, owner going Home, will sell cheap. Box 407, NCDN. -689

1935 Buick sedan, excellent shape. Owner leaving. US$735 or offer. Box 385, NCDN. -657

1935 Terraplane coupe, excellent shape. Owner leaving town. US$480 or offer. Address Box 365, NCDN. -612

LANCIA convertible sport sedan, in good condition, US$500. Apply Telephone 32677. -783

MORRIS roadster, excellent condition, $900 only. 784 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 73059. -761

1934 Ford sedan, A1 condition, $2,800 or nearest offer, telephone 16016 week-days. 1931 Ford coupe acceptable as part payment. -762

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors, authorized Ford and Lincoln dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 10010

FOR SALE, convertible coupe. Owner driven. A1 condition all over. Box 432, NCDN. -785

STUDEBAKER delivery truck, ready for driving, in excellent condition, for sale directly by owner. To view everyday from 5 p.m.-7 p.m. at Reliance Transport Co., 1015 Whangpoo Road. -710

PLYMOUTH touring sedan (September 1938), 9,000 miles. Excellent condition. Philco radio. Skyway aerial. Two sets cover. Arvin heater. US$1,050. Telephone 43672, 1-3 p.m. -713

WANTED, economical coupe not older 1933. Box 416, NCDN. -703

MOTOR-cycle Harley-Davidson, single, model 1934, in good condition. $850. Telephone 85348. -697

## Wanted to Purchase

SLOT machines with or without licence. Price and particulars expected to Box 461, NCDN. -732

WANTED: cartridges and sporting gun, second-hand, good British make, 30-in. double-barrel Ejector 12-bore, in good condition. Address 11, Route Frelupt, Passage 496, Mao. -842

WANTED: Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, second-hand, in good condition. Address Post Office Box 2141. 10327

KOMPL. Silberkasten fuer 12 Personen gesucht. Angebote mit Preis an Box 413, NCDN. -699

WANTED for Leica camera used wide-angle Elmar lens, 3,5 cm. and Hector Tele-lens 13,5 cm. A1 condition. Address Box 384, NCDN. 10255

WANTED microphone completely installed, second-hand. Or for hire. Box 437, NCDN. -739

SECOND-hand Match set golf clubs in good condition. Box 447, NCDN. -759

## Furnished Apartments

TO LET, on or about August 15, for six months: modern, furnished three-roomed apartment, French Concession. $180. No key-money. Address Box 505, NCDN.

TWO large rooms, verandah, all comfort. 1831 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3. -841

THREE-roomed, self-contained flat, facing south, near Country Club. Furniture for sale. Telephone 33887. -818

LARGE studio apartment facing south to let from August 1 or sooner, 7 Tifeng Road. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over. For particulars telephone 22148. 10333

TO LET, rooms, flats, houses, furnished/unfurnished, shops. General Investment Co., 120 Jinkee Road, 2nd. floor. -841

FLAT of two large rooms to let. 357 King Albert Apartment, Apartment 1. To see from 9-6. -744

FROM August 1 to let two-roomed apartment centrally located. Furniture and fittings must be taken over. Telephone 39533 after 5.30 p.m. -722

NICE large room, all conveniences, including cook's service. 764 Bourgeat, House 13. -858

WELL-furnished, self-contained flat, central district, cool, to let for several months. Bachelor or couple. Reply Box 444, NCDN. or telephone 42926 after 5 p.m. -762

## Unfurnished Houses

AVAILABLE August 15, house on Tunsin Road, 9 main rooms, 3 bathrooms. Apply personally. Real Estate Agencies, 233 Nanking Road, Room 307. -829

BEGINNING August, 6-roomed modern house, garden, garage. Inside Settlement, near Kiaochow Park. Inquire 750/2 Hart Road. -486

## Rooms Without Board

COOL, furnished room, all conveniences. Reasonable rent. 208 Park Apartments, 455 Rue Lafayette, Telephone 81722. 10337

TWO rooms to let, verandah, hot water day and night. Bachelors only. Telephone 75468, 10-2 p.m. -830

1402 Avenue Joffre. Nicely furnished room, private bath, verandah, garden, for single. -839

$75, VERY nice room, well-furnished for one or two persons, hot water, bath, central heating, park and telephone. 1817A Avenue Joffre, Telephone 76475. -796

TO LET, furnished room with balcony, modern conveniences. 455 Rue Lafayette, Apartment 309. -809

LARGE, furnished room with bath, verandah, including breakfast, $125 for single person. 852 Rue Ratard, Telephone 76615. -802

ROOM, Bubbling Well/Seymour. Privacy, piano, telephone 77561/30340 or write Post Office Box 1303. -790

SOUTH room, 8th floor, Bubbling Well, Denis Apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Single gentleman only. Telephone 30262, 9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m. -819

TO-LET: July 16, one large furnished room, enclosed verandah, also one small room. 215/8 Medhurst Road. -799

BRIGHT, nicely furnished, large south rooms. Quiet clean house. 588 Yu Yuen Road. Telephone 21468. -867

LARGE, quiet south room, Route Magniny. All conveniences. Board optional. Telephone 75370. -837

COMFORTABLY furnished south room, verandah, garden, private bath, board optional. 1522 Bubbling Well, House 14. -844

SOUTH room, furnished, with verandah, garage; also smaller room in detached house. Telephone 71115, 8-1, 6-8 p.m. 10285

LARGE, good, furnished room, piano, small family, all conveniences. Telephone 81670, 455 Lafayette, Park Apartment 304. -509

FOR Rent. Single and double rooms, furnished. with or without board. House 22, 909 Yu Yuen Road. 10067

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms for men. Club facilities. Navy Y.M.C.A. 10066

COOL rooms in quiet, clean house for transient guests available. Daily terms $3 to $5. Telephone 74982. -25

159/3 AVENUE Haig. To let one nice small room. Telephone 73994. -747

ONE room to let in private family, French Concession. Telephone 83395. -766

TO LET, large, cool, well-furnished room in modern apartment. 113 Avenue Apartment, 314 Hardoon Road. -773

FURNISHED room to let with or without board. Telephone 22143. -775

FRENCH Concession. Modern apartment, large nicely furnished room. Bachelor only. Telephone 83992. -767

TWO nicely furnished rooms to let, separately. Single persons. No refugees. 270 Yu Yuen Road, Apartment 8. View 12-7 p.m. -735

ROOM to let with all conveniences, for single or couple, ground floor. 393 Cardinal Mercier. -729

$60. Furnished room in private apartment. All modern conveniences. Use of large verandah. Bachelor only. Avenue Road. Telephone 38658, between 11-3. 10289

FRENCH Concession apartment, large south room, breakfast, single preferred. No refugees. Home Telephone 73248, office 74448. -725

TO LET in private house, well-furnished south room with bath, verandah, breakfast optional, rare opportunity for garden-lover. Near Tifeng Road, Telephone 21608. -702

## Rooms with Board

VERY nicely furnished rooms with verandah, lovely garden, bath, telephone; first-class German home cooking. 7 Columbia Road, corner Great Western. Bus 2—14 stop. Near Columbia Country Club. -921

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable single/double rooms, private bathrooms, garden, excellent food. Telephone 35534. -755

## Unfurnished Apartments

LUXURIOUS, most modern six-roomed apartment, unfurnished, to let. Post Office Box 1092, Capst. -636

FINE 4 and 3-roomed apartments under construction completed December 1939. Desirable location Route Kauffman. All modern conveniences. For further particulars apply China Realty Co., 290 Szechuen Road. 10331

TINY Mansions, 745 Yu Yuen Road, one three-roomed, one one-roomed flats to let. Immediate occupation. -701

## Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED to rent, small shop with two rooms. Good location. Cheapest possible offer. Telephone 14640. -813

WANTED shop in business centre Bubbling Well or vicinity. Immediately or September. Box 460, NCDN. -674

WANTED, small shop for confectionery, good show-window, Concession or Settlement, or space in a bigger shop. Address Box 473, NCDN. -817

WANTED, in the best district, a small shop or half of big shop or a window, for fashionable articles. Address Box 298, NCDN. -854

WANTED office space, central district, about 800 sq.ft. Please communicate Box 401, NCDN. -680

TO LET modern offices in central district. One 3500 sq. ft. on ground floor, one 1260 sq. ft. Apply Eric Davies 214, Chartered Bank Building, Telephone 15874. 10068

2,500 sq. ft. office space available corner Peking/Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. For further particulars apply Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. 10008

VACANT, small office, 120 sq. ft. Bund location. Private entrance. Address Box 403, NCDN. -694

## Houses and Land

WANTED to purchase, land for factory site, 30 to 50 mow, International Settlement, south of Creek. Reply with plan and particulars to Box 472, NCDN. Only owners need apply. No brokers or agents. -814

## Holiday Resorts

GOING on Home leave? Feel comfortable and at home at 58 Perham Road, West Kensington, London, W.14. Excellent location, good cuisine, very reasonable rates. For particulars, write Mrs. Davis, proprietress. -724

TSINGTAO, Miramer House. British family guesthouse. Open all the year round. Close to sea and beach. 24 Lai Yang Road. Cable: Slater, Tsingtao. 10109

KAZUSA (3 hours from Nagasaki by car). Beautiful hotel surrounded by pine-trees, splendid swimming beach, good fishing, boating and tennis. Well-furnished rooms, cuisine excellent. Terms moderate. Special rates given for one month or over. For full particulars apply to Mr. I. Kaida. Kazusa Hotel, Nagasaki-Ken or telephone Buffalo San, 45300, Shanghai. -8181

PARK Hotel, Gohra (Hakone), Japan. Newly-opened, modern hot spring hotel. Every convenience for foreigners. Room and meals Y.6 per day. Wonderful but inexpensive.

TSINGTAO, Iltis Huk Villa Lucis, first-class Italian pension. Large rooms with sea view. Garden. Home-grown vegetables. 4 Chih Chuan Road. Tsingtao. -8832

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FOR SALE, furniture of 7-roomed house, four bathrooms, garden, garage. Rent $225 per month. Lease to be transferred. Price $5,000. Address Box 493, NCDN. -856

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AMERICAN couple, no children, desire 3 to 4-roomed apartment, preferably furnished. Would consider taking over furniture if reasonable. Convenient downtown. Address Box 499, NCDN. -860

WANTED to rent immediately six/eight-roomed house or four/five-roomed apartment with modern conveniences. Telephone 20359. -850

THREE or four-roomed flat or house. Can possibly exchange two-roomed flat good location, if desired. Telephone 34770. -848

ONE/two-roomed unfurnished flat (or small house), required by bachelor, preferably Bubbling Well, Avenue Haig or central. Address stating terms Box 467, NCDN. -807

FURNISHED or unfurnished flat. Two rooms, kitchen and bathroom. No key-money will be paid. Address Box 477, NCDN. or telephone 76700 tiffin hours. -828

WANTED to rent, unfurnished two-roomed flat with all conveniences, Settlement or Concession. Box 495, NCDN. -858

WANTED to rent, one big room with verandah, all conveniences. Settlement or Concession. Box 496, NCDN. -858

WANTED to rent soon, three/four-roomed flat or house, Settlement or Concession. Box 480, NCDN. -832

WANTED to rent; eight/ten-roomed house or apartment, modern conveniences, Concession or Settlement, eventually with furniture. Box 471, NCDN. -812

REQUIRED for lady visitor, August month only, cool, quiet flat two/three rooms, modern conveniences, centrally situated Settlement or Concession. Box 355, NCDN. -597

WANTED to rent immediately, eight/ten-roomed house with modern conveniences. Address Box 442, NCDN. -749

RESPONSIBLE, quiet couple desire rent three/four-roomed apartment or small house, modern conveniences, beginning August. Preferably unfurnished, western district French Concession/Hungjao. Address Box 451, NCDN. 10303

REQUIRED apartment or house. Willing pay the best price for furniture and key-money. Telephone 74850. -743

WANTED to rent, for approximately 6 months, furnished apartment, three/four rooms, for responsible married couple without children. Box 455, NCDN. 10306

## Beauty Culture, etc.

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LADY gives massage from 9 to 9. 1225 Bubbling Well Road, Room 231, Telephone 34200. -172

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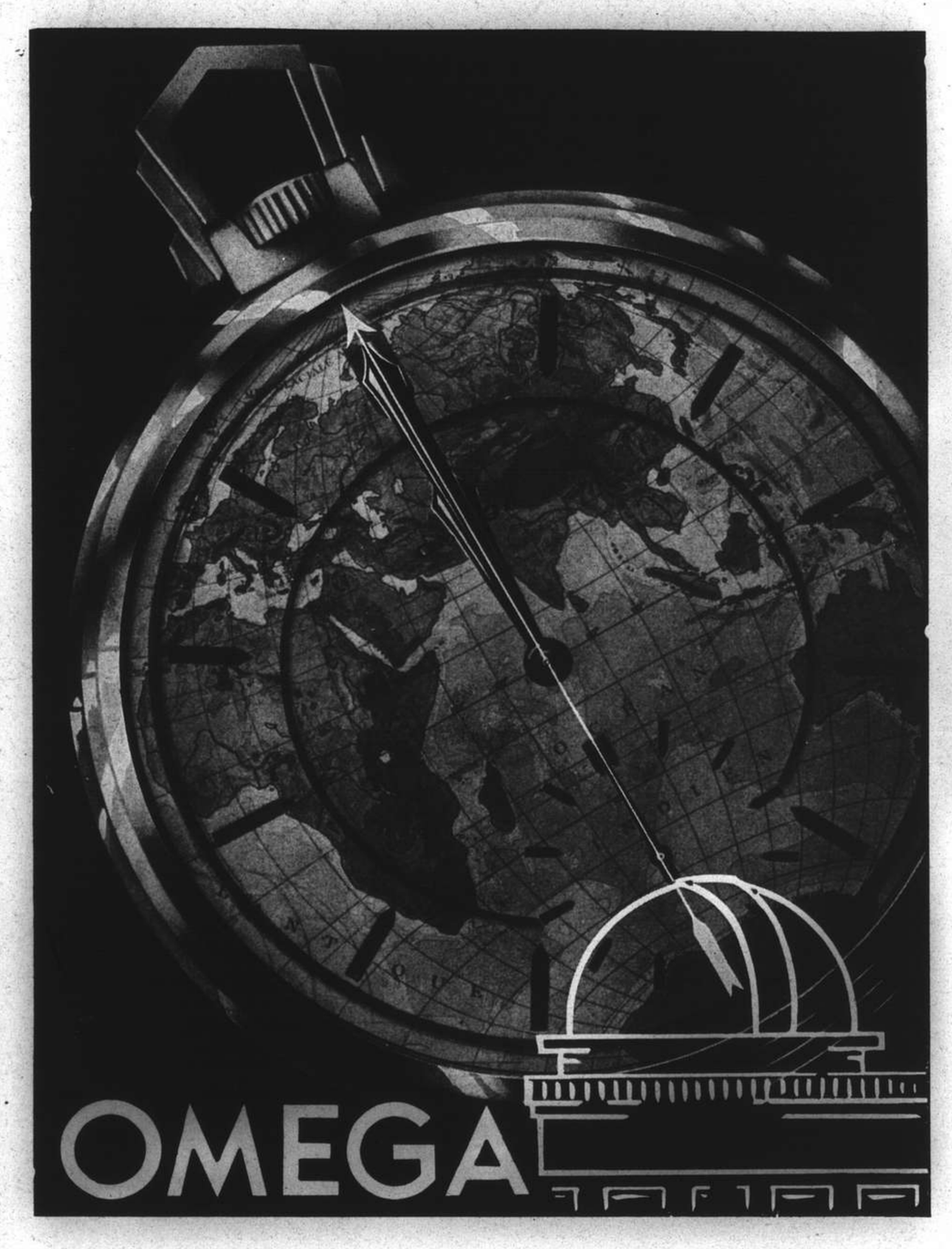
**July Sixteenth, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-nine**



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1933-1938

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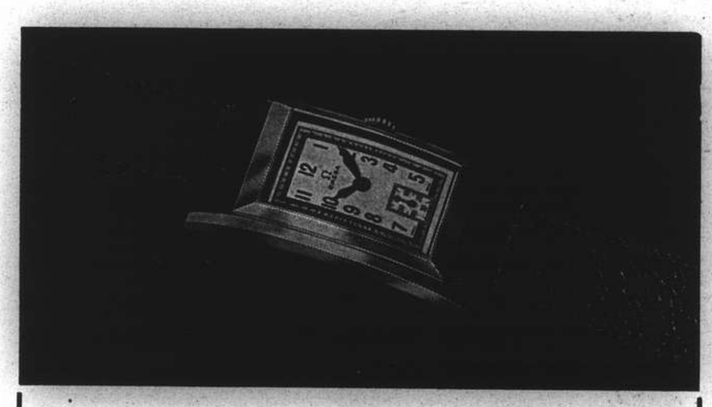

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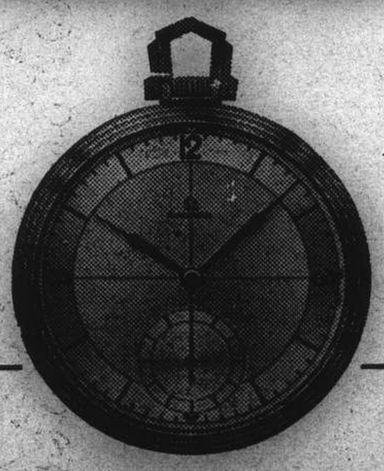

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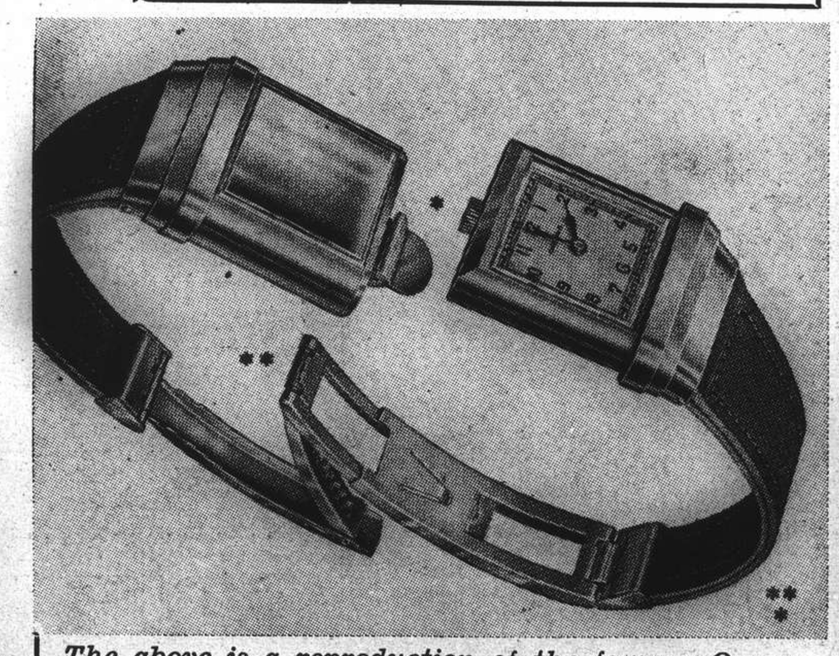

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# NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

## 75TH ANNIVERSARY

No. 29 SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1939 Gratis


# History of the Newspaper which Grew with Shanghai

THIS year marks the seventy-fifth anniversary of the "North-China Daily News" under its present name —its 75th Anniversary. However, the foundation of the paper carries the story many years farther back than that, to as early as 1850, or only seven years later than the opening of Shanghai as a port to foreigners. The "North-China Herald" first appeared on August 3, 1850, and there also was a "Daily Shipping List" became the North-China Daily News," which has been published without a break ever since. On the occasion of the "Herald's" 60th anniversary in 1910 we gave a chronological history of the paper and it may be repeated now with revisions up-to-date.

1850. August 3, First weekly issue of the "Herald." Mr. H. Shearman, editor and proprietor.
1856. Death of Mr. Shearman, who was succeeded by Mr. Spencer Compton.
1861. Mr. Compton, succeeded by Mr. Samuel Mossman.
1863. Mr. Mossman succeeded by Mr. R. A. Jamieson.
1864. The "Daily Shipping List" amalgamated with the "North-China Daily News."
1865. The first Hong List issued. Lists of residents previously had been printed in the papers.
1866. Death of Mr. E. Pickwoad, the proprietor. Mr. Jamieson succeeded by Mr. R. S. Gundry.
1870. The "Supreme Court and Consular Gazette" absorbed by the "Herald."
1878. Retirement of Mr. Gundry, who was succeeded by Mr. D. W. Haden.
1881. Death of Mr. Haden and succession of Mr. Frederick Balfour.
1885. Retirement of Mr. Balfour and appointment of Mr. Mclellan.
1887. Offices removed to Kiukiang Road.
1889. Appointment of Mr. R. W. Little in succession to Mr. Maclellan.
1897. "North-China Daily News," ten thousandth issue, January 6.
1900. "North-China Herald's" Jubilee.
1901. Offices removed to 17 The Bund.
1906. Death of Mr. Little and appointment of Mr. H. T. Montague Bell.
1910. "North-China Herald" Diamond Jubilee.
1911. Appointment of Mr. O. M. Green in succession to Mr. Montague Bell.
1921. Offices temporarily removed (whilst rebuilding in progress) to Burkill's godown on exact site of old Kiukiang Road offices.
1923. Offices in new building occupied in June.
1924. New building formally opened by Sir Ronald Macleay, British Minister to China, February 15.
1930. Appointment of Mr. Edwin Haward to succeed Mr. O. M. Green upon the latter's retirement.
1938. Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin succeeds Mr. Haward on his resignation.

In telling the history of the paper one is fortunate in being able to draw largely upon the writings of Mr. George Lanning, foremost amongst the Settlement's chroniclers. On the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the "Herald" Mr. Lanning was good enough to write a most interesting though summarized history both of the paper and of Shanghai, to which also there were equally interesting contributions by Dr. W. A. P. Martin and the Ven. Archdeacon Moule. To the older residents these two will not want an introduction. To the younger, it need only be said that there have been few greater men in China than Dr. Martin, who was a contributor to the paper for nearly 60 years. The Archdeacon is as well known, and as greatly respected and his contributions have been as regular as Dr. Martin's, though starting a decade later. We can be proud of two such valuable correspondents. To proceed, with the assistance of Mr. Lanning's memoirs, supplemented by other information.

**The First Issue.**

As a variation in nicknames, occasionally we have been honoured by being called the "Thunderer," after a greater and older sheet and if the tone of No. 1. of Volume 1, issued at "Shanghae" on August 3, 1850, had been maintained, the name would have been appropriate enough. It was a little four-page 20-column sheet, price 50 cents to non-subscribers and 25 cents to subscribers, $4 for three months, $8 for six months, or $15 per annum if paid in advance. There was very little on the front and back pages beyond advertisements, a list of foreign residents, and trade and shipping statistics. One of the inside pages was entirely filled with minutes of various bodies, official documents and cuttings from other papers. On the remaining page "we" claimed every line, putting our back to the wall, so to speak, and telling the world in general how it should and must manage its affairs, firstly in "An Address to the Public" and then in "A Consideration of Our Present, and Future Relations with China." It seems that there were uncountable things in those days that the Chinese should have done and had not done, and just now there are several hundred more to add on. Our respected editorial ancestor was at his best when he declared :—"We, in common with the foreign community in China, feel how difficult it is to arouse public opinion in England, and to direct it in aid of our peculiar relations with the Chinese Empire." However, it was added that the paper would patiently persevere, and neither its patience or perseverance are exhausted yet.

Beyond the leading articles, there was not a great deal of interest in the first edition except an account of the collapse of the roof of Trinity Church, which happened on June 24. The paper was published on August 3, and Shanghai must indeed have been deadly dull if there had been nothing else in the meanwhile worth chronicling.

The list of foreign residents published on the front page, gives 157 names, apart from families, and amongst these one notices many whose memory is kept green by present street names, though but few of the monuments are worthy of the old pioneers.

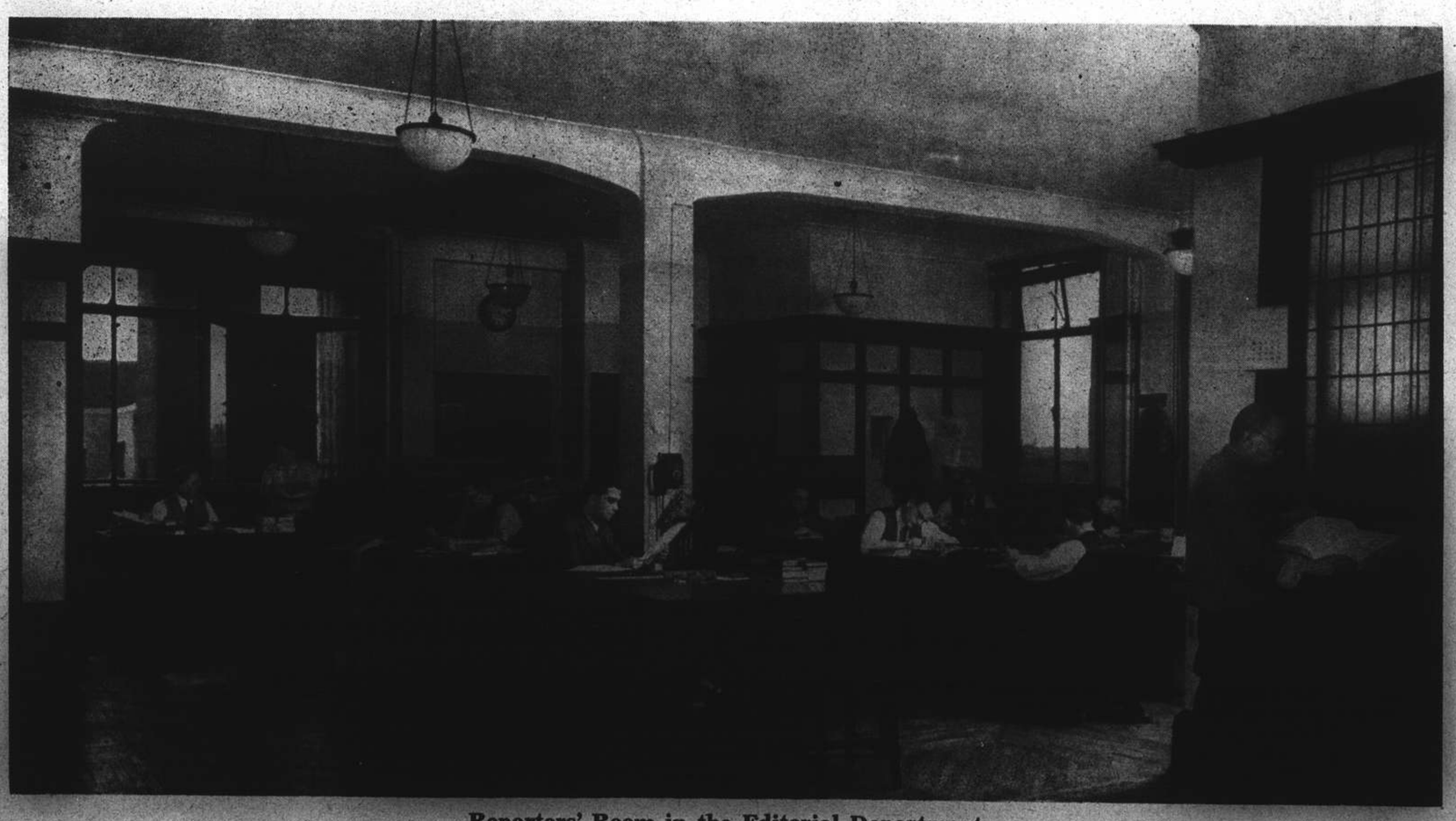
**Buildings and Owners.**

It is not quite clear where the first "Herald" was published, but certainly within a very short while from the first issue the publishing house was at 24 Nanking Road. Some years later the offices were removed to 10 Hankow Road and in 1887 to Kiukiang Road, on the site where Burkill's godown subsequently was erected. In 1901 another move was made to 17 The Bund, undoubtedly at one time a handsome, commodious and substantial building. However, the staff increased so rapidly that there scarcely was room to accommodate them all, whilst the feverish rushing about necessitated by the reporting of interesting news items on the day of their happening, rather than six weeks later, as in 1850, was proving somewhat damaging to the ancient fabric. So in 1921 the paper moved back to the old site in Kiukiang Road, whilst The Bund building was torn down and the big modern building erected. Since 1850 there have been 13 Editors. Mr. R. W. Little occupied the editorial chair for the second longest period, following Mr. Maclellan in 1889 and carrying on until his death in 1906. Mr. O. M. Green occupies the place of honour in respect of length of service, having been in the chair for 19 years.

There have been very few changes in the proprietorship. As stated, the paper was founded by Mr. H. Shearman, who must have been a most interesting personality, with somewhat of romance about him and evidently as much a man of business as of letters, for not only was he able to persuade people to pay $15 per annum for his little paper, but occasionally also he filled the role of auctioneer and he advertised himself as agent for the sale of "Pulvermacher's Patent Portable Hydro-Electric Chain for Personal Use." Mr. Lanning wrote of him :—

"A native of Prince Edward Island, his up-bringing doubtless explains his occasional trans-Atlantic turns of expression. He evidently took a serious view of his self-appointed task, and, if a profusion of punctuation could insure that end, was plainly determined that his remarks should be well-weighed. 'We do not,' he says, 'disguise from ourselves the vast importance of the object, which we have in view, nor do we under-estimate the requirements, which are needed to command the success we hope to realize. In saying this much, our earnest aim shall be, to be true to ourselves, and to the best interests of this port; by which, we mean, a conscientious, careful, and fearless review of men, and things.....Not the least difficult part of our task will be to dissipate erroneous impressions, due to the wild exaggerations of a Gutzlaff—the ill-digested statements, and crudities of a Montgomery Martin—the amusing twaddle of a Fortune—and the malignant inventions of a Sirr—et hoc genus omne.' This and similar effusions roused the ire of 'Young Shanghai' who, in No. 4, is permitted to administer this public rebuke:—'Forgive me, Mr. Editor, for suggesting that impartial, temperate, and reliable writing would be much more likely to secure the useful ends you have in view than a continuation of articles in the style of those which you have hitherto adopted.' Whether this home thrust took effect or not cannot be decided at this date, but it is noticeable how much of the paper was soon after filled by contributions from outsiders. There must have been an immensity of interest taken in the little weekly. The very best men of the day supported it and contributions from Drs. Medhurst, Bridgman and Macgowan were frequent. Others came from the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, universally known as Dr. Martin, Emeritus Professor and Head of the Peking University, from Dr. Bowring then Consul at Canton, but afterwards British Plenipotentiary, of whom it has been said that he was "Master of Two Hundred Languages!" Dr. Bowring's contributions were usually poetic. There were many other writers, and if we may judge from their correspondence and the books they imported for the Shanghai library, they must have attained a higher level of literary excellence than is usually to be found in mercantile communities."

Mr. Shearman died in 1856 and was succeeded as Editor by Mr. Spencer Compton, but whether Mr. Compton also was proprietor of the paper is not certain. However, some time before 1863 the proprietorship passed to Mr. Edwin Pickwoad, who had come to China from Australia. He served for several years as Secretary to the Municipal Council, from which office he retired in 1863 and was succeeded by Mr. R. F. Gould. Mr. Pickwoad sailed for England in 1866, but on August 31, only six days after landing, he died at Southampton. He left a large family, amongst whom his interest in the paper was divided. Mr. Balfour had an interest for a time, but Mr. Henry Morriss subsequently secured a considerable holding and also married Miss Una Pickwoad, so that he became the chief proprietor and the Morriss family since have retained the proprietorship, the directorate at present consisting of Mr. H. E. Morriss, chairman, Mr. Gordon Morriss, and Mr. R. W. Davis, secretary and manager, the two Mr. Morrisses having served as directors for over twenty-five years.



**Reporters' Room in the Editorial Department.**

**Shanghai In Infancy**

The "North-China Daily News," has grown with Shanghai and one cannot tell the history of the one without that of the latter. A mere mass of figures would be boring, but it is interesting to run over Mr. Lanning's review and leave it to the present generation to note the wonderful changes since the early days. The shipping list of

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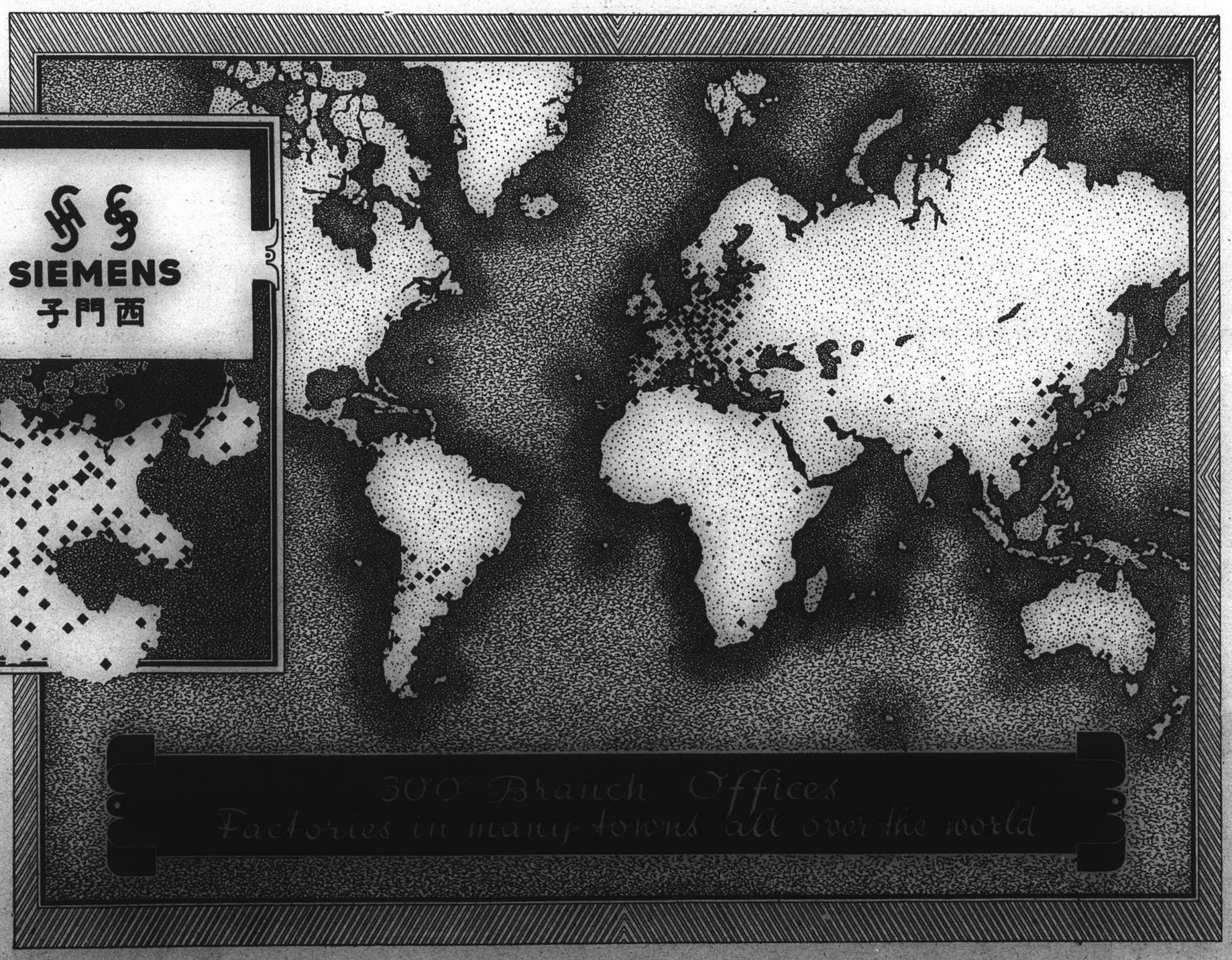


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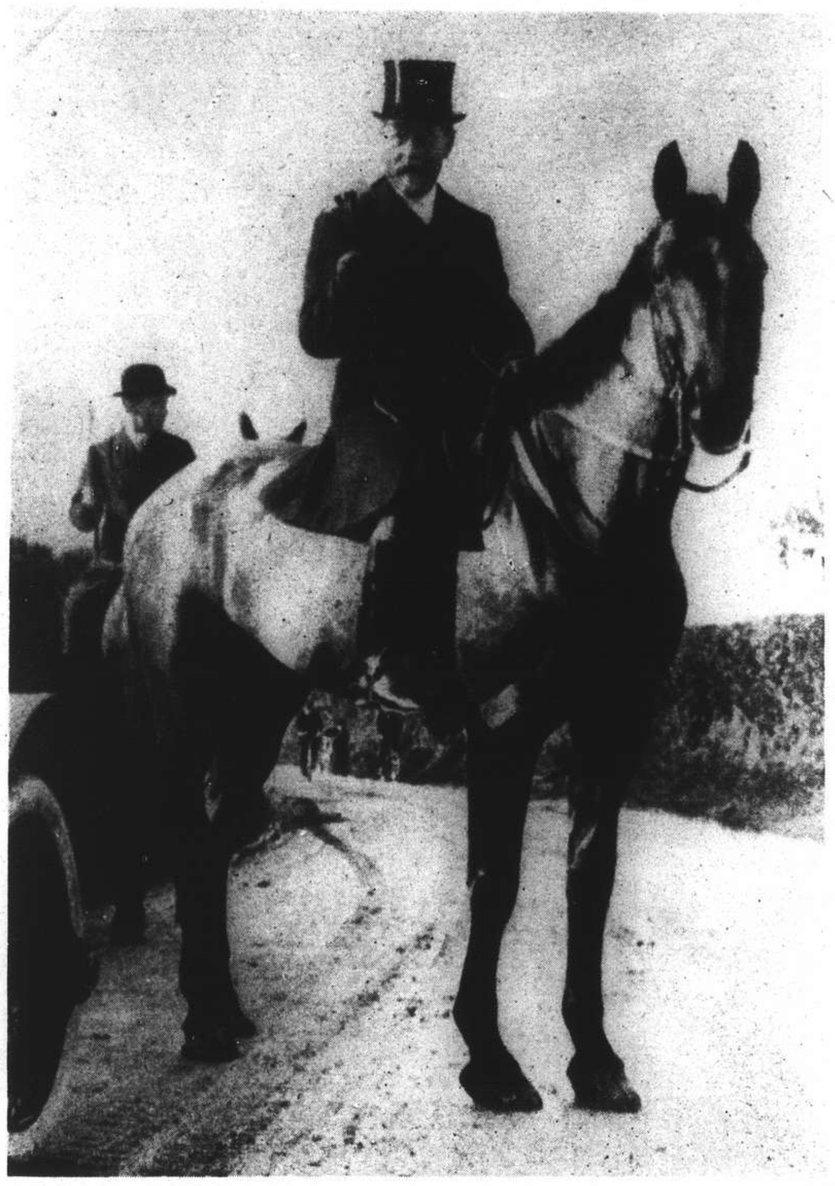

The Late Mr. Henry Morriss

The Late Mrs. Henry Morriss

our first issue shows 13 vessels in port and at Woosung, of a total capacity of 5,417 tons. Many of the ships of today in harbour will beat that by themselves and even the great C.P.R. mail steamers now come right up to the Hongkew and Pootung wharves. The Sea Witch, one of the superb tea clippers of those days, just at that time had the whole waterfront agog because she had broken the record for a journey from Home in 98 days. Taking in the fine sweep of The Bund of today it is hard to realize that then it was a little lane so crowded that frequently coolies were kicked to death by led ponies. We Britons may be slow in business, and we may still insist upon doing much with our heads and our hands that others do with machines. However, one can turn back to the earliest hong list and read of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Gibb, Livingston; Holliday, Wise; D. Sassoon, Sons & Co., to mention but a few. Need there be further comment in 1939?

We who have been through the world's greatest war find it difficult to realize that the Second Empire had not then been founded, that Italy and Germany were but "geographical expressions," that the Americans had not fought their Civil War, that Japan was hidden away behind a veil of feudal barbarism and that the cable from Dover to Calais was the wonder of the age.

Place names in any country not infrequently become distorted and so continue through generations, eventually to give learned gentlemen a chance to write up hopelessly incorrect theories upon them. Shanghai has one such in "Pont St. Catherine." In December, 1850, somebody was inquiring of the "Herald." "Why the St., seeing that the lady is still a resident on earth and in a moderate state of healthfulness? A sister of Sir Harry Parkes, who came out to stay with Dr. Gutzlaff, a connection by marriage, was the first foreign lady to land in Shanghai. Her Christian name was Catherine, she married Dr. Lockhart and they lived near the bridge over the Siccawei Creek leading to the Arsenal. The bridge came to be known as "Catherine's Bridge" and then the "St." was added to it without anyone quite understanding why, but Shanghai gladly stuck to the title, for all knew Mrs. Lockhart as "the Mother of Shanghai" and there were many saintly works done at Dr. Lockhart's hospital.

The fifties were stirring times and the story of the Taipings and how their rebellion led to the formation of the S.V.C. has been told in many occasions. Perhaps there are not many who have heard that

Mr. H. E. Morriss

one of the leaders of the rebellion was a well-known Shanghai mafoo and the Settlement residents were hugely amused when reading his grandiloquent declaration that he had "decided it was necessary to depose the Tartar dynasty for their corruption and malpractices!" The Imperial House could not have been much worse than the mafoos, unless the latter were a great deal more honest than those of today, one of whom presented his employer with a bill:—"To clean pony's teeth—$2."

Shanghai was ever keen on horseflesh and one reads that the carriage parade in the new park was "second only to that in Hyde Park." A comment on the races makes one wonder whether the prizes were excessively valuable, or the ponies worse than the average sub-griffin of today for the chronicler writes:—"If all the competing animals had been put up to auction they would not have fetched the value of the prizes given. There were four races for China ponies, two for any ponies, one for imported ponies and three for horses. An imported Australian beat an Arab in a canter."

### The Land Boom

During the last few years of the Taiping régime there was a great land boom in Shanghai, with which the rubber gamble scarcely could have compared, judged by the following:—

"It was during the last few years of the Taiping regime that the great land boom set in Shanghai. The rubber excitement of the past few months (1910) must have been as child's play compared with that of the early sixties. Then thousand per cent. has been named as the utmost profit made, and no wonder, for the number of refugees in the British Settlement alone was once estimated at 700,000! General Mesny, in one of the graphic touches for which he is noted, tells how quite ordinary people in those days called, not for their bottle, but for their case of champagne. There was also an immense amount of gambling in dollars. Maclellan says, "Millions of dollars, on paper, were bought and sold every day, and sometimes many times a day." A glance at the business life of the decade will show how from its pinnacle of prosperity Shanghai fell into the depths of despair. On November 21, 1863, Soochow was recovered from the rebels, and on July 28, 1864, the Imperialists took Nanking. These two events put a stop to Shanghai development. Half a million refugees returned to their abandoned homes or went elsewhere, taking with them the money which, for three or four years they had been spending within the Settlement. The slump began in 1865. It was not arrested by the panic in England due to the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., for nearly nineteen millions sterling! Shanghai was overwhelmingly British at the time, and failures were the order of the day. Six banks suspended payment; others were badly hit, but the newly-established Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, being free from the entanglements which were fatal to others, and having the confidence both of natives and foreigners stood the strain with complete success. It was said that, after the storm was over The Bund was strewn with distressed business men to such an extent that there was soon one broker for every two hongs. Land on The Bund went down in value to $4,000 a mow. Gas debentures had to offer 12 per cent. and the general condition of the community was of that soured, acidulated, sarcastic nature born of luxury replaced by want."

### The Decline and Fall

The period of 1864-5 is regarded as that of "the decline and fall." There were then 5,129 foreigners in the Settlement and one finds historians regretting that the place was becoming over-crowded, for "no longer did everybody know everybody." Luxury was at its height and it was said of Gibb's that no questions were asked respecting mess accounts so long as the monthly bill for aerated waters did not exceed $500. Four-roomed houses fetched £500 a year for rent. The "Herald" had as contemporaries four dailies, a weekly and a bi-weekly.

"Lay's ambitious underling" began to come into prominence about 1866, though there was then a bitter feud between his chief and the majority of the foreign residents owing to Mr. Lay's uncompromising attitude in regard to his very strict interpretation of the Customs regulations,

Mr. Gordon Morriss

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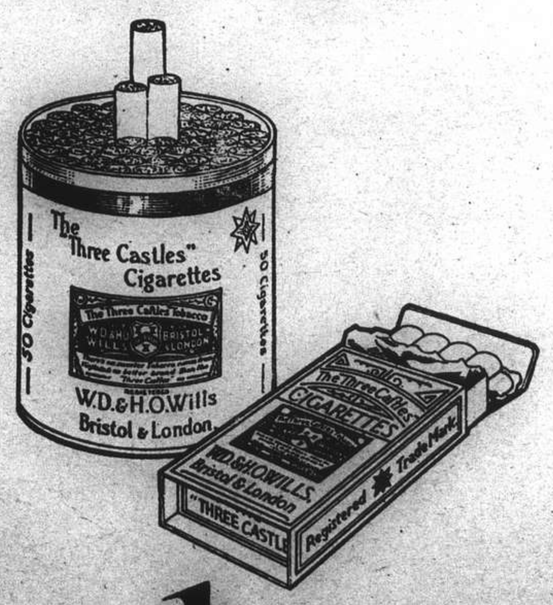


# Three Castles

## From the Famous House of W.D.&H.O.Wills.

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which apparently reduced some of the privileges to which foreigners had become accustomed. Mr. Lanning wrote :—

"We have a shrewd suspicion that a series of papers full of graphic description and keen insight which from time appeared in the 'Herald' and were signed 'c'est moi' came from the pen of a young official then in Cunsular employ, but now the object of world-wide honour and respect—Sir Robert Hart."

In April, 1871, the Great Northern Telepraph Co., completed its Hongkong-Shanghai cable and in August of the same year extended it to Vladivostok and Nagasaki, through communication with Europe being established in November. The first section of the Woosung Railway was

Mr. R. J. Gundry—1866-1878.

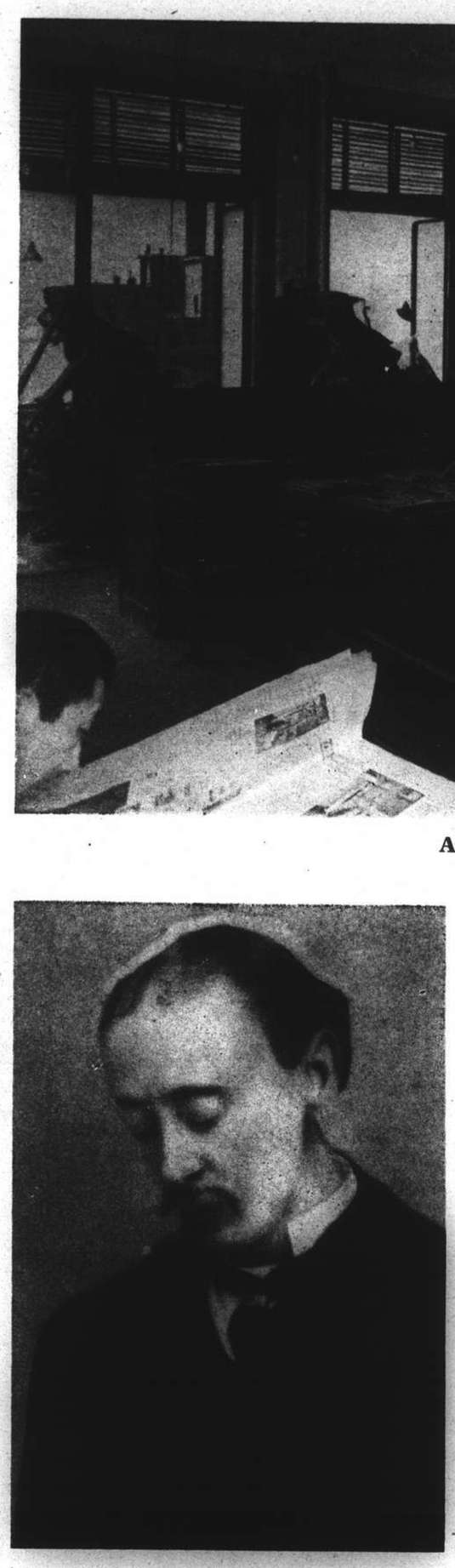
opened on June 30, 1876, and the China Merchants had the telephone installed for use between their offices and wharves in 1878.

### Some of Our Editors

In 1878 the community and the "Herald" lost Mr. Gundry. He had identified himself thoroughly with Settlement life, was a popular Mason and an enthusiastic Volunteer, as well as a most capable editor. What Mr. Gundry did since his retirement is best known to those who are intimate with the inner working of the China Association and have had opportunities of seeing China archives. Suffice it to say that few men, if any, have done more.

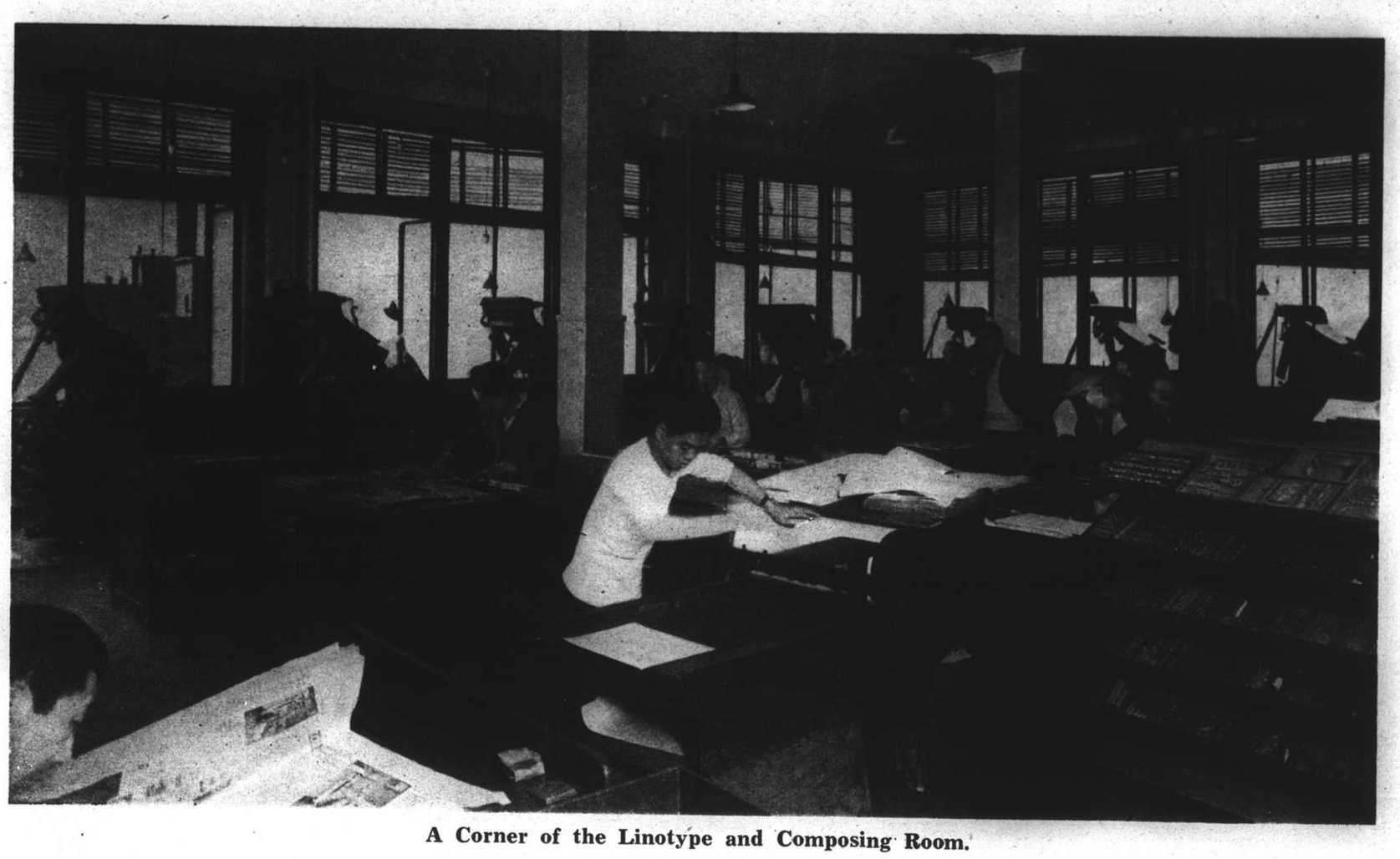
Mr. Haden, successor to Mr. Gundry, died in March, 1880, and was followed after an interval during which Mr. Thirkell was in charge, by Mr. Balfour, who became co-proprietor with Mrs. Pickwoad. By nature a student rather than a man of affairs Mr. Balfour also was a Chinese scholar, the pages of the "Herald" bearing witness to the fact. In the burlesques of the day due attention was paid to this, as also to little passages-at-arms which Mr. Balfour had with contemporary editors. After about three years, Mr. Maclellan took over charge with shortly after, Mr. R. W. Little as his sub-editor.

In 1889, Mr. Little succeeded to the editorship, a post which he held till his death in 1906. To Mr. Balfour the world is indebted for some translations from the



Mr. Frederick Balfour—1881-1885.

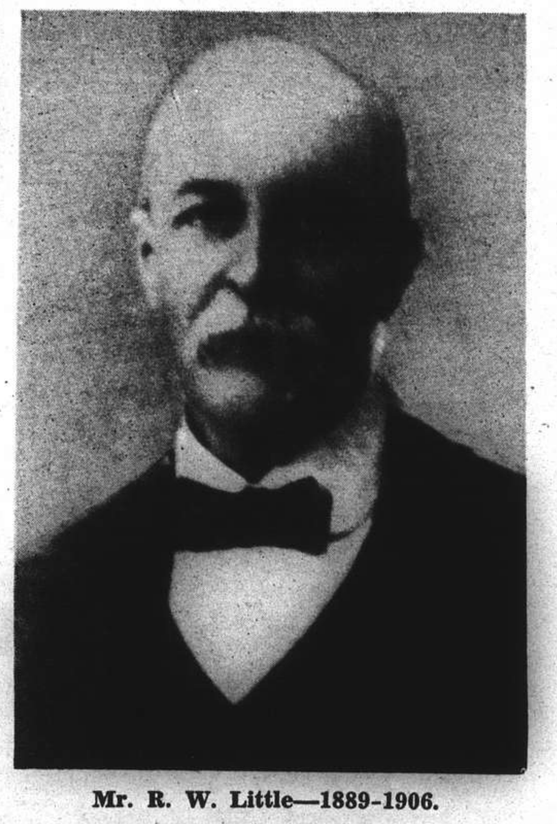
Chinese, and a number of sketches of Eastern life. To Mr. Maclellan we owe that extremely useful little compilation, "The Story of Shanghai." Our debt to Mr. Little is of a different nature, or rather natures, for his life and service had many sides. He was one of the main props of the A.D.C. in the sixties and later, he rowed, he sailed and he was an enthusiastic Volunteer. As Chairman of the Council he got The Bund foreshore filled in and the disgrace of decades done away. He was an excellent reader and speaker, his ready tongue equalled only by his facile pen, Totus, teres, atque rotundus—that was Robert Little. The first Mrs. Little as Josephine was largely responsible for the performance of the first A.D.C. opera. "H.M.S. Pinafore," in 1880, a most popular innovation followed pretty regularly year by year till most of the Gilbert and Sullivan series had been produced.



A Corner of the Linotype and Composing Room.

### Long Editorial Service

The days of Mr. "Bob" Little as he was affectionately known by his contemporaries, some of whom are alive even now were much more spacious. He used to do much of his own reporting making it a practice to stroll along the Bund somewhere about noon, wearing the familiar straw hat from which he never seemed to be separated, and carrying his famous green umbrella, stopping everyone he knew, and it was not difficult to know everyone in those days, and enquiring for the news of the day. There was not much of that, and with a minimum of telegrams coming to hand the days work was early completed and a journalist's life much easier than it has since become. Seventeen years of service were brought to a close with his death in 1906, and five years saw the service as editor of Mr. Montague Bell, who was the immediate predecessor of Mr. O. M. Green, who created the record for editorial longevity by occupying the chair for no less than nineteen years. Of all the editors he probably saw the greatest changes in Shanghai and in the paper under his guidance. He saw the last of the old "compradoric" style of building which then housed this newspaper, the two years when the offices were housed in a godown and eventually translation to the premises which are now occupied. The history of the "North-China Daily News" during his period of office was one of steady growth. It was too one of the most historic period through which China had up to that time passed. His first year of office saw the Chinese revolution, the establishment of the Chinese Republic, while during the years which followed up to the time of the Nationalist movement north from Canton, the various fights between the warring war lords proved a familiar feature of the reporting of the day. Then came 1927 when the successful march of the Chinese Nationalists led to the capture of the Yangtze cities and lastly that of Shanghai itself. That was ultimately to be



Mr. R. W. Little—1889-1906.

Mr. H. T. Montague Bell—1906-1911.

proved a small matter compared with what has since occurred, but it was stirring enough time then for any journalist with much experience in China.

Green left in 1930, to be followed by Mr. Edwin Haward, in the same year. Haward who had spent many years in India with the "Pioneer" at Allahabad, had plenty of experience with the complex history of that country, which undoubtedly fitted him to approach the problems which China presented with a certain degree of confidence and his ripe judgment stood the paper in good stead during the fighting around Shanghai in 1932, and the opening of the China Incident in 1937. He was with the paper during the whole of the local fighting, and proceeding home on leave in December of that year, was for reasons

Another Section of the Linotype and Composing Room.

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UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, U.S.A.
*(Established 1850)*

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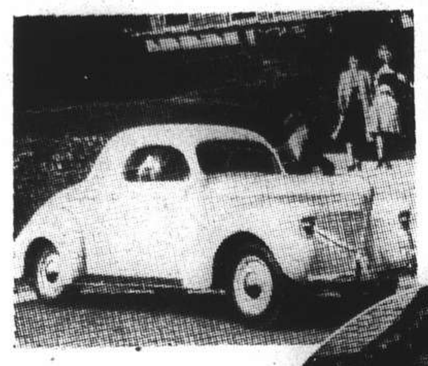
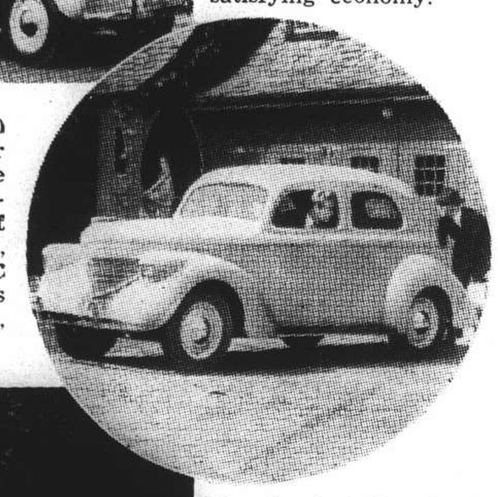
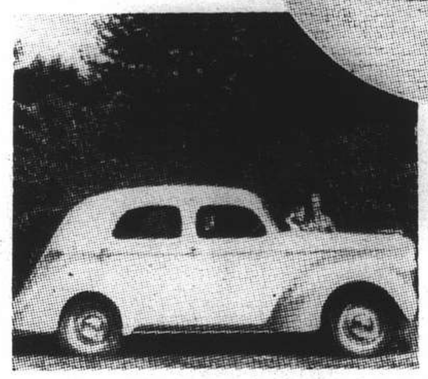


**RIDING COMFORT WITH NEW THRIFT** is inbuilt within this sensational new car. Just a few pennies' worth of fuel carries the whole family to town—to work—to the movies — shopping — or on around-town errands in luxurious comfort with satisfying economy.



Accelerating from 0 to 60 miles per hour in 18 seconds, the thrifty Overland engine has oceans of power, yet oversized, HYDRAULIC BRAKES bring this power to a smooth, swift stop.



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The new Overland is available in both Speedway and De Luxe models in either four-door sedan, coach or coupe body types.

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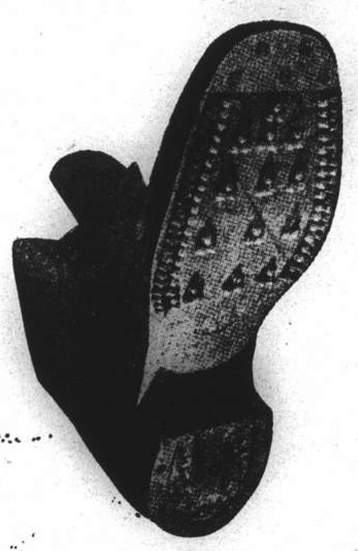
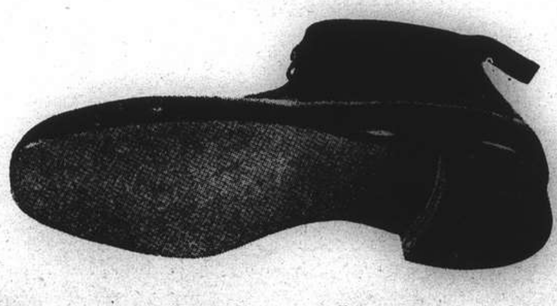
*The* **Wear Resistance** *of this boot is greater than of this boot*





***The reason for this is obvious : the leather is protected by metal studs.***

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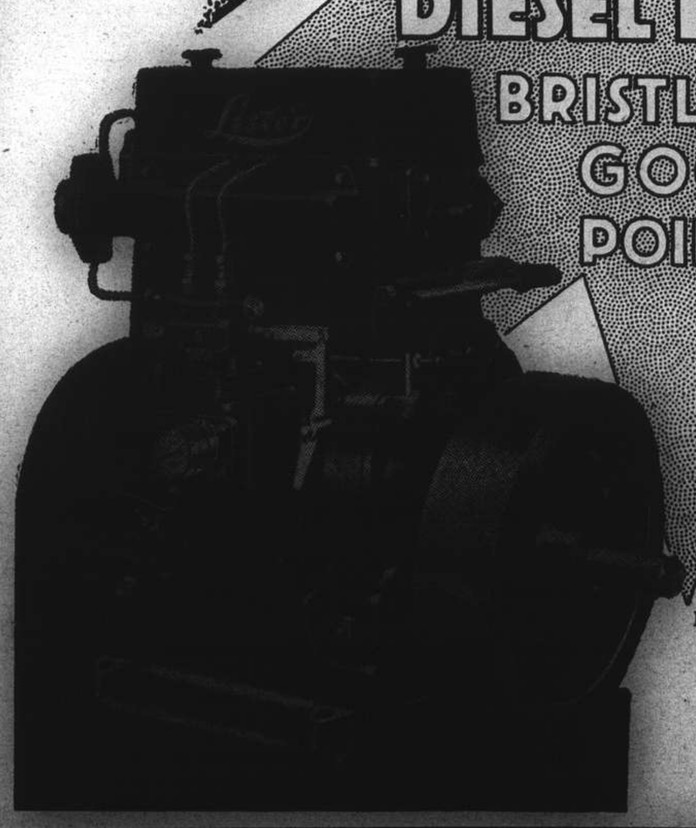

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*Sole Agents and Stockists :*

## INNISS & RIDDLE (CHINA), LIMITED

*(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)*

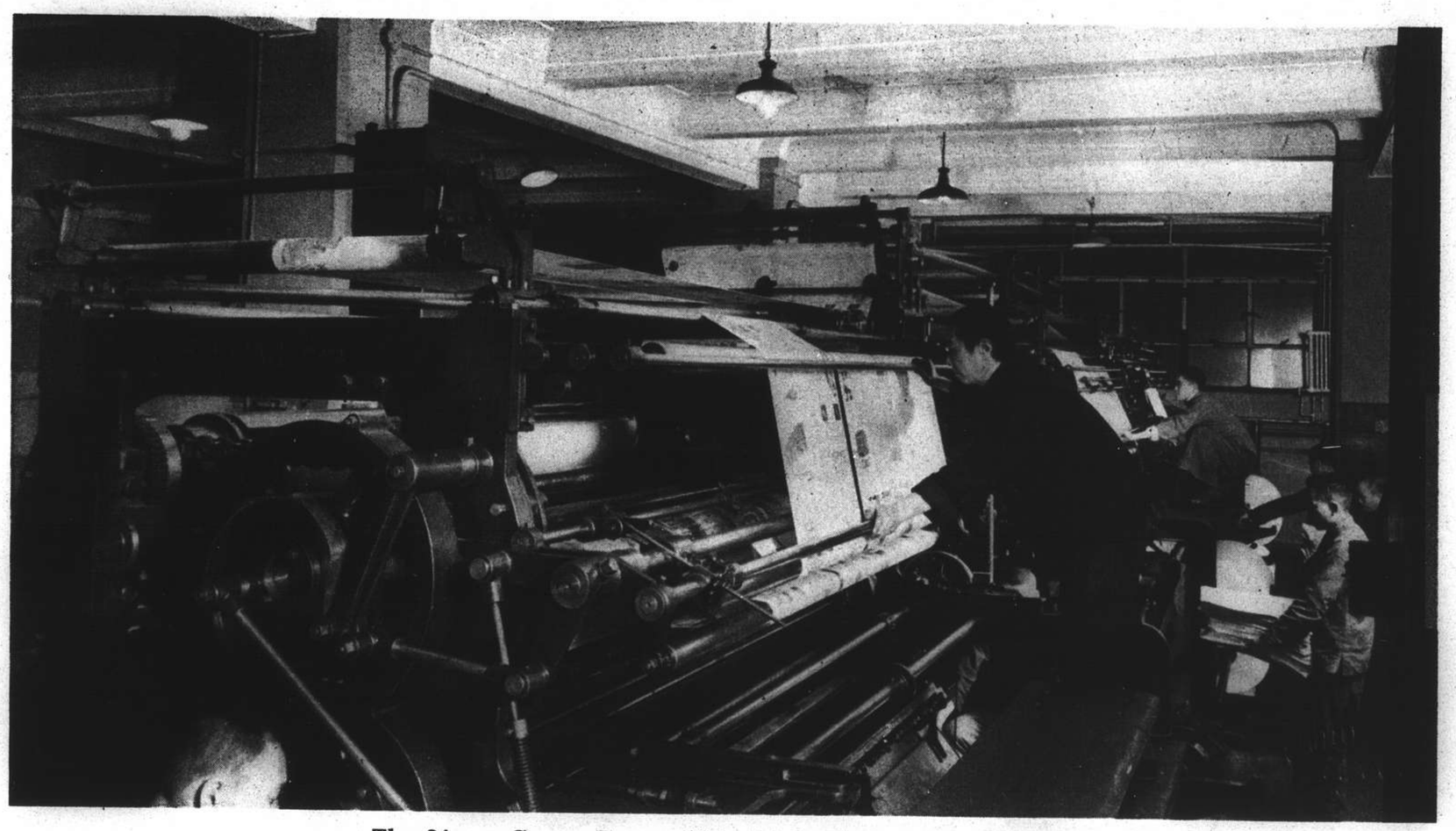
SHANGHAI HONGKONG

of health advised not to return to China. He has since splendidly recovered and is now with the information section of the League of Nations at Geneva.

In April, 1938, he was succeeded by Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin, the present editor, who has been over twenty years with the paper, and for more than a quarter of a century in the Far East.

### The Proprietorship

The history of the "North-China Daily News" is in one sense that of the Settlement in which it was started. It commenced from small beginnings and developed with the port, until it may safely be said that it has come to form an integral part of it. At this distance of time it is difficult to trace the complete ownership of either the "North-China Herald" or the "North-China Daily News." It is possible to believe, however, that the major portion of proprietorship in the two papers constitutes something of a record. The "Herald," after the death of Mr. Shearman, its founder, was in the market for some little time, and appears to have passed into a series of loosely formed partnerships on the exact nature of which the "Herald" is



The 24 pp. Cossar Press which Prints Your Morning Paper.

Mr. O. M. Green—1911-1930.

silent. It does appear, however, that somewhere about the year 1860, the controlling interest passed into the hands of Edwin Pickwoad, formerly of St. Kitts, West Indies, sometime secretary to the Municipal Council—indeed the first to occupy that position—who died at Southampton on August 31, 1866, six after his arrival from China. There is evidence that his widow, Mrs. Janet Pickwoad, grandmother of Messrs. Gordon and Harry Morriss, directors of the present company, carried on, with the assistance of certain of the Editors who appear as part proprietors, at least until the departure of Mr. Gundry.

Early in 1880, however a certain amount of what appears to have been managerial trouble, Mrs. Pickwoad adopted a very firm line and announced that all receipts would have to be signed by her. This continued until 1881, whom on September 1, she announced the appointment of Mr. Balfour as Editor, the name of the propreitorial company being changed from J. Pickwoad to Pickwoad & Co.

This appears to have been the work of Mr. Henry Morriss who, the year before, had married Miss Una Pickwoad, daughter of the previous owner and Mrs. Pickwoad.

### Mr. Henry Morriss's Faith

The story has it that Mrs. Pickwoad found the cares of business somewhat trying, and asked Mr. W. V. Drummond for advice as to what should be done in the

Mr. Edwin Haward—1930-1938.

matter. He suggested that the best man to help her out was the late Mr. Henry Morriss —her son-in-law. The latter appears to have consented to assist, and it is believed that in the course of such assistance he eventually bought out whatever interests in the undertaking remained outside the Pickwoad family.

Like a number of his contemporaries he had a profound belief in the future of and a genuine affection for Shanghai, and it was the subsequent conduct of the undertaking, under his watchful but unobtrusive eye, that justified the confidence he had in it and the newspapers. Independent as the papers had always been, it was Mr. Morriss who emphasized that quality and set precedents for the future. Indeed he showed exactly that independence of spirit which he demanded of his editors, as one incident which took place at a time when it was least advisible to offend a large advertiser amply shows.

The story is told that the taipan of one of the oldest hongs in Shanghai, and one of the oldest if not the oldest of advertisers, met Mr. Morriss and complained of certain aspects of the paper's policy. Indeed, he went further. He stated that unless he saw some considerable change in the very near future. he would have to take his advertising away.

Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin—1938.

Mr. Morriss replied in forcible terms which, being interpreted, were to the effect that if the complainant did not approve of the policy, he was sorry, but that if he wanted to take the advertisement away there was nothing to prevent it, nor would it have any effect on the opinions expressed in either the "Herald" or the "North-China Daily News." The same independence is maintained today. Mr. Henry Morriss came out to Shanghai about 1870 for the Agra Bank, apparently at the instigation of his brother who was at that time manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation in this port. He retired from Shanghai in 1905, but even from that year until his death in 1918 he maintained an active interest in the affairs of the two papers.

### Editorial and Printing Staffs

But some of our readers may think we have said enough about the long line of editors of the "North-China Daily News," and may naturally wonder how, especially in the early days, it was possible to organize a staff of reporters, compositors, and pressmen—without whom no newspaper editor can function.

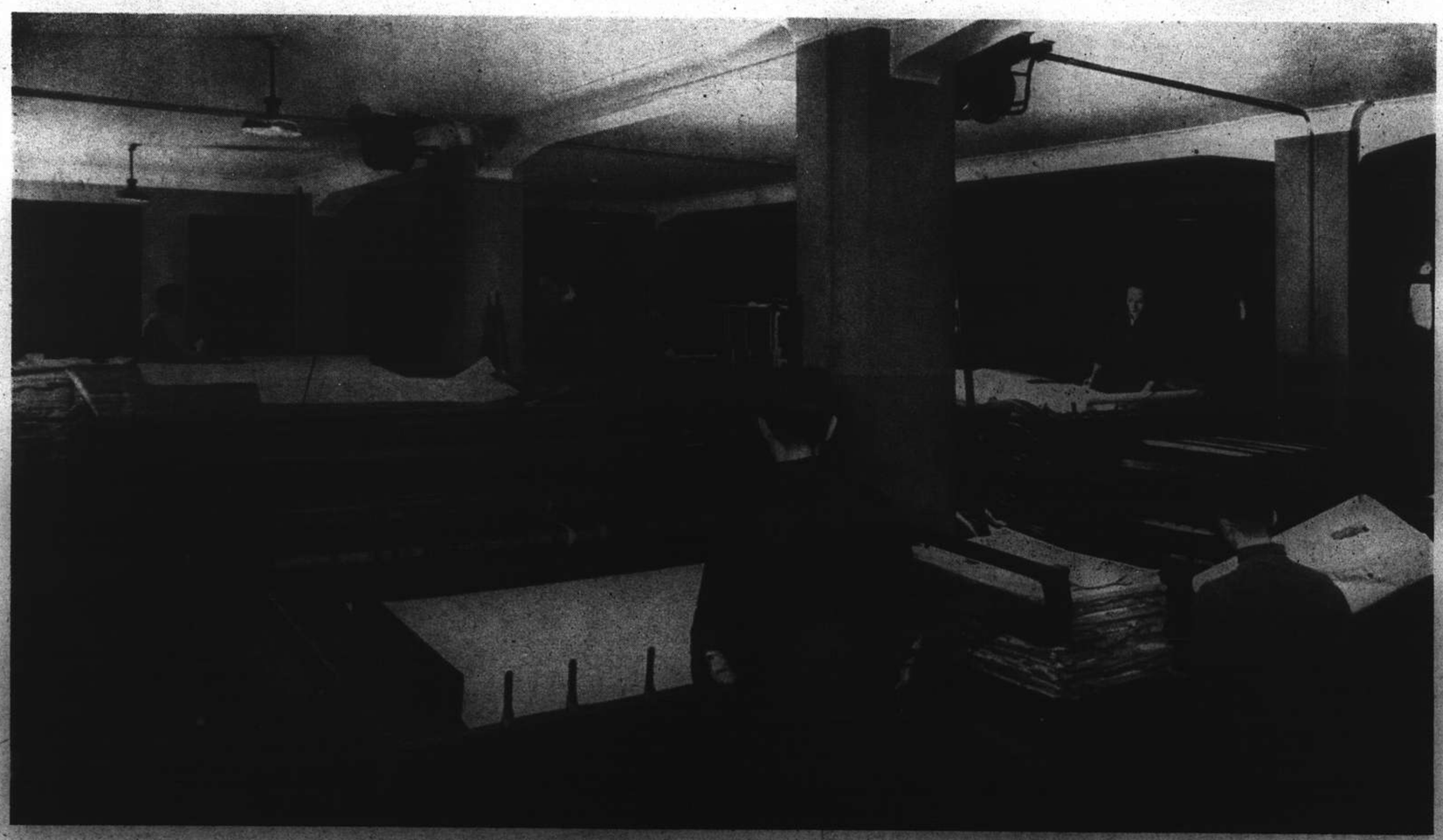
Compared with today, the ancient editorial staffs were minute. News was concentrated in a small area and seems to have been covered quite effectively by the editor himself, assisted by a nucleus of distinguished contributors who made the interests of the paper their own. It may seem strange today to learn that the junior editorial staff, the compositors and many of the other employees were Portuguese. It was not until the eighties or nineties that competent Chinese labour seems to have been available, and at the beginning of the present century there was still a good leavening of Portuguese on the technical staff.

In the very early days the paper was set up from movable type and was printed on a hand press at a speed of about 200 copies an hour. The subscribers were expected to do their bit apart from paying their subscriptions (Taels 2 per month at a six-shilling tael), for a notice in an early issue of the "North-China Daily News" says that "as the Settlement has become so extensive, subscribers are requested to send their coolies to the office at 8 p.m. to ensure early receipt of the paper."

Cylinder presses succeeded the hand presses and printed two pages of the paper at one impression. Propelled by an antediluvian gas engine, which so disturbed the somnolence of The Bund that the Chartered Bank obtained an injunction in Court to stop the "terrible hammering noise" which interferred with their sleeping at night, the speed of production jumped from 200 to 800 an hour.

The knell of type was first sounded in 1899, when three linotypes operated by typists speeded up production when they were running. This innovation, however, caused so much grief owing to lack of expert supervision and the necessity of getting the typists to bed at 10 o'clock that typesetting enjoyed an Indian summer for a few years longer.

Development during the past thirty years has been rapid. Today a battery of eleven linotypes and four monotypes enables us to produce a paper of approximately a hundred thousand words daily—the equivalent of a modern novel. Reel-fed presses print 24 pages simultaneously at a speed of about 5,000 copies an hour.



A Part of the Cylinder Presses which Prints the Magazine Section.

*Here's luck!*

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is the ideal beverage for those who prefer a lighter beer during the summer.

**OBTAINABLE AT ALL COMPRADORES**

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## DON'TS ABOUT BEER

**ALWAYS**
place bottles in an upright position, not on their sides.

**NEVER**
subject your beer to a temperature below freezing point.

**ALWAYS**
keep your beer where the temperature is fairly constant. e.g. If your beer is kept in the ice-box see that there is sufficient ice to last overnight.

**NEVER**
place your beer in direct contact with refrigerator coils.

**NEVER**
keep your beer in refrigerator or ice box any longer than necessary, in any case not longer than 24 hours.

BEER IS BEST AT 40°-45° FAHRENHEIT

# An Old Reader Remembers

I CAME out to the Far East in 1882, leaving home in March and sailing from Marseilles by the French Mail—it took five weeks in those days from Marseilles to Hongkong reminisces Mr. H. H. Read one of the oldest subscribers, to the "North-China Daily News." I was quite a youngster, and my reason for leaving home was a desire for adventure. I had obtained a job in Hongkong owing to my slight knowledge of the French language, for the firm to which I was going had a big business with the French Fleet in Eastern waters.

Hongkong I found to be a very pleasant place—there was plenty of scope for a youngster's superfluous energy. In the winter there was duck and snipe shooting, and afterwards quail. There was also the Recreation Club, rowing and swimming, so that there was every inducement for a young man to keep fit.

During my three years in Hongkong one of the things that sticks most in my memory was the earthquake at Krakatoa—a small volcanic island in Sunda Strait, between the islands of Java and Sumatra. The disturbance caused by this eruption of the volcano was practically world-wide. The actual sounds of the volcanic explosions were noticed at distances extending to 3,000 miles—the sea waves caused by the disturbance reached to unheard of distances—the long wave reaching Cape Horn, and it was even considered to have upset the English Channel. The death roll amounted to more than 36,000. We in Hongkong were aware by various signs that something extraordinary had happened—but we, of course, did not know what it was, until a month later a sailing ship arrived in harbour absolutely covered with pumice stone, or lava.

In 1884 the Franco-Chinese war broke out, and I, having a great deal to do with the French fleet, got to know a considerable amount about their activities—in fact my firm did so much for the French fleet that a question was asked in the House of Commons—but apparently there was no trouble about it. Admiral Courbet was the Commander-in-Chief of the French Fleet in Chinese waters, and he took very much to heart the failure in the attack on Tamsui, in Formosa. Later the French fleet went to Foochow, and there destroyed the Chinese fleet, all assembled at anchor in the Foochow dockyards—save for one vessel, whose commander moved further up the river where the French could not follow—his reward for saving his ship was banishment to the frontier of North-West China.

### Navy under Sail

Turning back to Hongkong—it was always a very pretty sight in those days to see the British fleet returning from the summer cruise. They used sail in those far-off days, and on occasions they would come into the harbour under sail—it was very impressive.

The American fleet in Far Eastern waters was a small one at that time—but they had a very fine specimen of a sailing cruiser, the Trenton—but she was quite an example of how very much a sailing ship is dependent on the elements. She left Hongkong on her final voyage home via Singapore—when half-way she had to return—she was out of provisions!

I remember a terrible epidemic of cholera broke out in Manila in 1883—it was supposed to have killed off about a quarter of the population. A curious thing about it was that a very violent typhoon passed over the town—and the epidemic stopped completely—although up to the time of the typhoon people had been dropping down in the streets and dying in half-an-hour. The epidemic had also reached Swatow and Amoy—but owing to the strict precautions taken by the Hongkong authorities in quarantining all steamers at Stonecutters Island until all fear of infection was over, cholera did not reach Hongkong.

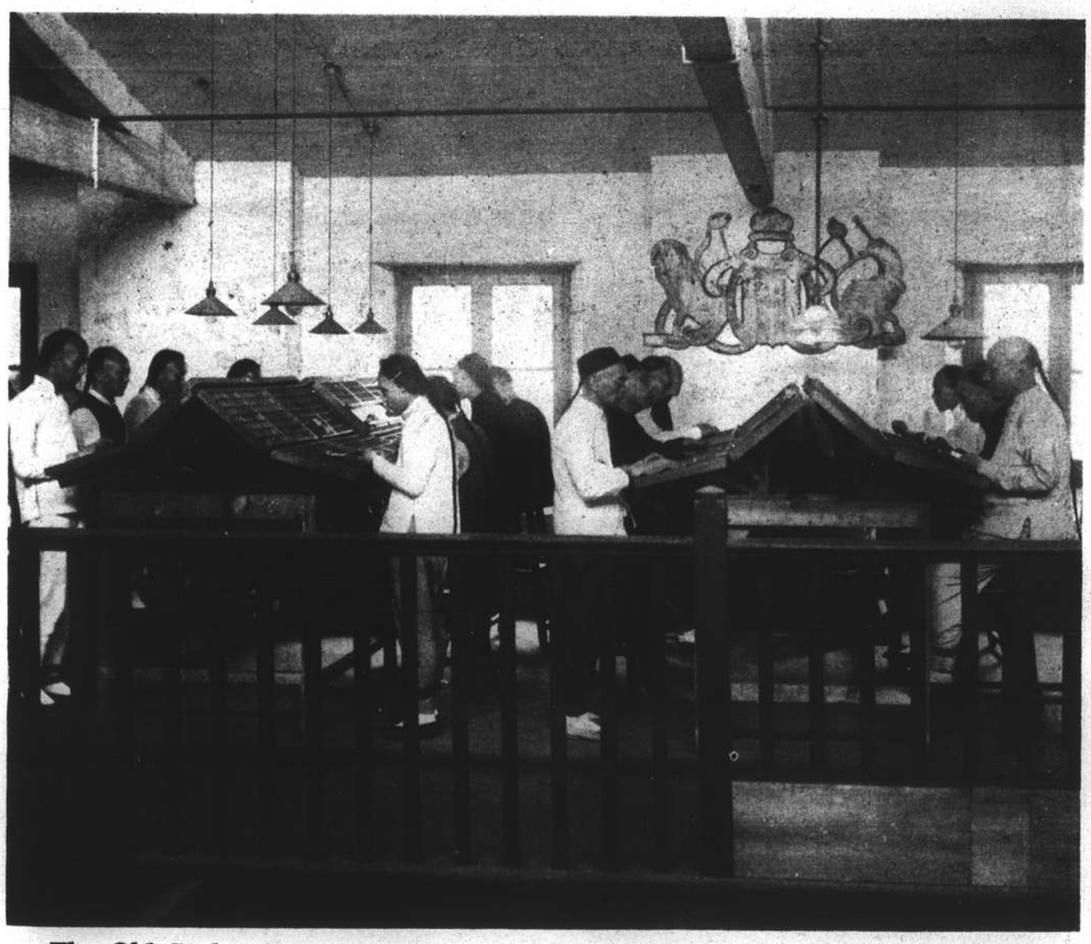
### Transferred to Shanghai

In 1885 I was transferred to Shanghai. I set out on a P. & O. steamer, and just as we were pulling up anchor to leave Hongkong, a Blue Funnel ship came in with her flag half-mast—she was carrying the embalmed remains of Sir Harry Parkes, which were to be conveyed to England for burial. Sir Harry Parkes had spent his life in the service of Great Britain in the East. While he was a cadet in Peking some anti-foreign riots took place, he was captured and carried round the streets of Peking in a cage and subjected to the grossest indignities. Afterwards he became Ambassador in Tokyo and from Tokyo went to Peking. It is said that the Chinese Government were greatly disturbed at this—they remembered the indignities Sir Harry had suffered as a young man and were afraid that in some way he would seek to take his revenge. Needless to say, that is not the way of a British Ambassador!

I much preferred Shanghai to Hongkong. Life was freer and there was a democracy in the air that one did not find in Hongkong. For all its charms, Hongkong had an official air, and the various grades of society were kept well in their places. Besides, there was more scope for sport in Shanghai than there had been in Hongkong—houseboat trips at the week-end, and if anyone was fortunate enough to get three weeks' holiday in November or December—a trip round the shooting districts was absolutely "It"!

### The Boxer Troubles

Shanghai was a quiet place and did not come much into "hostilities" until 1900, the year of the Boxer troubles. In 1898 two German priests were murdered in Shantung, which caused the German Government to take reprisals, and they captured Kiaochau Bay—and then in 1900 the German Ambassador in Peking was murdered, Baron von Kettler.



**The Old Style of Composition before the Installation of Linotype Machines**

It was in April, 1900, that a curious phenomenon occurred in Shanghai—a black cloud came over the city, travelling from west to east. It was an inky black cloud, and it travelled very slowly. In those days there was no electric light, and during the time the cloud hung over us, candles and lamps had to be got out—although it should have been broad daylight. It took about an hour to pass over us—and the Chinese attributed the darkness to troops of heavenly soldiers on their way to help the Boxers.

After the murder of the German Ambassador there was an anti-foreign outbreak in Peking and the staffs of the various legations took refuge in the British Legation grounds—which were besieged by the Chinese, the Empress Dowager having lent her countenance to the Boxers. The British Legation of course was completely cut off from all communication with the outside world—so much so that in the course of a month or two it became the opinion of everyone that all the foreigners in Peking had been killed. This belief was so strong that a memorial service had been arranged in Westminster Abbey. Fortunately a day or so before that took place a messenger from the Legations got through the Chinese lines and relieved people's minds. That happened in April-May. They were besieged all the summer, and in the autumn an international relief force, of which Count von Waldersee was Commander-in-Chief, finally marched on Peking, and the Empress Dowager fled to Sianfu.

### Shanghai left Alone

During the troubles in North China things had remained perfectly quiet in Shanghai. The old Viceroy at Nanking had assured the British Admiral—Admiral Seymour—that he had no need to worry and could devote all his attention to affairs in the North—so that Shanghai was absolutely devoid of any kind of naval or military protection, except for the S.V.C., which, including reserves, numbered about 1,200 men.

In September, however, an Indian brigade was landed here, besides a regiment each from France and Germany. The British also had a pom-pom battery and a squadron of Bombay Cavalry. This is where the alteration of Shanghai life came in. With the tremendous influx of officers and so on there was great difficulty in finding accommodation. There were no houses vacant. They were under canvas for a time—but they all wanted houses—and if there was a house to let there were a hundred applicants for it. In addition, servants became double their previous value. The Germans had taken all the mechanics they could get hold of from the dock companies to Tsingtao—at double wages. House servants were also prone to leave their employers—for instead of $18 to $20 a cook could earn $35 to $40 with the newcomers—and house boys about the same. A coolie in 1890 got about $7 a month—but now he became worth $12 or $15. Prices, of course, went up sky-high—and they do not appear to have come down since.

### Early Racing Better

Racing in the old days was fun, too. There were two meetings a year—Spring and Autumn, and they were much more enjoyable than they are today. Batches of griffins were brought down after the summer—they were called "spring and autumn griffins"—and a fresh batch would arrive in the spring—coming, many of them, overland via Chinkiang. The old Grand Stand was closed after the off-day and not opened till the first day of training for the next meeting—March 1 and September 1 were the opening days.

There was always great competition among early risers to be the first to sign the Coffee Book. Brodie Clarke was almost always first. One man got up at 3 a.m. and got into the Coffee Room. The book was not to be found for some time—so he dropped off to sleep on a sofa—and when he woke he found Brodie Clarke enjoying toast and coffee as usual—with his name down in the book.

### Anthrax and Recreation

The interior of the Recreation Ground until 1896 was leased to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar—ponies being turned out to grass. In that year, however, a case of anthrax appeared among the ponies, and consequently grazing was stopped. The chairman of the S.M.C., at that time Mr. J. S. Fearon, arranged that the Council should lease it and let it out as a public park. This was partly carried out—but subsequently it was found that public money could not be spent for that purpose, as Chinese were not admitted, the reason for the non-admittance of Chinese being that the race-course and the interior were bought and owned by foreigners. The Race-course Fund Trustees came to the rescue, and this lung to a great city has been kept in good order ever since. During Mr. Fearon's regime about 400 Chinese graves were removed from the ground where now the polo game is played.

On May 3, 1917, a terrible hailstorm took place here—the pellets were the size of hens' eggs in many cases—and the storm was supposed to have done about a million dollars' worth of damage. Every piece of exposed glass was smashed, and the stocks of glass in Shanghai were not sufficient to replace them. The damage to flowers and vegetables was also immense.

**The Circulation Department, another necessary part of a Modern Newspaper.**

For well over half a century —from 1884 to 1939—SUNLIGHT has denoted all that is best in soap. SUNLIGHT, too, has never become old fashioned—simply because nothing better has yet been produced. SUNLIGHT has that "extra soapiness" that gets even the ingrained dirt out of the "difficult" places in the clothes — cuffs, neckbands, etc. — without hard rubbing. Our grandmothers found this out: it stands the present generation in just as good stead today. Make SUNLIGHT your household help!

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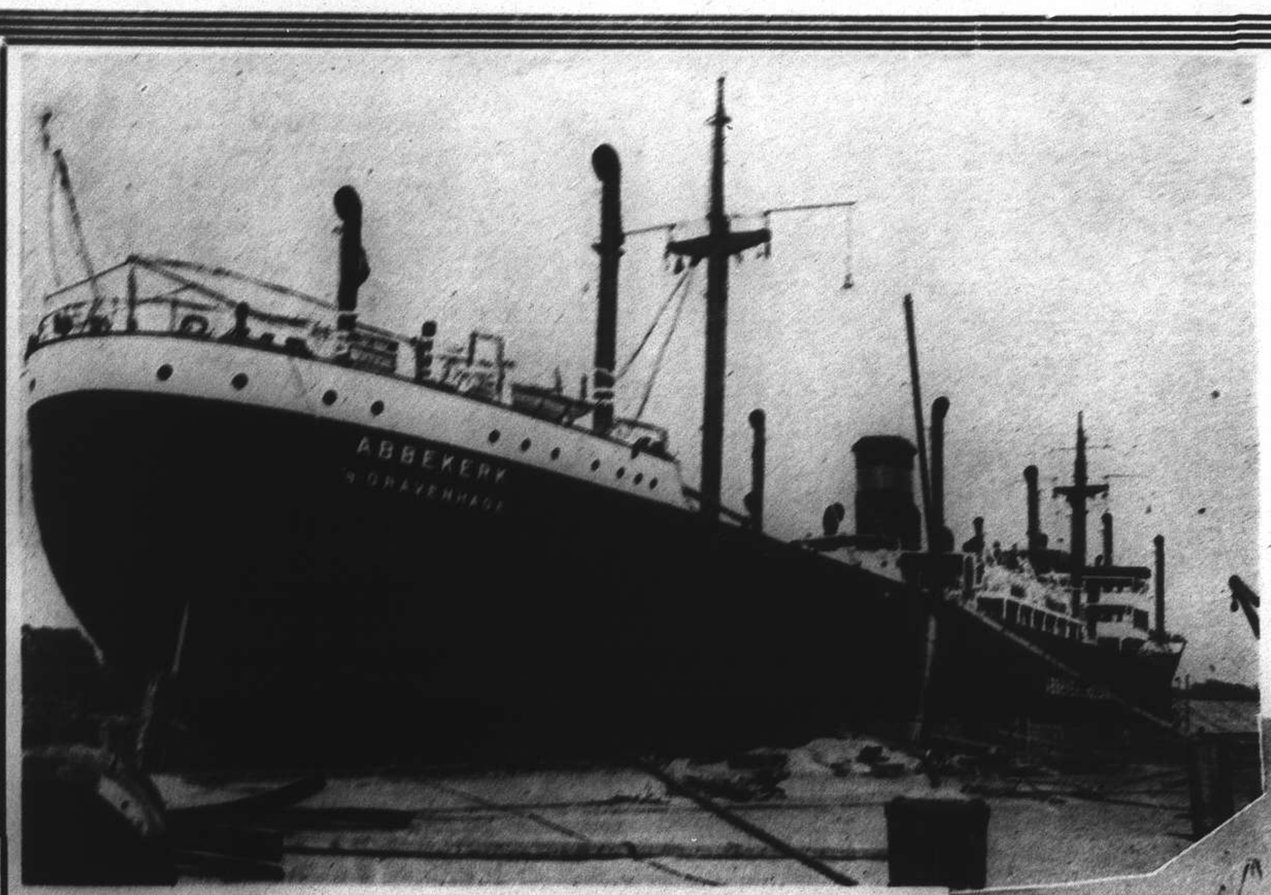


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Iron and Non-Ferrous Castings a speciality. Cast Iron up to 20 tons. Non-Ferrous 4 to 5 tons.

Forge Masters. Electric Welders. Divers.

Floating Sheerlegs up to 60 tons Capacity. Large Repairing Berths and Wharves.

Representatives attend on all Vessels visiting the Port and our Facilities are at your disposal.

—Shanghai Dockyards Ltd.—

*Shiprepairers—Marine Engine Builders.*

Diesel Engine Repairs A Speciality

# A Story of Change

IT was 24 years after the opening of Shanghai to foreign trade that "The Shipping Register" was transformed into the "North-China Daily News." It is a misfortune that the files of the former have not been kept, and an even greater one that the first year's file of the new creation is even now missing.

The story of the "North-China Daily News" from 1864 to the present day is, with some modification, the story of the development of journalism throughout the whole world, and in considering that development it is perhaps just as well to recall the conditions which prevailed at the inception of this journal.

Shanghai was a comparatively small Settlement, the streets following the native paths, no wider than was necessary, as one Mr. MacDonald put it, "to permit two tea chests to pass," while The Bund consisted of a mud foreshore and a towpath. Water was obtained from wells at the street corners, and living conditions were just about as primitive as it was possible for them to be.

There is no evidence available in the archives of the "North-China Daily News" to show what type of press was used for printing the paper, but if the story of other newspapers in the Far East of that time is any criterion, it was probably a small machine operated by rice-power, two coolies working on a big fly-wheel.

There were two routes from Europe to China. One round the Cape of Good Hope, and the other from Europe to Port Said, by stage coach to Suez, and thence to the Far East. An account of that particular trip was recently published in the centennial brochure of the P. & O. Company.

### The First Cables

There were at that time no cables to the Far East, and the first telegrams which appeared in the "North-China Daily News" were generally headed "By Land Line to Brindisi," whence they were taken by packet to Port Said, and thence to the Far East via Suez. It was a saving of a few days, but even then sufficient to justify a merchant in Shanghai transmitting cable messages by mail to Brindisi, whence they were telegraphed to London.

The number of telegrams was remarkably small, most days there being only one of perhaps less than 15 words—while when Reuters, the first news agency to come to the Far East, really became riotous, as many as three messages, totalling perhaps 60 words when the cables were expanded, reached Shanghai.

There was, naturally, in such a small community as was then resident in this port, not a great deal of news. It seems to have been collected by one man, who was editor, reporter, proof-reader and practically every other type of assistance necessary for the production of a paper. Thus even so late as "Bob" Little's day, when he did have something in the nature of a staff, it was his wont daily to perambulate the Bund, picking up news for himself.

### The Main Contributors

A great deal of the paper was made up of contributions by local residents afflicted with the garrulous complaint of *cacoethes scribendi* who addressed articles and letters to the editor on all manner of erudite questions which would certainly now not be regarded as the news of the day. There were a number of correspondents in the outports and in the interior who contributed articles on Chinese life, some of which, as those of Dr. Arthur Smith, was eventually to become classics. One of the features was the translation of items appearing in the "Pekin Gazette," and in general the day's medley was rounded out with amateur verse, of which perhaps the less said the better.

The days were spacious days. The paper was generally safely put to bed before dinner, and there were occasions when if the editor and the manager felt they really deserved a holiday, the eager waiters for the day's news the next morning were disappointed when their paper did not arrive. There is one classic case where the heads of the two departments decided that they would like to go away for a few days, shooting, and in the absence of the daily issue two clever wits produced a miniature newspaper which they called "The Daily Snooze" and which was a very witty take-off not only of the rather loose manner in which the manager and editor regarded their duties, but also of the way in which the news in those days was presented.

### Haphazard System

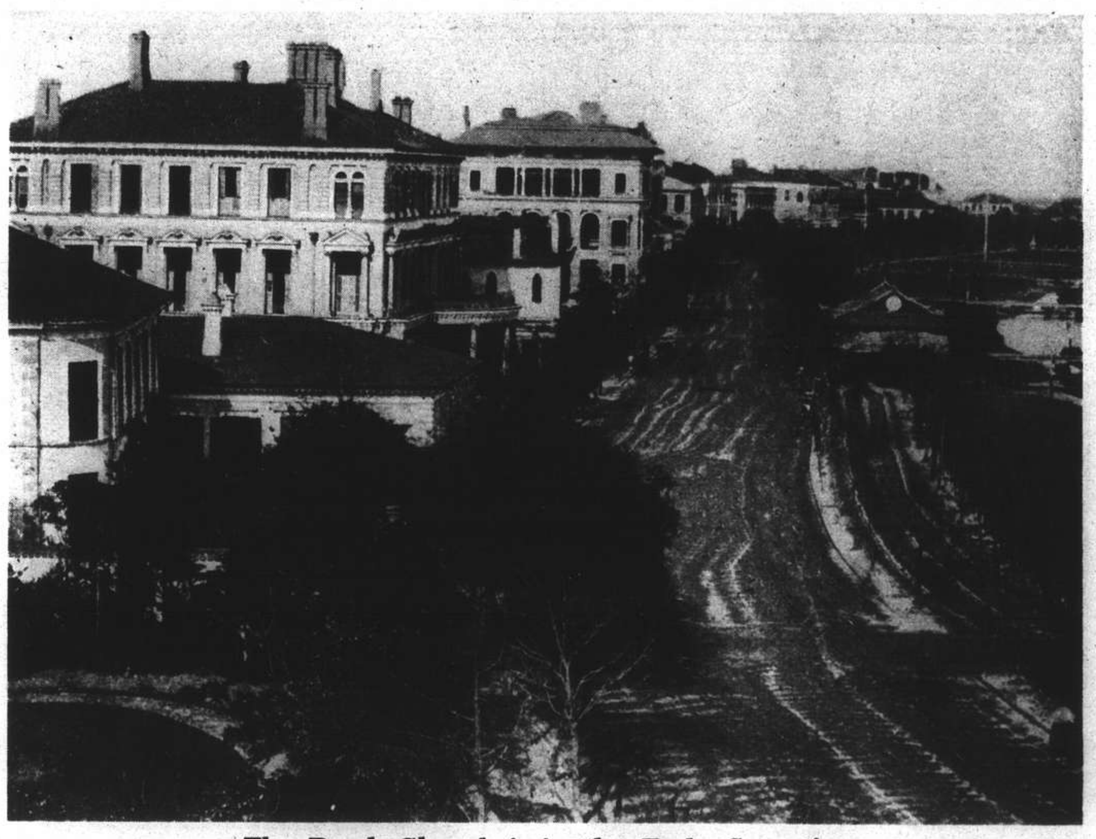
Of headlines such as we know them today there were none. Probably just a short line in capitals, more for the purpose of showing that there was appended beneath a fresh item of news rather than for any idea of being able to arouse curiosity.

There was also no system such as is known now for the make-up of the newspaper, and the editor started from his leader page and followed on and on, column after column, with the news at his disposal until fortunately the paper was filled up—or if unfortunately it was not, some items culled from the latest mails were rapidly set into type to fill the hiatus.

That state of affairs must have gone on practically up to the beginning of the present century, and it is about that time that signs of a journalistic restlessness are to be perceived in the columns of the "North-China Daily News." More telegraphic information was coming to hand, there appeared to be a closer and better-informed attention being paid to Chinese politics. The editors seem to have become somewhat more trenchant in their writing than had usually been the case before—though there were cases when previous editors expressed their opinion with no small degree of forcefulness. The paper was beginning to follow the upward trend of the population in Shanghai, and it may safely be said, looking back after all these years, that the growth of the "North-China Daily News" has very closely followed the growth of the population of this port.

### Signs of Growth

Reporters began to be engaged, and sub-editors stood between them and their unearthly work and the finished product which was to delight the eye of the editor of that day—and possibly of his readers on the next. The paper was still set up by hand; and in the old compradoric-style building which was then No. 17 The Bund, away at the back, queued Chinese typesetters rapidly filled their sticks with the type from which the paper was to be printed. The supply of telegraphic news was rapidly increasing, and a wider knowledge of world affairs was continually demanded of the men who were placed in charge of the destinies of the journal. Increase in population made increase in the activities of the various institutions in Shanghai. The various Consular and Mixed Courts became busier. There was more information to be obtained from the Police and Fire authorities, and generally speaking the pages of the "North-China Daily News" began to look more like what is now conceived to be a newspaper than it was in those times when its pages provided a home for what nowadays would be considered very dreary material.



**The Bund, Shanghai, in the Early Seventies**

Nevertheless many of the methods used in producing the paper were still, at the beginning of the century, of a nature which would be nowadays regarded as archaic. Even the smallest case in the various courts received mention wholly out of proportion to its importance, while if there was anything in the nature of a *cause célèbre*, pleadings, counsels' speeches and evidence were reproduced verbatim and printed in daily instalments very much like a serial story, until it sometimes happened that the report of the case was concluded in the columns of the "North-China Daily News" as much as one or two weeks after it had been concluded in the courts.

With the growth of the cables services the columns of the paper were gradually transformed from what started as almost a purely local journal to something more metropolitan in its aspect. Even then the supply of telegraph material was not great, for if on any one day it was sufficient to fill a whole page of the paper it was a cause of editorial rejoicing.

### Increasing Cable Services

The first substantial increase in the cable news to the Far East really came with the advent of the Great War, and where before cable wordage amounted to a few hundred a day, thousands took their place. Even they were never sufficient to tax the capacity of the paper, and the editorial technique was dominated more by a consideration of how to fill it than by the careful selection of news which is now the principal feature. It is no idle boast to state that in this present day and age tens of thousands of words arrive in local newspaper offices daily, of which a very fair proportion never see the light of day. Not because there is anything in the nature of suppression, but because the large number of news agencies whose services are now available duplicate a great deal of each other's news. In addition to which some of the more blatantly propagandist services issue information which sub-editorial nose quickly discovers has a tendencious odour.

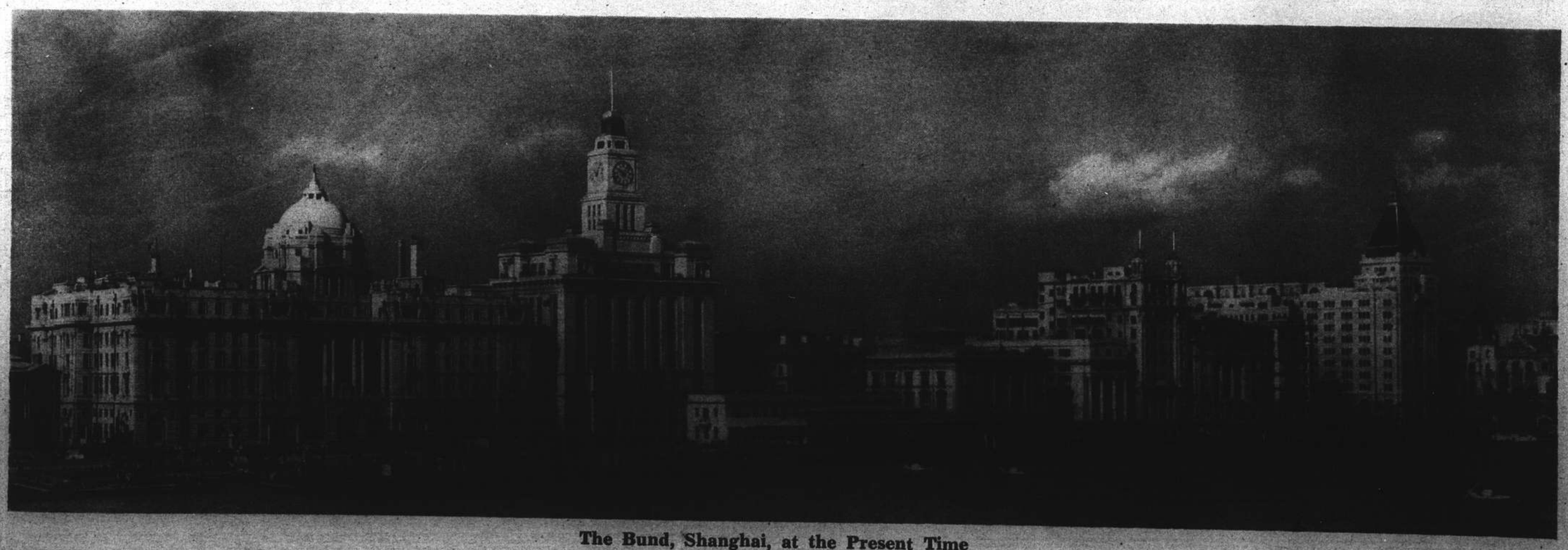
### The Reader's Interest

Up to 1922 the "North-China Daily News" appeared as one section only, but by that time the size of the paper and the nature of its printing presses led to a decision to publish it in two sections, and the position now is that should it at any time become desirable, a paper of no fewer than 32 pages could be produced without any tax upon the machinery.

It is an interesting feature of the history of this journal that its readers have taken at all times a family interest in its presentation. Thus division into two sections led to the sternest protest. Husbands willingly admitted that two sections allowed the wife to read one while they were busy with the other, but nevertheless it was not in accordance with the old fashion and they definitely did not like it. In this connection it is interesting to recall that when following the outbreak of the "China incident" the paper was again reduced to one section, some of those who were loudest in their complaints some 17 years ago strongly objected to what, in the shortness of their memories, they believed to be an innovation.

There are many people who take a newspaper for granted, yet others who wonder and marvel that so much information, whether local or foreign, can be collated in the course of the day, set in type, and printed. That is largely due to the very complete co-ordination of the various activities of a newspaper; from the business side, which cares for circulation, advertisement and other revenue-producing phases, the editorial side, which prepares the goods which the business side has to offer for sale—namely the paper—and the printing department responsible for its production.

Quite early in the day men start the task of gathering local news, covering the shipping traffic of this great port, the Police, the Fire Brigade, the Courts, and those hundred and one institutions necessary for the administration of so great a city. Editorial writers get swiftly to work on the consideration of news as it arrives and the formulation of comment in accordance with the policy of the paper, while later in the day telegraphic sub-editors commence with great speed to handle the swiftly-flowing stream of cables which almost minute by minute arrive on their desks. They have to be men of rapidity of decision, for the closer the time draws to the hour at which printing is to begin, the less opportunity they have for reviewing whatever judgments they have made. And so for good or ill, somewhere in the early hours of the morning the night editorial staff put on their coats, seeking their couches in the hope that what they have done as been all for the good, and with at least that small consolation that they have done the best they could.



**The Bund, Shanghai, at the Present Time**

# The Distribution of Life as Illustrated by China's Fauna and Flora

By ARTHUR DE CARLE SOWERBY

THE distribution of life over the surface of the globe has always been a subject of considerable interest to naturalists. It is a subject which has, besides many subsidiary ones, two main phases, namely, the distribution of animals and plants in the past and their distribution in the present. Of these two, the subject of the past distribution of animal and plant life is undoubtedly far the greater, since it covers an immeasurably greater period of time, deals with countless numbers of animals and plants in fossil form, and reveals endless great changes in the earth's surface. But interesting and important as this phase of life-distribution is, it is not proposed to deal with it here. To do so at all adequately it would be necessary to cover the whole science of palæontology. Here it is intended only to deal with the distribution of animal and plant life to be found in China and neighbouring regions at the present time.

This subject may be considered under two headings. These are the geographical distribution of animal and plant life, and their environmental distribution. It will be found that these have a very close bearing one upon the other, although, in the first place, they must be considered separately in order to avoid confusion. To explain this a desert and its fauna may be taken as an example. It will readily be seen how any living organisms to be able to exist in a desert must be modified or adapted to certain conditions. They must be able to withstand a shortage of moisture; they must be able to subsist upon the scanty vegetation or the sparse animal life found there; and they must conform in colour to their surroundings. They will thus be different from animals living in, say, a forest country. Now, when such animals are studied, it will be found that they have a geographical distribution which corresponds to the distribution of deserts, while forest types will have a geographical distribution coinciding with countries in which forests occur.

### Geographical Distribution

The geographical distribution of China's fauna and flora may be considered first. One of the main points to note in regard to this is that animals and plants must be considered in regard to a two-dimensional distribution, each of which affects them more or less profoundly. These are a horizontal distribution and a perpendicular distribution.

To understand the significance of this it is necessary to appreciate the fact that a living organism is very materially affected by, and inevitably reacts to, its environment or surroundings. Whatever else in the theory or evolution may be questioned, this, as a factor in bringing about changes in animal and plant life and the production of new forms, cannot be disputed. To take an imaginary example. Let it be imagined that a specimen of the most primitive form of animal life, say an amœba, or a colony of amœbas, is under observation, that it is situated on a continent with hills, mountains, valleys, plains, rivers, streams and lakes, devoid of all life except the simplest unicellular plant forms such as certain algæ and fungi, and that this continent is lying in a sea also containing primitive plant life but nothing else. The continent extends, say, from the Equator to the Arctic Circle, while the land of which it is formed runs from sea level to an altitude of twenty-five thousand feet. The duration of the observation extends, say, over a few hundred million years. What would be seen?

Naturally the amœbas start out in an aquatic environment, probably in a more or less stagnant pond, where they have all that is necessary to their existence—water, light, oxygen dissolved in the water and food in the form of minute unicellular plants. They thrive and multiply, in time becoming too numerous for their home in the pond. Changes take place. Heavy rains cause the pond to overflow, and the surplus water finds its way to some nearby stream, taking with it countless amœbas. These are ultimately transported to the rivers and lakes, or even down to the sea, where they find new homes, homes where exist conditions different from those in the pond. At other times droughts occur, which cause the pond to dry up, shrink away, possibly for a time disappear altogether, leaving the amœbas it contains high and dry or buried in the mud. Of course, great numbers of these weak and helpless organism perish, but a few survive the transference to their new homes or the drying up process, possibly through some slight and freakish difference between them and their erstwhile neighbours, possibly as a direct response to the environment. The descendants of those transferred to the streams, rivers, lakes and ocean, meet with further aquatic adventures; while the descendants of those that survived dessication when the pond dried up begin what may be called a conquest of the land. Sometimes these descendants of the original inhabitants of the pond experience favourable conditions, wnen they thrive and multiply greatly, establishing themselves firmly: at other times they meet with adverse conditions, or are transported by various agencies to yet other environments, and again there is the struggle for existence and the survival of those which by some freak are better able to withstand the adverse or new conditions, or which are able to respond favourably to the latter.

This spreading will take place in every direction—east, west, north, south, down towards the sea, up towards the mountain tops, and, wherever the organisms go, they will encounter new conditions, which will result in various changes in form, structure, habits and functions taking place in the organisms themselves. Those moving northwards or up the mountain sides will experience greater and greater cold, those moving down towards sea level or southwards, greater and greater heat, and they will change accordingly. After a few millions of years, if a careful survey of the animal life on the continent were to be made, it would be discovered that, instead of countless numbers of the original form of amœba, there would be large numbers of different forms, some more or less similar to the amœba of the ancestral pond, others very far removed. If this process were continued for further millions of years it would result in further innumerable changes. There would appear organisms of great complexity of structure and function as well as organisms of various sizes—all brought about by the gradual spread of animal life as originally represented by the pond amœba over the earth's surface, north, south, east and west, up to the mountain tops, and down into the depths of the ocean.

In the meanwhile the same thing would be happening in the plant world, in which from the original unicellular algæ and fungi would have developed innumerable plants, ranging from minute mosses to the mightiest of trees.

It should be noted that it is not intended that the amœba is designated as the ancestor of all animal life on this planet, or the primitive algal or fungoid cells as the beginning of all plant life, although they well might be; but it is certain that animal and plant life as it exists today developed and came to occupy the land and the sea along the lines of the picture here given.

Now, to go back to the consideration of the spread of animal and plant life in a two-directional distribution, it will readily be seen from the above imaginary illustrations how important this is. Owing to it animals and plants are distributed according to numerous well defined zones, both horizontally and vertically. The horizontal zones, it will be noticed, run roughly in the direction of the parallels of latitude, seldom in the direction of the meridans of longitude. This is due to the fact that it is warmer towards the equator and colder towards the poles. Strangely enough, it is exactly the same factor that accounts for the few life zones which follow the meridians of longitude. Such north-and-south life-zones are those including the various migrant species of birds, bats, a few insects and certain marine forms such as seals, whales and fishes, which travel north or south with the sun along more or less regular lines of migration.

### Faunal Zones

Perhaps it would be well to explain exactly what is meant by an animal or a plant zone. In making a faunal or floral survey of a wide expanse of territory, say, a land-mass like that of Asia and Europe, it is found that each of the various species of animals and plants has a certain well defined range, occupies a certain definite area. If these were to be outlined on pieces of paper in correct proportion to one another, and then were cut out and placed one after the other on a map of the same scale, it would be discovered that they would fall into groups or series. Thus there would be a whole series covering an area running roughly along the coast from Northern Norway to the eastern-most point of Eastern Siberia, and extending southward to take in the Siberian tundras. Another series would cover the British Isles, a large part of Europe, Russia, the southern part of Siberia, Northern Mongolia, the Amur, the Primorsk, Kamschatka, Okhotsk, Manchuria, North Korea, the northern part of Japan and part of North China. A third series would occupy the great desert belt extending roughly from the Sahara and the Arabian Desert to Eastern Mongolia and including Northern Tibet and China north of the Yangtze Basin. A fourth series would occupy the Yangtze Valley and Central and Southern Japan, and would merge into a fifth series which would cover South China, the Malay Region and India, extending into Africa. Now the area occupied by each of these series constitutes a faunal zone. These zones have been noticed by naturalists and have been given names more or less satisfactory, according to the point of view of the observer. The four northern zones have been grouped together under one title, the Palæartic Region, while the fifth zone has been given a name of its own, the Oriental Region. Neither of these names is altogether satisfactory. Many forms of animals and plants included in the Palearctic Region have nothing to do with the Arctic, just as many that are included in the Oriental Region are not strictly speaking Oriental. Since, however, they are in general use, they cannot be ignored. They have been given the rank of Region, and, as such, may be accepted, although it should be noted that within them are smaller well defined sub-regions or zones, as already outlined, and which may be named for the purposes of this discussion the Arctic or Circumpolar Sub-region, the Euro-Siberian Sub-region, the Tartarian Sub-region and the Sinian or Chinese Sub-region.

It should be noted that the outlines of these zones are not sharply defined (although the boundaries of the range of each species or genus belonging to them may be), but are rather hazy and merge more or less imperceptibly into each other. A little way from their meeting and merging lines, however, they become very distinct.

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### Arctic Sub-region

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The next zone southward is the Euro-Siberian Sub-region. It contains the beasts, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, snails, insects, trees, shrubs, flowers, ferns and other lower plants best known to Europeans Incidentally, it may be mentioned that a somewhat similar fauna and flora occurs within corresponding parallels of latitude in North America; but, as there are certain marked differences, due to the separation of the Asiatic and North American land-masses for a very long time, the North American faunal region has been called the Nearctic Region as opposed to the Palæarctic, while the two together are known as the Holarctic Region.

But to return to the Euro-Siberian Sub-region and its fauna and flora. Remarkable as it may seem, this contains certain forms that extend throughout the whole area from east to west without any racial or subspecific differences being observable. Amongst the most noticeable of these are the common frog (*Rana temporaria*, L.) the viviparous lizard (*Lacerta vivipara* L.), and the common viper (*Coluber berus*, L). Specimens of these species from the Amur region and even Saghalin Island cannot be distinguished from specimens from the British Islands, which simply means that the same climatic and environmental conditions occur roughly throughout this whole area. Many fish, butterflies, beetles, land-snails and plants also extend throughout the whole area without any change in form.

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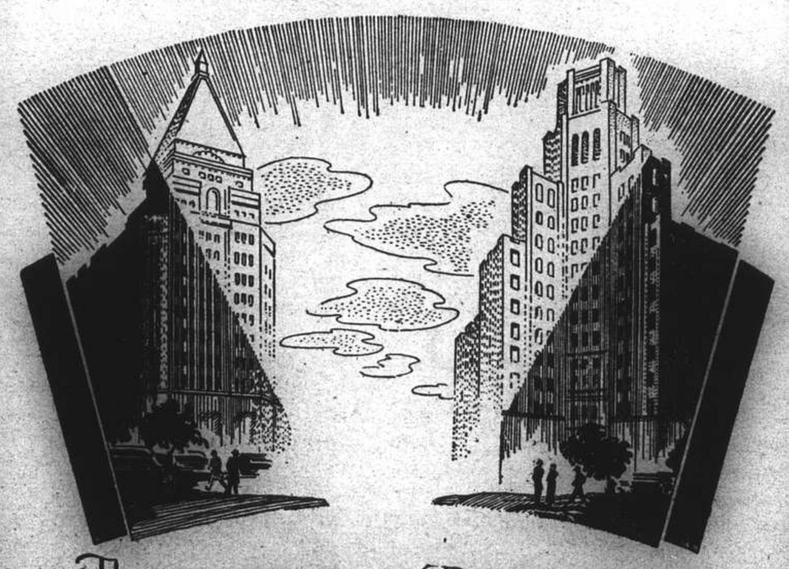

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reaches the sea at its eastern extremity, but not quite. There is a very narrow stretch of country extending round the eastern end of this zone from Manchuria into North China. It is bounded by the Pechihli Gulf on one side and the Greater Kinghan Range and its southward extension on the other. The desert has now spread to the east of this range well into Manchuria, but the higher parts of the Kinghan Range in what is now Eastern Mongolia, still partake of the character of the Euro-Siberian Sub-region. And, apparently, by this route the Euro-Siberian fauna and flora has extended into North China so that in this area are found the roedeer, the brown bear, the blackcock, the capercailzie, the hazel grouse, the nutcracker, the common jay, the red squirrel, one form of trout, and certain land snails and insects—all, except the blackcock and capercailzie which now only occur in Northern Jehol, occupying the more wooded and forested areas of Hopei, Shansi, Shensi and Kansu. They thus intrude into an area that otherwise belongs to the desert belt. Some of the forms, notably the newts and salamanders, even extend into Central and South China.

It is possible that the desert belt has been traversed in other places to the west of the great highland area of Tibet, and that some present day Euro-Siberian forms have reached China by way of India, but, judging from the species themselves, it appears more likely that they reached India by the Manchurian route *via* North China.

### Tartarian Sub-region

The Tartarian Sub-region consists of both desert and steppe country, as well as certain arid uplands. It has a very characteristic fauna, consisting of typical desert and steppe forms, such as the camel, the wild ass, Przevalski's wild horse, the wild sheep, gazelles, gerbils, jerboas and allactagas, ground-squirrels, sandgrouse, larks, certain lizards and snakes and various kinds of insects. All of these except the insects are characterized by their yellowish, buff or sandy colour, although some of them are more prevalent on the grassy steppes, others in the sandy areas. A peculiar animal typical of this zone is the molerat (*Myospalax*), whose life is spent burrowing under ground. The rivers contain few kinds of fish, mainly species of carp or loach, while the flora is very characteristic —coarse grasses, low spiny leguminous shrubs, a few willows along the streams and tamarisk trees. As already indicated, in North China this zone contains elements of the Euro-Siberian fauna and flora, while as the edge of the Yangtze Basin is approached a few more typically southern forms make their appearance, such as certain members of the cat family, the raccoon dog, various squirrels, rats and other rodents, certain species of birds, insects and land snails, numerous species of fish and many kinds of plant life.

### Sinian Sub-region

The forms of animal life typical of the Sinian Sub-region are numerous different kinds of fish of the carp family and certain other types of fish, such as the cat fishes, the loaches and the fresh-water basses, badly named *Siniperca,* or Chinese perch; the golden monkey; the group of mammals containing the goat-like takins, serows and gorals; the bears of the Himalayan black bear type; the remarkable giant panda and its cousin the little panda; the raccoon dog; various rodents such as the large flying squirrels, the bamboo rat and numerous other rats; various strange shrews and other insectiores; and, above all, the giant salamander, the sword-beaked sturgeon and the Chinese alligator. This large category makes the fauna of China a very distinct one, and may be considered fully to justify the defining of this area as a separate faunal zone, which also includes the greater part of Japan. The same thing applies to the flora of this region, which is the headquarters of such groups of plants as the azaleas and rhododendrons and the primulas. It is also the home of a large number of plants not found elsewhere in the world.

### Tropical Animals and Plants

Into this Sinian Sub-region there intrudes from the south a fauna and flora that is typically Indian and Malayan. As already stated, this has been given the name of the Oriental Region, but this is not a good name since it suggests something rather different from what is intended. It would have been better if some indication of its tropical nature had been given. However, it must be used here since it has been generally adopted. To it belong the deer of the sambur type, the water buffalo, the various kinds of civets and their relations the mungooses, numerous cats, the monkeys, the strange scaley anteater or pangolin, the porcupines, the large musk-shrew, various species of birds, large numbers of snakes, especially the cobras and pythons, lizards and frogs, various tropical insects, and, of course, numerous plant forms. This fauna and flora ranges farthest north along the China coast, taking in Fukien Province and reaching its northern limit in Chekiang Province in the neighbourhood of Hangchow. In the extreme west of China it extends up the deep valleys of the Mekong, Salween and Irrawaddy Rivers a considerable distance to the north. Here is found the Derbian parakeet, the most northerly member of the parrot family.

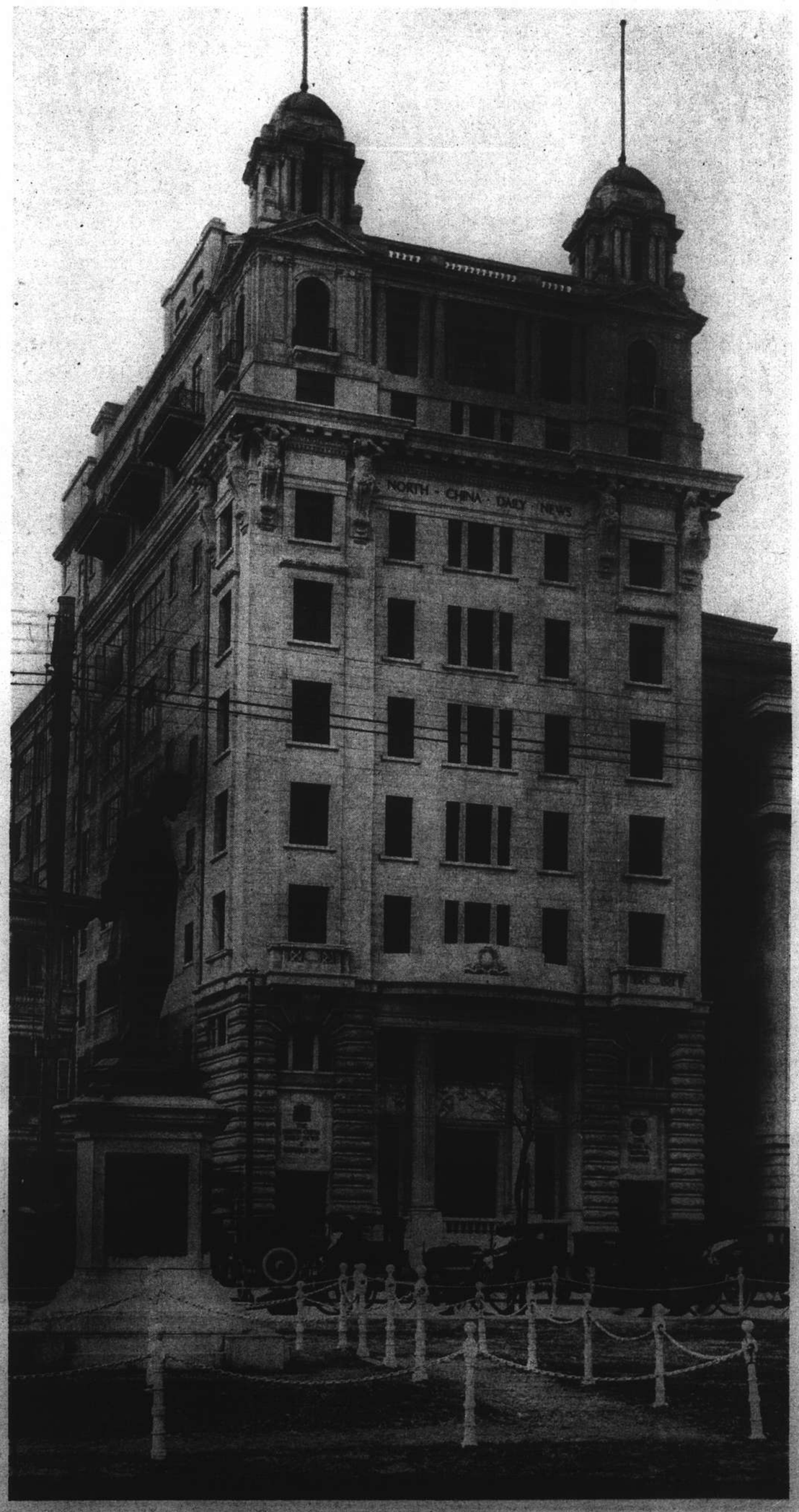
In mentioning the various forms of animal life that are to be found in the several zones that affect China certain very important species have been omitted. Chief amongst these is the tiger. This is because it is not at all easy to assign such forms to any one zone. The tiger ranges from the Caucasus Mountains and the Caspian region in the west through Persia and China to the Amur and Ussuri regions in the east and Southern Siberia in the north, as well as southward to India and the Malayan Archipelago. In this rather universal distribution it agrees with several other forms. The leopard is another form that enjoys a wide range, also the wolf, the fox, the wild pig, many birds and innumerable insects. Because of this they do not help in determining faunal zones, and so may be ignored in this discussion.

### Strange Distributions

Some strange distributions may be mentioned here, however. One such is the distribution of the macaques, large short-tailed monkeys. These occur on the Chinese-Tibetan border, in South-eastern Shansi and in the old Imperial Hunting Grounds to the north-east of Peking in the area now known as Jehol. This last is the most northerly range of the monkeys anywhere in the world, and the chief significance attaching to this distribution is its indication of a very different distribution of the fauna and flora and different prevailing climatic conditions in these areas in former not too distant times. The same monkeys are found in South-east and South China, the species having been diagnosed by Dr. Glover M. Allen as the well known rhesus monkey (*Macaca mulatta*), which also ranges into India.

While on this point it would be well to mention a rather remarkable circumstance, and that is the occurrence in the Imperial Hunting Grounds, already mentioned, of certain forest forms of animals, whose nearest relations are only found at considerable distances away. These are Reeves' pheasant, a small striped tree squirrel (*Tamiops*) and the blue-tailed lizard or skink. Elsewhere the Reeves' pheasant does not occur north of the Yangtze Valley, which is also the limit of the skink, while the little tree squirrel's nearest relatives occur in Chekiang and Szechuan, respectively. A black squirrel of the common red squirrel group also occurs in this area, as well as a bear of the Himalayan black bear type. Also a species of trout is found in this area. The nearest place where squirrels, bears and trout of these types occur is in Manchuria. From these facts it is safe to argue that a forest-belt occurred at no very distant times all the way from South China to Manchuria, and that the forest of the Imperial Hunting Grounds is the only remnant left of this forest-belt in North China. It has now almost completely vanished.

One of the most remarkable phenomena connected with the distribution of certain Chinese animals has to do with the alligator, the giant salamander, the sword-beaked sturgeon and certain katydids of the genus *Atlanticus*. The nearest relations of these Chinese forms are found only in eastern and south-eastern North America. There are no alligators anywhere in the world except in the Lower Yangtze area of China and in the Mississippi and Florida areas of North America. The giant salamander's only close relation in the world is the hell-bender of the Mississippi basin, while the sword-beaked sturgeon's only relation is the spoon-billed sturgeon of the Mississippi. The katydids of the genus *Atlanticus* are found in Eastern China northwards to the Manchurian region, and elsewhere in the world only in the eastern United States and neighbouring Canada. Several types of plants have a similar distribution. This remarkable distribution has so far not been satisfactorily explained.




**The Present Building Erected on the Old Site.**

### Life in the Ocean

The next thing to be considered is the distribution of life in the seas of this general region. In this connection there are two main faunal zones, one a more or less tropical one and the other a more or less arctic one. The fish and other forms of animal life found in the seas off China mainly belong to the Indian Ocean and the more tropical part of the Pacific, while to the east of Korea they are mainly North Pacific or even Arctic. This is due, apparently, to the set of the currents, a warm current flowing northward along the China coast into the Pechihli Gulf, and a cold one flowing south from the Okhotsk Sea along the East Manchurian and Korean coasts.

### Vertical Distribution

The foregoing briefly deals with the horizontal distribution of life in regard to China and neighbouring regions. It has been shown that this general area is divisible into several very definite and distinct faunal and floral zones from north to south. But this is by no means the whole of the question. There is not only a horizontal distribution of animal and plant life, but also a vertical distribution, which must be taken into consideration, as the latter will help to explain some of the seeming anomalies in the former.

It will readily be understood that, just as organisms spreading from south to north encounter a steady drop in general temperature and consequently variations in climatic and other conditions, so organisms moving from lower to higher altitudes will experience changes in temperatures and climatic conditions. And this results in faunal and floral life zones in a vertical direction every whit as distinct as those that exist in a horizontal direction. This phenomenon is, perhaps, more readily noticeable in regard to the flora than to the fauna, and botanists have long been aware of its existence. It actually exists in regard to the fauna to an equal extent, however, but a comparative lack of data makes it more difficult to work out. Anybody may notice how the character of the trees, shrubs, flowers and ferns change as an ascent is made from a plain to a mountain top. In China in the north are the reeds, numerous deciduous trees and a great many of the less hardy plants on the plains, while in the south are bamboos and much the same types of deciduous and less hardy plants on the flat lands. In ascending the mountains it will be seen that the deciduous trees give way to pines, the pines to spruce, the spruce to larch and then high up the trees begin to straggle out and grow smaller till they disappear altogether. Then there comes a belt of grass and various small shrubs and herbs, which in turn gives place to another composed of small mosses and lichens. Finally comes the region of snow and ice, where plant life cannot exist. Incidentally it may be mentioned that in the high mountains of Central and West China at certain altitules, roughly 7,000 to 8,000 feet, great rhododendron forests occur, while dwarf bamboos continue up to above 8,000 feet. In North China neither of these occur, but a birch belt occurs at from 5,000 to 6,000 feet, with spruce intermingled with larch at from 6,000 to 7,000 feet, and then larch alone up to 10,000 or 12,000 feet, followed by grass, small shrubs and herbs, and at last moss on the rocks and then only lichens.

Now what of the fauna? A large part of the animal life is confined to favourable areas at lower levels. Some forms have a very considerable vertical range, as, for instance, the fox and the hare, which appear to be equally at home on the plains at sea level and high up above the tree line in the highest mountains. Others are confined to within very definite limits of altitude. For instance, in China the nutcracker is never found down on the plains, and seldom even in the foothills. It is essentially a bird of the high mountains and forested areas. The chough is another mountain bird, as are the beautiful little wall-creeper and the mighty lammergier or bearded vulture. The golden eagle, too, keeps mainly to the mountains, while such birds as the blood pheasants are found only in the bamboo jungles and rhododendron and larch forests at great altitudes, 8,000 to 10,000 feet. While species of the little pika or mouse-hare are found in the high valleys and plateaux of North China and Mongolia, other forms occur only on the highest ranges, some away above the tree line amongst the moss- and lichen-covered boulders near the snow line. Another animal that is only found at high altitudes, ranging from 8,000 to 12,000 feet, is the takin, a large goat-like creature that occurs only in West China and Nepal, while its relations, the serows and gorals, are also purely mountain inhabiting animals. The roedeer ranges in China from about 3,000 to 4,000 feet up to about 9,000 feet, but in Manchuria and Siberia, much further north, it is found at considerably lower levels. As a matter of

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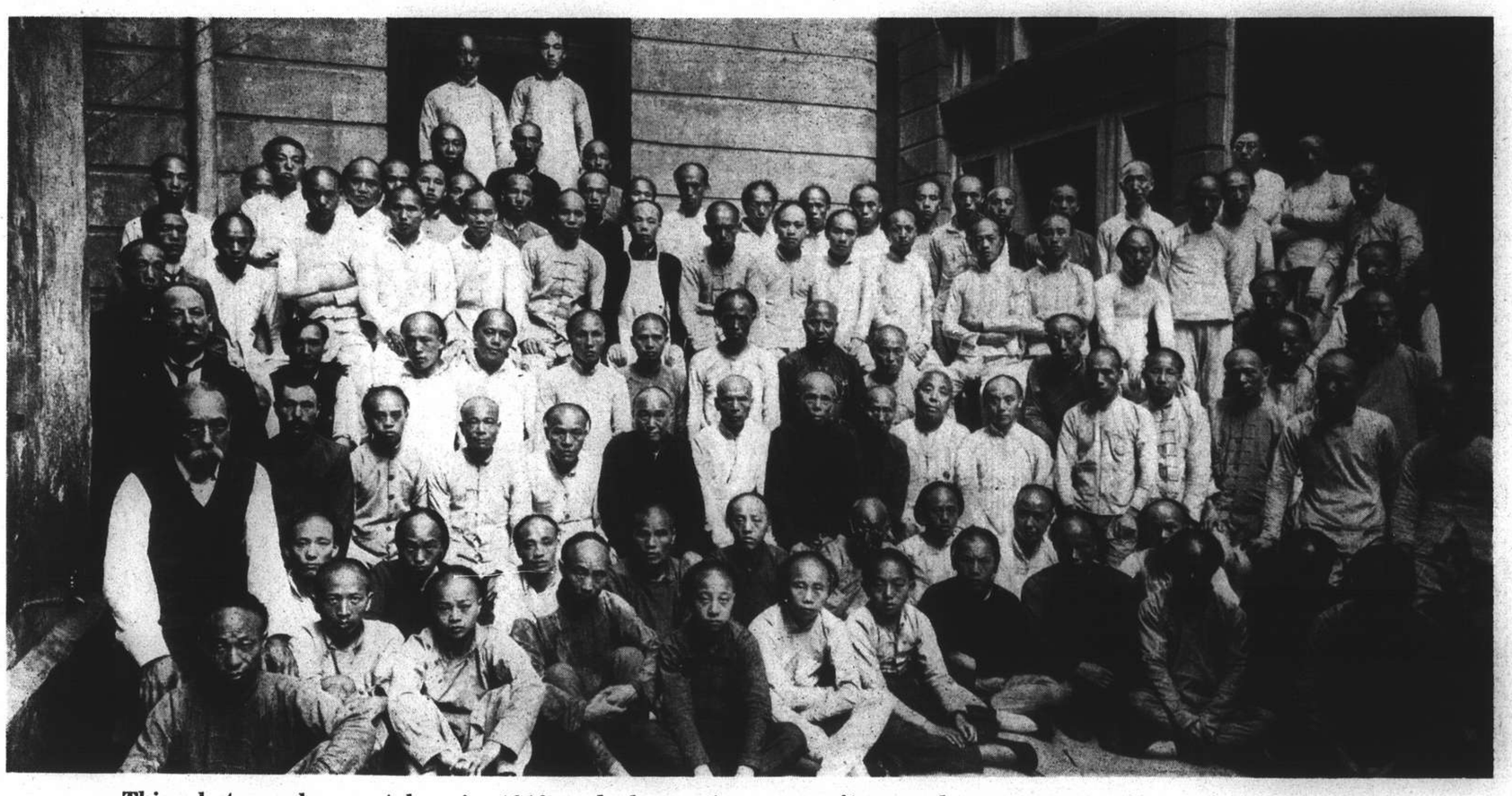
fact the fauna and flora changes as a high mountain range is ascended much as it changes from south to north, only very much more rapidly. In China the larch is found only at very high altitudes, in Siberia it occurs at much lower altitudes: in each case its occurrence is obviously a reaction to temperature.

High up in the region of perpetual snow it is surprising to find that animal life still exists. In the Alps in Switzerland the chamois occurs, in the Tibetan highlands and the highest regions on the Chinese Tibetan border occur the yak and the snow partridge, while in the Himalayas, high above the haunts of these creatures, the members of one of the Mount Everest Expeditions found a small spider, the only living thing, which fed upon they knew not what.

An interesting development from this vertical zonal distribution of life may here be considered. Since such zones occur, they naturally must follow, in a horizontal plane, the contours of the mountains. That is to say, their boundaries will be topographical contour lines. It is this fact that accounts for what otherwise would appear to be anomalies in the distribution of various species. It accounts for wide gaps in their distribution, since only in certain spots do the altitudes necessary to their existence occur. As a practical application of this point may be cited the very noticeable relationship that exists between the fauna of South-eastern China and Formosa on the one hand and that of the Himalayas on the other. Indeed, because of this relationship the Mokanshan area has been spoken of as the "foothills of the Himalayas." Of course, the hills of Northern Chekiang are certainly not the foothills of the Himalayas, but, because certain reptiles of this area, Fukien and Formosa are almost undistinguishable from others occurring in the Himalayan region, it is rightly argued that at some time the two general regions were connected. What has happened is that the two regions were once joined, probably by land of a fairly high altitude, and had, in consequence, one continuous fauna. The eastern portion of this whole region has since sunk, leaving only portions at a sufficiently high level to go on supporting the particular fauna that once occupied the whole area. And so, today, in Chekiang, Fukien and Formosa are found survivals of a Himalayan fauna. Now, if the range of one of these animals were mapped, that is to say, an outline of its geographical distribution was placed on paper it would be found that it consisted of an irregularly shaped main body in the region of the Himalayas, with little isolated outliers in the provinces and island mentioned above. There are many species with irregular distributions like this.

Returning once more to the ocean, it may be noted that, if life on land is distributed vertically according to zones, it is very much more so in the sea, as has been amply proved by numerous deep sea expeditions. Here the zones are very marked, chiefly it must be assumed, because of the very rapid increase of pressure and the rapid diminution of light as descent is made.

Working from the shore first comes the belt affected by the rise and fall of tides, with a characteristic fauna and flora. Next comes the shallow sea life of the continental shelf, and then the deep sea life, going down and down till occurs the very remarkable and extremely modified animal life of the abyssal depths, where all is perpetual night and where no plant life exists. There is no very deep water off the coasts of China, but eastward occur some very great depths off the east coasts of Japan. In fact, it is here that some of the deepest parts of the whole ocean occur, and in them a very strange fish, molluscan and crustacean fauna.



**This photograph was taken in 1910 and shows the compositors and pressmen at that date. Only eight are still in the service of the North-China Daily News**

### Environmental Distribution

This introduces the subject of the environmental distribution of animal and plant life, or the distribution of animals and plants according to the different kinds of environment in which they are found. Returning once again to the original imaginary example of how life developed and spread over the earth, it is not beyond the imagination to see how, by the application of the principles of the survival of the fittest and the adaptation to environmental changes, life might establish itself on this earth anywhere where conditions favourable to it might exist, that is to say, conditions not too hot or too cold or too dry. In the course of the foregoing survey of the geographical distribution of animal life it has been noted that they can and do exist in deserts, on plains and on mountains right up to and beyond the snow line, as well as in ponds, is streams, in rivers, in lakes, in the ocean from the shore-line down to the abyssal depths and out in the open sea. It has been shown how that there is an adaptation on the part of animals and plants to all kinds of conditions, and that animal and plant life is divisible into definite groups. There is a desert fauna, a forest fauna, a plains fauna, a mountain fauna, a shore fauna and a sea fauna. It may further be noted that within each of these divisions there are further sub-divisions. The desert fauna is divided into a sand-dune fauna, a brackish lake or lagoon fauna and a rocky barrens fauna. In a forest there is a tree-top fauna, an under-brush fauna and a stream-side fauna. On a plain there is a copse fauna, a grassland or meadow fauna, a shoreland fauna and a marsh fauna. The same applies to plant life: but it is impossible here to go into further detail. All that can be said here is that life exists everywhere on the earth, that every sphere and every medium is occupied, not by one or two forms, but by dozens, hundreds or even thousands of different kinds of animals and plants.

Little has been said about animal and plant life in the air. This is because as yet no form has been able to take up its permanent quarters in the air. Every living creature that goes into the air or that uses the air as a medium for locomotion must return to earth or water, so that its distribution is really on land or in water, and it falls within one or another of the life-zones that have been mentioned. However, locomotion by air has a very considerable bearing upon the subject of animal distribution, as will readily be realized when some of the best flyers in the bird world are considered. Species that make the most use of air locomotion naturally come to have the widest distribution, as evidenced by the world-spanning Arctic tern, which summers in the Arctic and winters in the Antarctic; or the great black or cinereous vulture, whose range is roughly all over Europe, North Africa and Asia, a lonely bird that spends most of its time high up in the air; or the wandering albatross that ranges over the whole of the oceans south of the Equator. It will be found that individual species of birds, have, as a rule, a much wider distribution than individual species of mammals, which is attributable to their much greater mobility. The same applies to many species of fish and other marine animals, and for the same reason. The ocean, as a medium, gives them a greater range of space through which they may wander, and so there are many globe-encircling forms, such as the great rorquals or finner whales and various sharks and other fishes.

It would be possible to continue almost indefinitely the many phases of this fascinating subject, but enough has here been said to give the reader some idea of the distribution of animal and plant life over the surface of the earth and how it comes about.

## Shanghai's Jubilee Hymn

*Sung in 1893 on the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Settlement.*

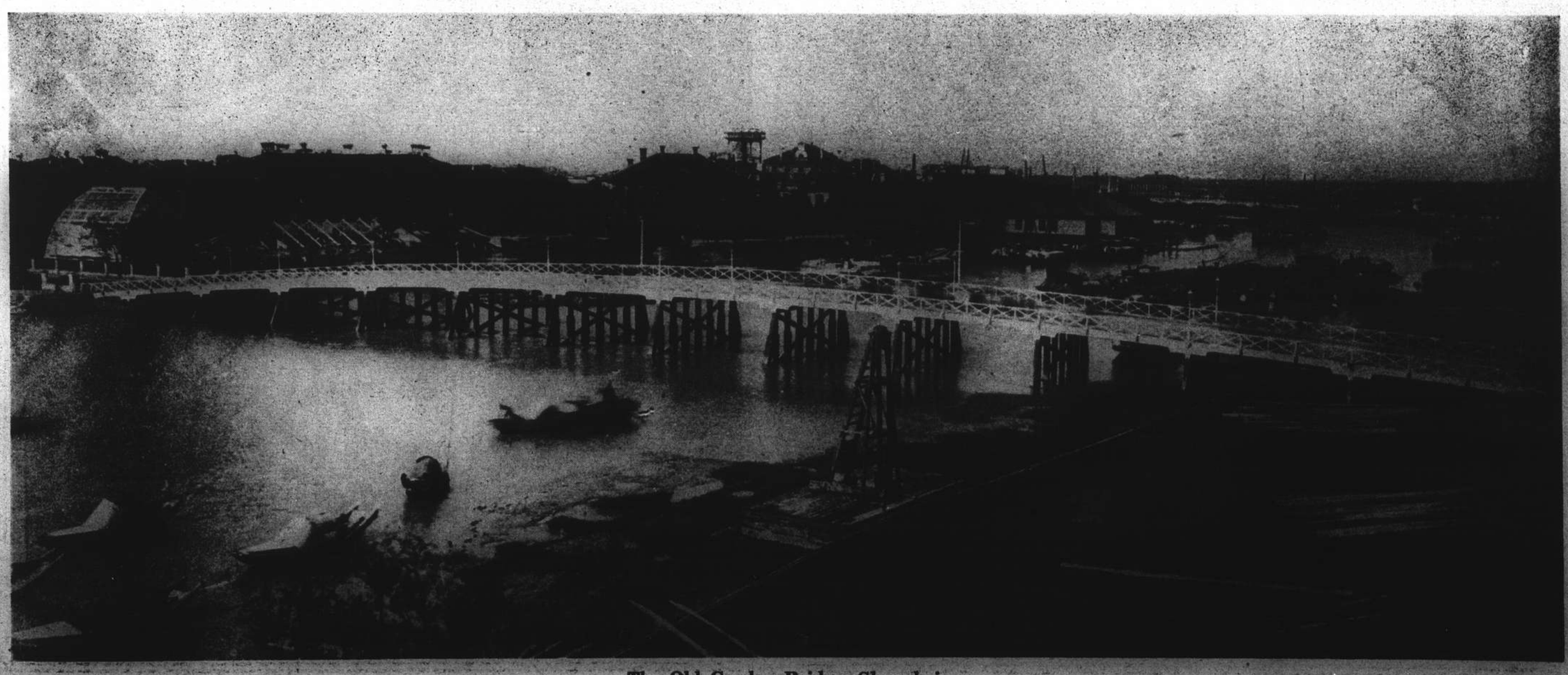
Since first our Eastern home uprose,
(Where the dull river seaward flows,
By whispering rushes led,)
Through winter's ice, past peach-bloom fair,
Through summer heat, and autumn air,
Full fifty years have sped.
So wave flag wave! Blow trumpet blow!
And the glad echoes far prolong;
With beat of drum, In line we come
To shout and sing our Jubilee song.

Our walls were raised by builders few;
Shanghai's old founders, brave and true!
In death's long sleep they lie!
Know they our fete of joy today?
We fancy that they watch our play;
We hear their steps go by!
So wave flag wave! Blow trumpet blow!
The gentler echoes far prolong!
With beat of drum, In line we come!
And softer sing our Jubilee song!

Our life is in the great "to be,"
Onward not backward travel we,
And upward let us tend!
Walking in truth and fear of God,
The path earth's noblest sons have trod,
With sunshine at the end.
So wave flag wave! Blow trumpet blow!
Far echoes on the breeze prolong!
With beat of drum, In line we come
To sing with joy our Jubilee song.

Fair be our growth, as fly the years,
With merry laughter, swift-dried tears,
Glad sport and manly game!
By honest work, by honour bright,
We rally for the noble fight,
With falsehood, wrong, and shame,
So wave flag wave! Blow trumpet blow!
You echoes on the breeze prolong!
With beat of drum, In line we come!
And sing with joy our Jubilee song!

Thus on from childhood up to youth,
With action pure and lip of truth,
From strength to strength we press;
Till when our Jubilee has come,
In Eastern or dear Western home,
The world our memory bless!
So wave flag wave! Blow trumpet blow!
Far on the breeze your strains prolong!
With beat of drum, In line we come!
And sing with hope our Jubilee song!



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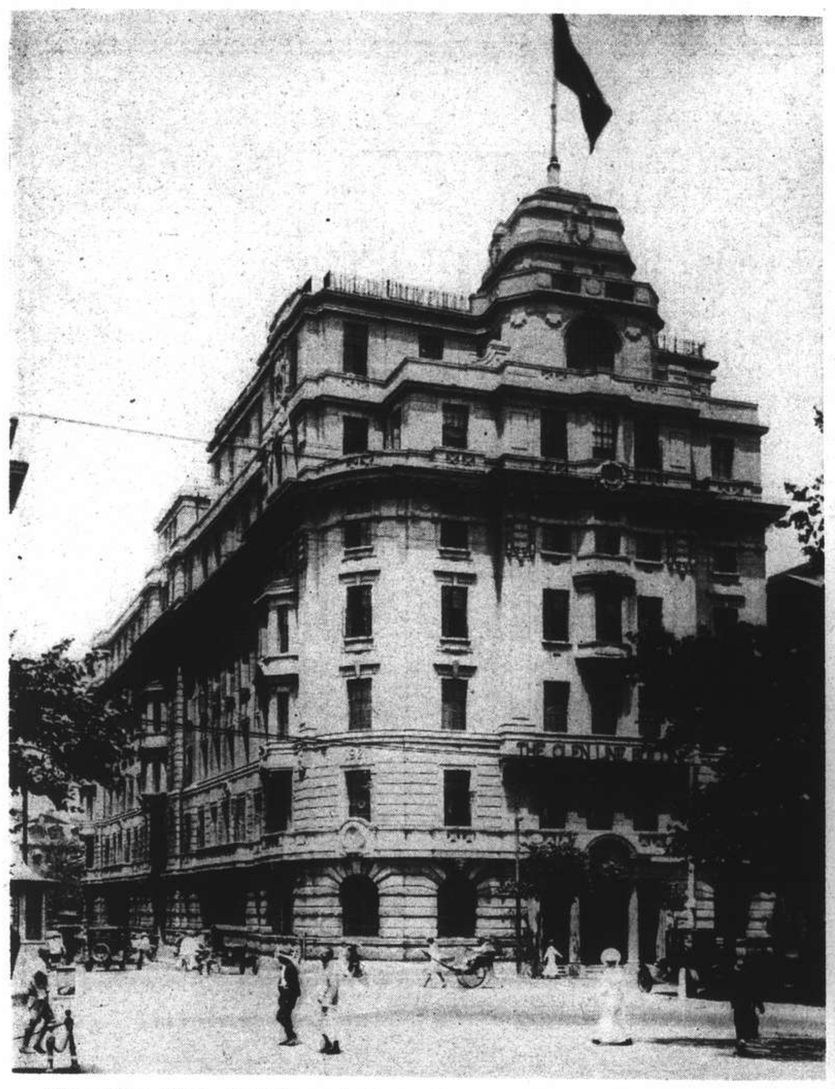
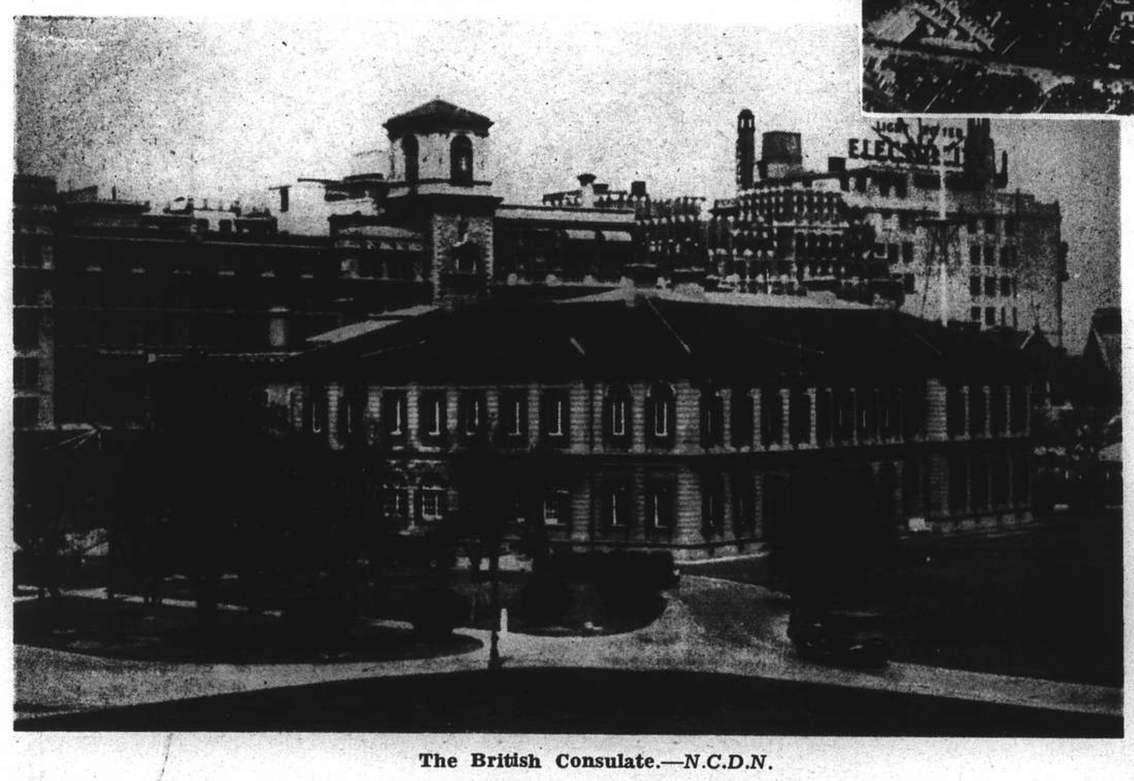
# Shanghai of To-day



The Glen Line Building at the corner of Peking Road and The Bund.—*N.C.D.N.*

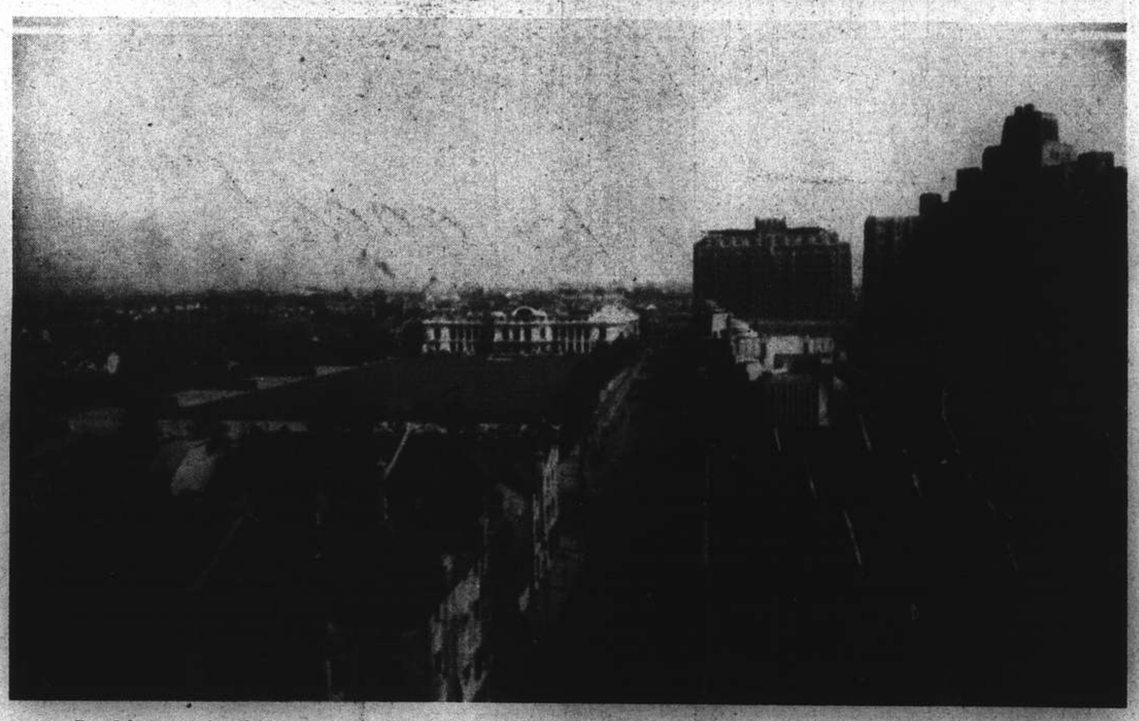
An aerial view of the Shanghai Race Course and Recreation Ground, showing the Race Club buildings on the left. This is where foreign residents enjoy their sports, both in the winter and summer.—*N.C.D.N.*



The British Consulate.—*N.C.D.N.*

The new Messageries Maritimes Building on the French Bund.—*Josepho.*

View of Avenue Joffre, main road in the French Concession, looking south from Avenue du Roi Albert.—*Josepho.*



Looking north from Rue Cardinal Mercier and Avenue Joffre corner. In the background are the French Club, Cathay Mansions and Grosvenor House.—*Josepho.*

The Soochow Creek just above Garden Bridge, showing the Shanghai Rowing Club and boat house, and beyond it to the right the Capitol Building.—*N.C.D.N.*

The congested Soochow Creek at Chapoo Road Bridge. In the distance are the Post Office Building (with clock tower) and Embankment Building.—*N.C.D.N.*

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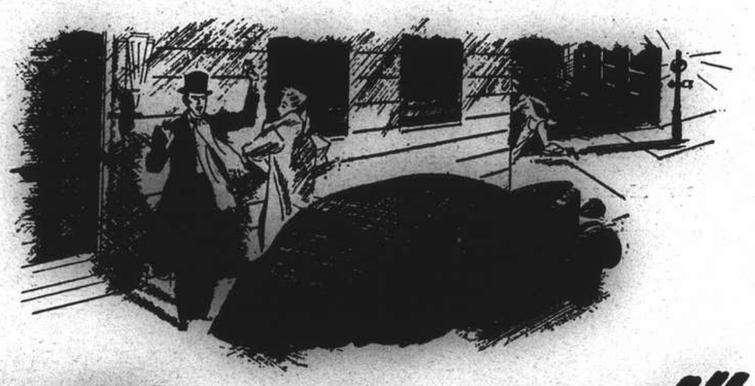

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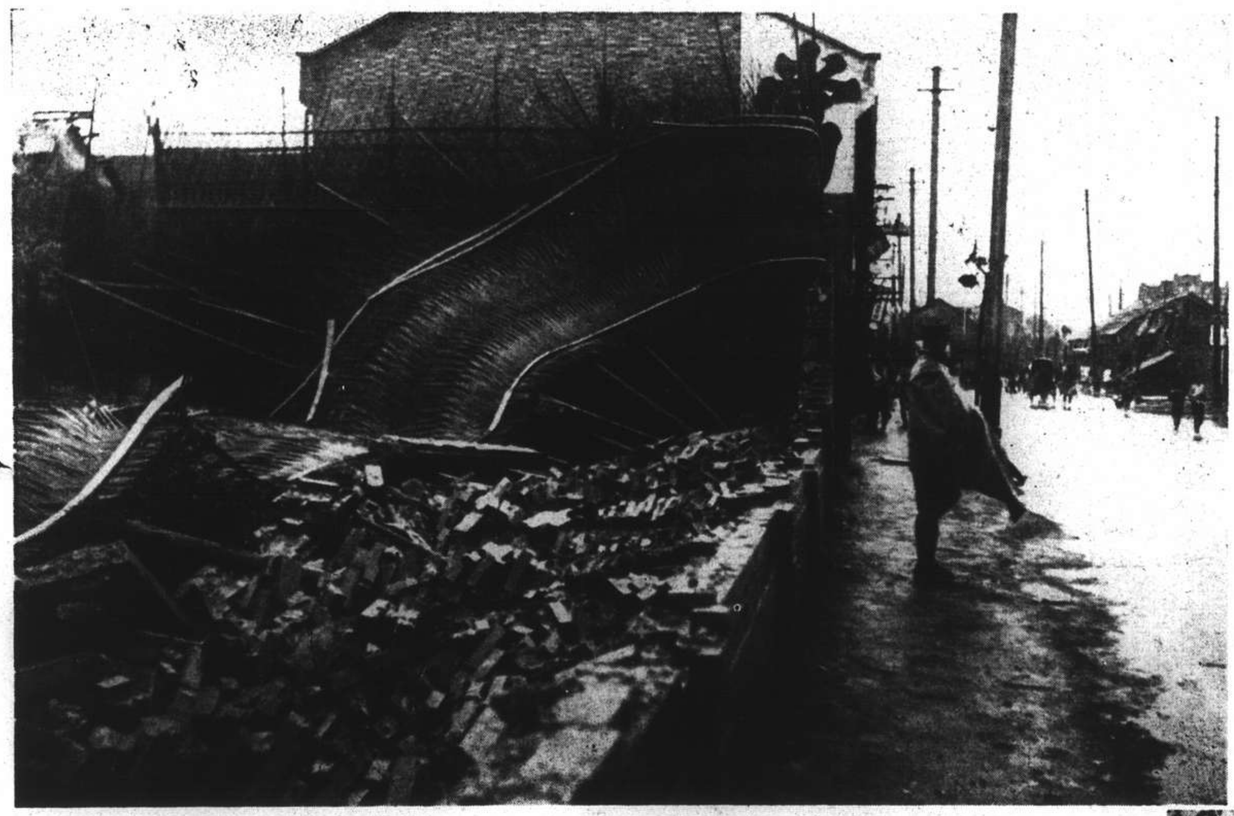
# A Typhoon Hits Shanghai

*N.C.D.N. Photographs*



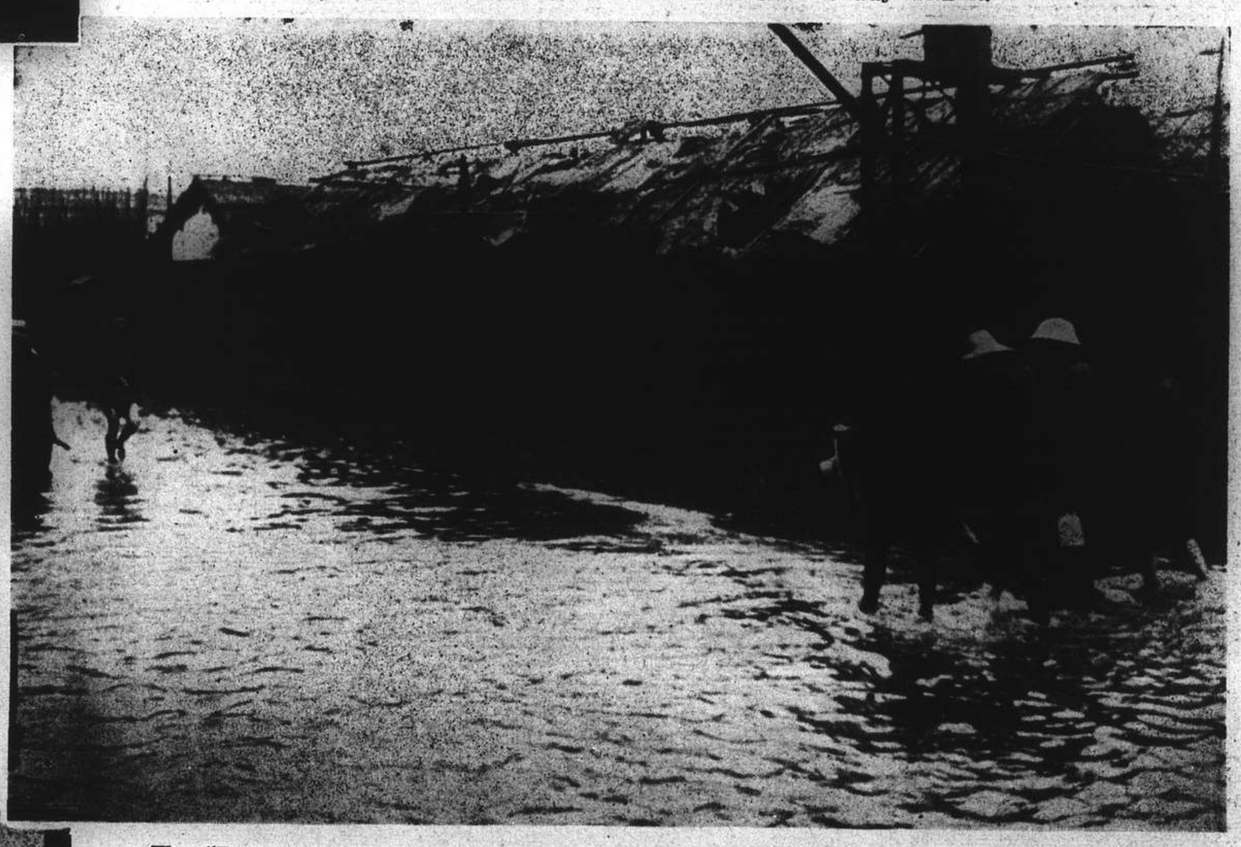
The remains of a garden wall of a big Chinese residence on Kiaochow Road.

Street corners were particularly dangerous to negotiate. Picture shows one pedestrian bowled over by the wind, while another clings to a standard for safety.

Several of the large plane trees in Bubbling Well Cemetery were uprooted, while smaller ones suffered considerable damage.

Billboards throughout the city were torn to shreds by the typhoon. This is one on Bubbling Well Road after the wind had had its way with it.

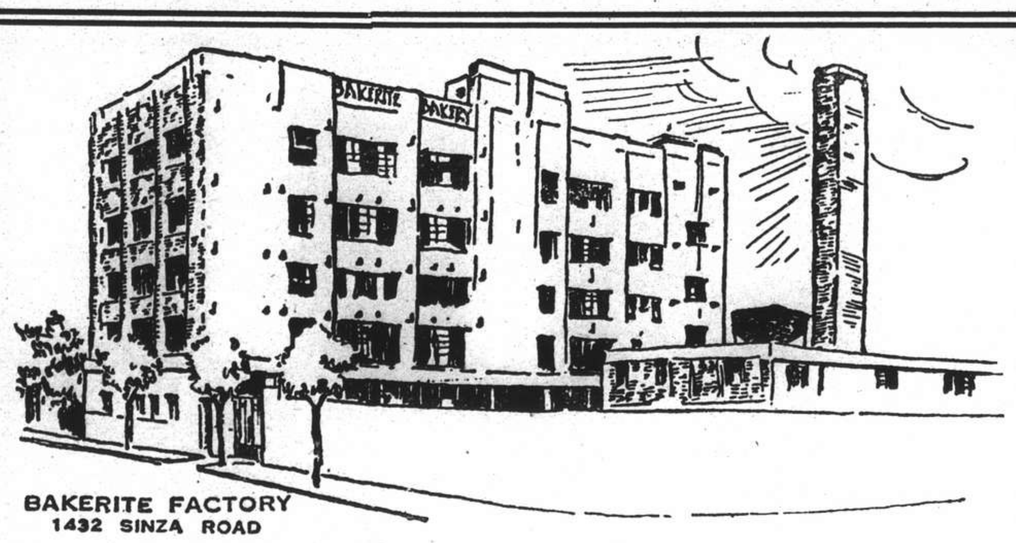
Many sampan men pulled their frail craft to safety on The Bund foreshore.



The "Doomed Battalion" internment camp on Kiaochow Road where the typhoon played havoc with the mat sheds.

Orphans of the storm—two stranded Baby Austins on Jinkee Road. The streets leading off The Bund caught the full force of the storm.

Cathay Mansions corner as usual suffered badly in the floods which came with the typhoon, and many motor cars in this vicinity were put out of commission.

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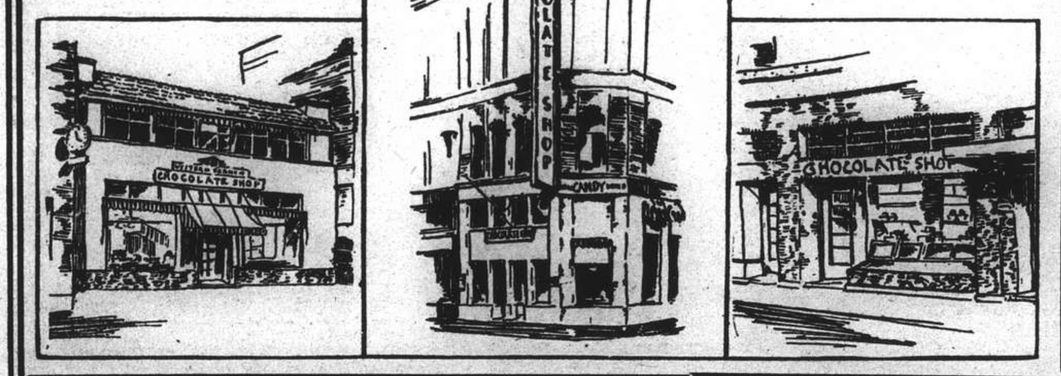


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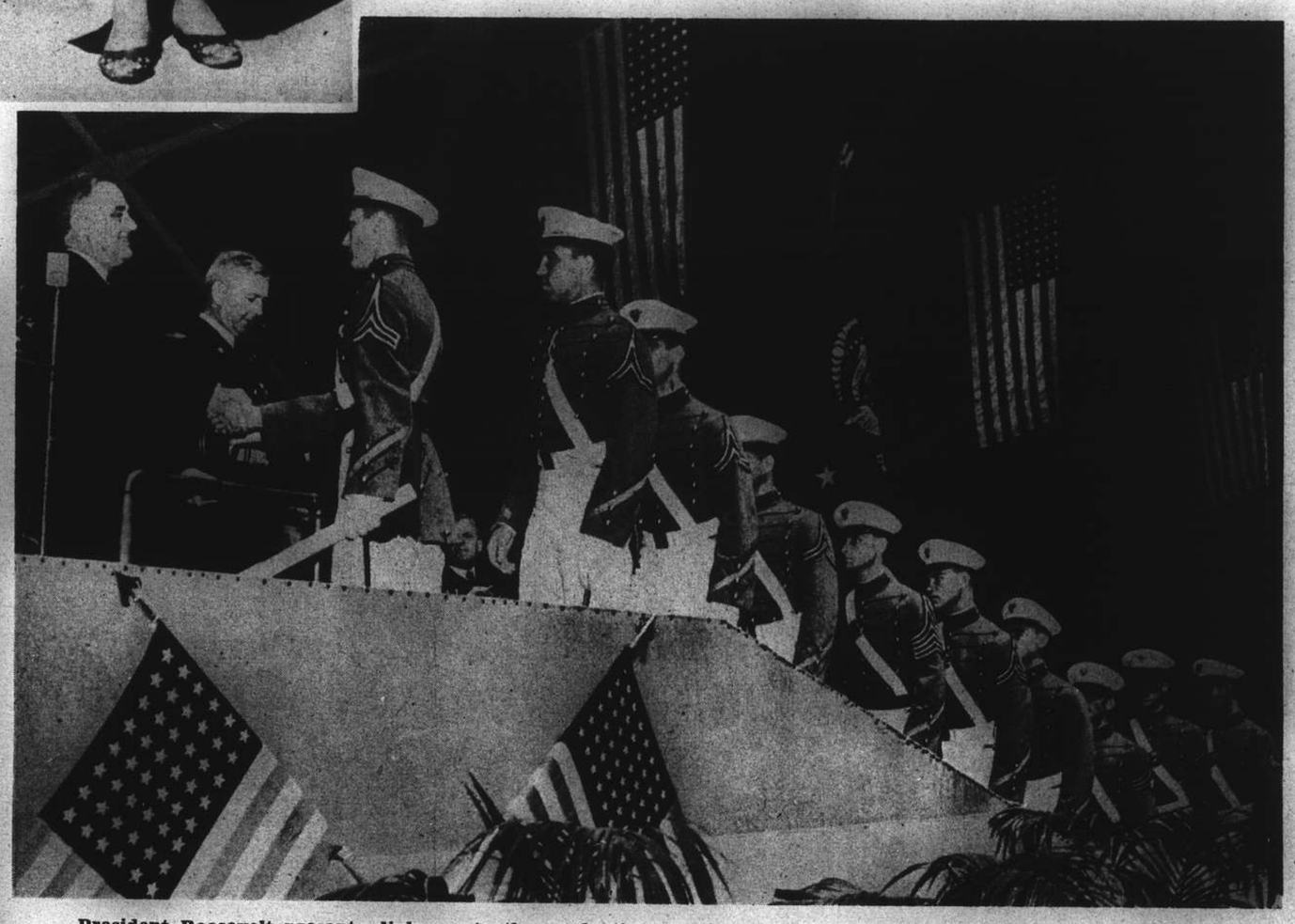
The old Chinese quarter of Los Angeles having been evacuated to make way for the city's new Union Station, the erstwhile inhabitants have established a new Chinatown near the Civic Centre. In accordance with old Chinese custom, the new site was formally purified in ceremonies of spectacular pageantry. The ladies who are pictured helping to drive the evil spirits away are *(l. to r.)* Mrs. Dorothy Siu, Mrs. C. W. Luck, Mrs. Eva Ling and Mrs. David Luck. Miss Myrtle Wong stands above.

# News from Abroad

The latest protrait to be made of His Holiness Pope Pius XII, head of the Roman Catholic Church. He is shown seated on his throne in Vatican City, in the ermine trimmed jacket and white robe in which he receives members of the Sacred College of Cardinals.



President Roosevelt presents diplomas to the graduating members of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. In his address to the future generals of the United States he stressed renewed emphasis on "the vitalization of our defence."

The Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose photographed as they arrived at Olympia on June 21 to attend the International Horse Show.

Some of the five thousand youngsters who took part in an evacuation rehearsal at Chelsea last month. They are shown marching to the station with their paraphernalia of gas-masks, foodbags, labels, etc.

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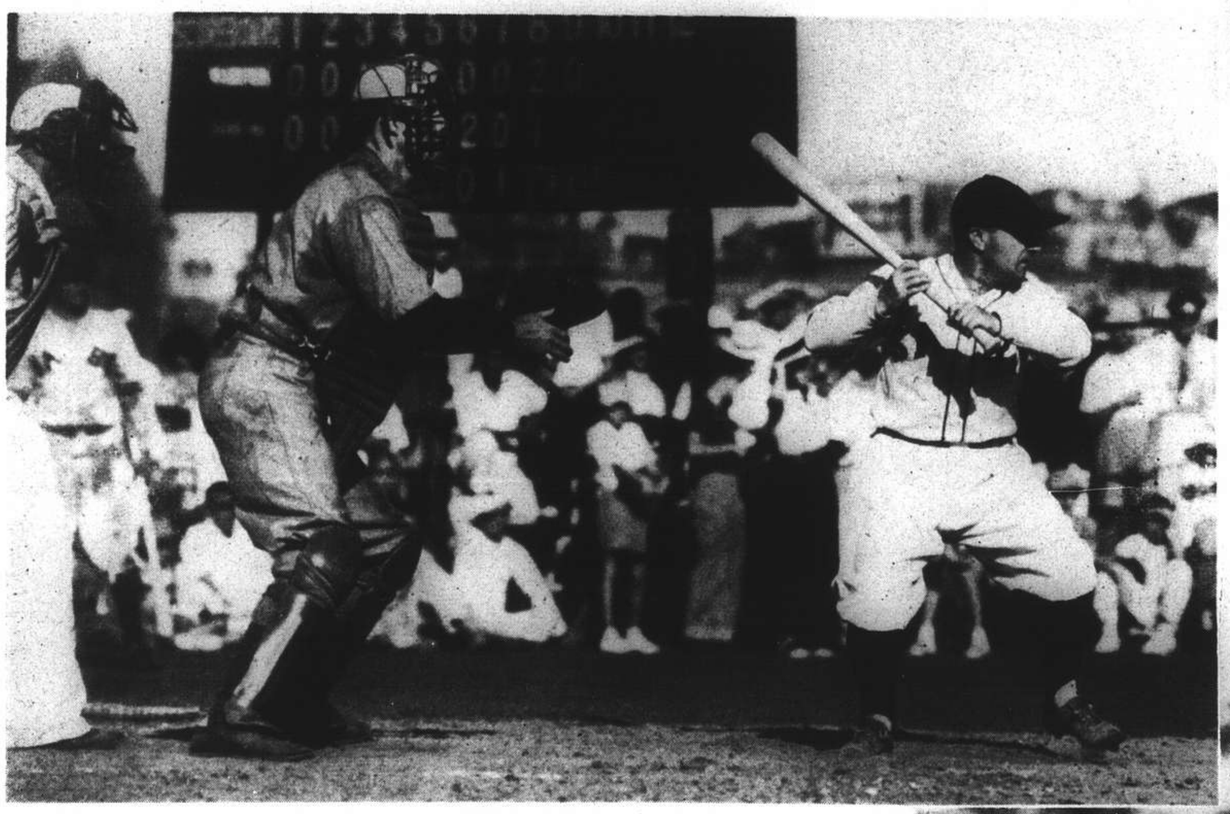
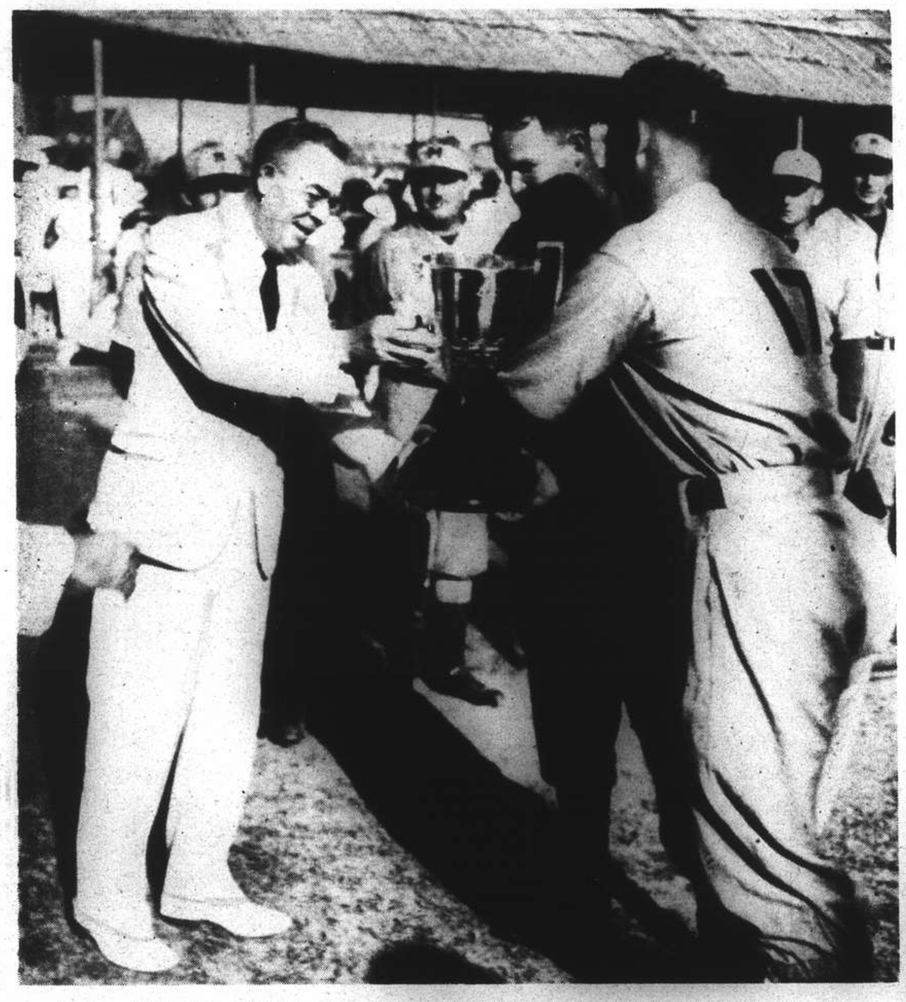
# Last Week's Classic Games

*N.C.D.N. Photographs.*



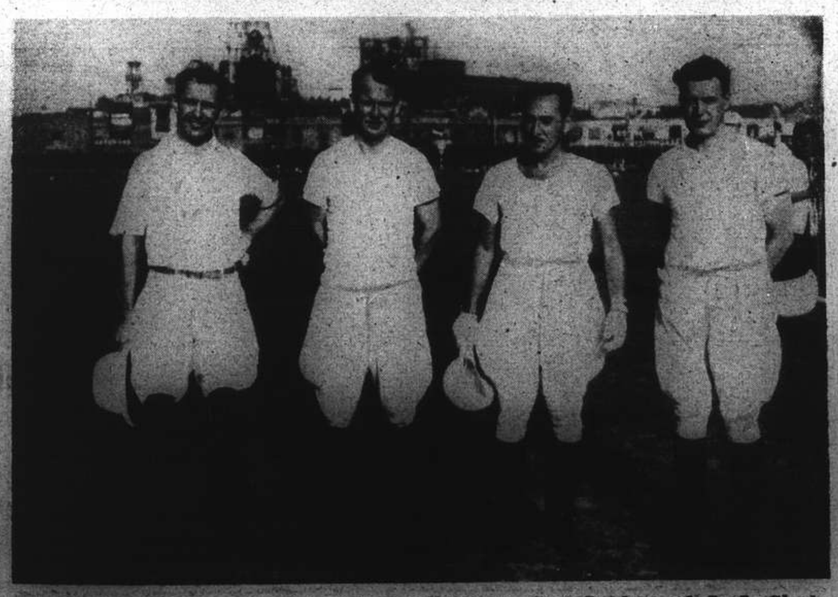
**JULY FOURTH BASEBALL GAME**

**The postponed July 4th baseball game between the U.S. Marines and the Shanghai Amateurs was played on July 8 at the Race Course diamond, with the Marines winning the coveted American Community Cup by the odd run in seven. The game was one of the finest ever seen locally and was attended by a good crowd of spectators. In the picture above are seen F. E. Cushman (plate umpire), Pasko (Marine catcher) and Jimmy Deegan (manager of the Shanghai Amateurs).**



**Judge Helmick presents the impressive American Community Cup to the co-captains of the U.S. Marines team.**

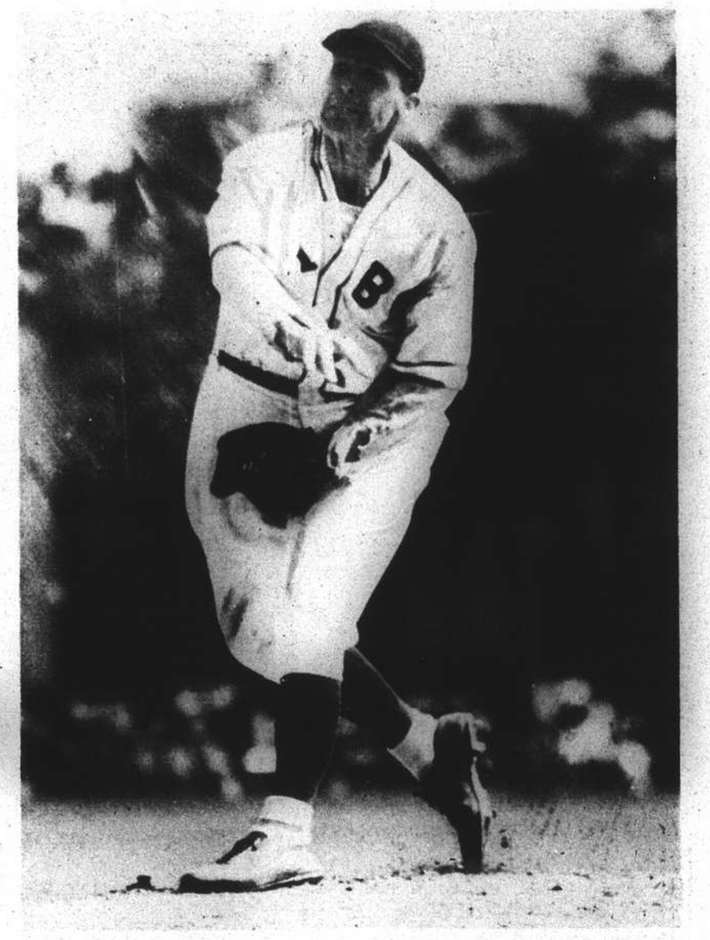
**C. S. Franklin, who played an aggressive game for the Troopers, is seen here leading Chester Fritz (Troopers), Geo. Lacks (Cowboys) and S. J. Clark (Cowboys).**



**The Cowboys: Kent Lutey, C. D. Culbertson, Geo. Lacks and S. J. Clark.**

**Jack Riley, who was one of the outstanding players of the Shanghai Amateurs side, slides to second base. Goush of the Marines is ready to catch.**

**Ben Fuller, star pitcher of the U.S. Marines.**



**Al Huebner, one of the Shanghai Amateur stars.**

**THE "BRITISH CUP" MATCH**

**The annual Fourth of July polo match for the British Cup took place on July 8, after being postponed on account of inclement weather. The Troopers retained the Cup for another year, defeating the Cowboys by seven goals to four. Present among the spectators were Sir Alexander Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador. After the match Mrs. Holt, wife of Rear-Admiral Holt, presented the winning team with the British Cup and individuals with miniatures. In the picture above Mr. Franklin is seen receiving the trophy on behalf of the Troopers.**

**The Troopers: W. F. Allman, C. S. Franklin, Chester Fritz and N. F. Allman.**

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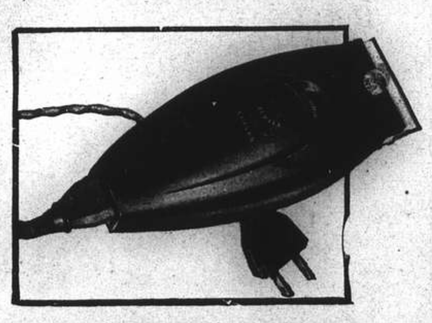

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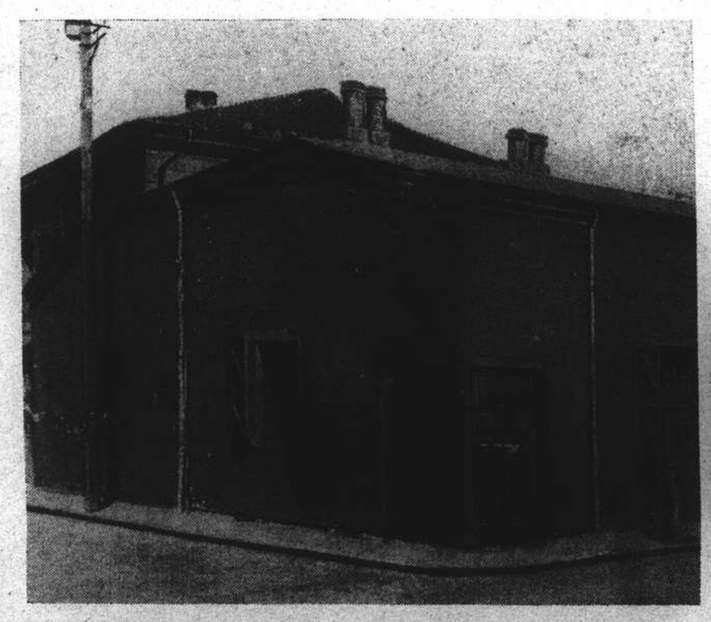

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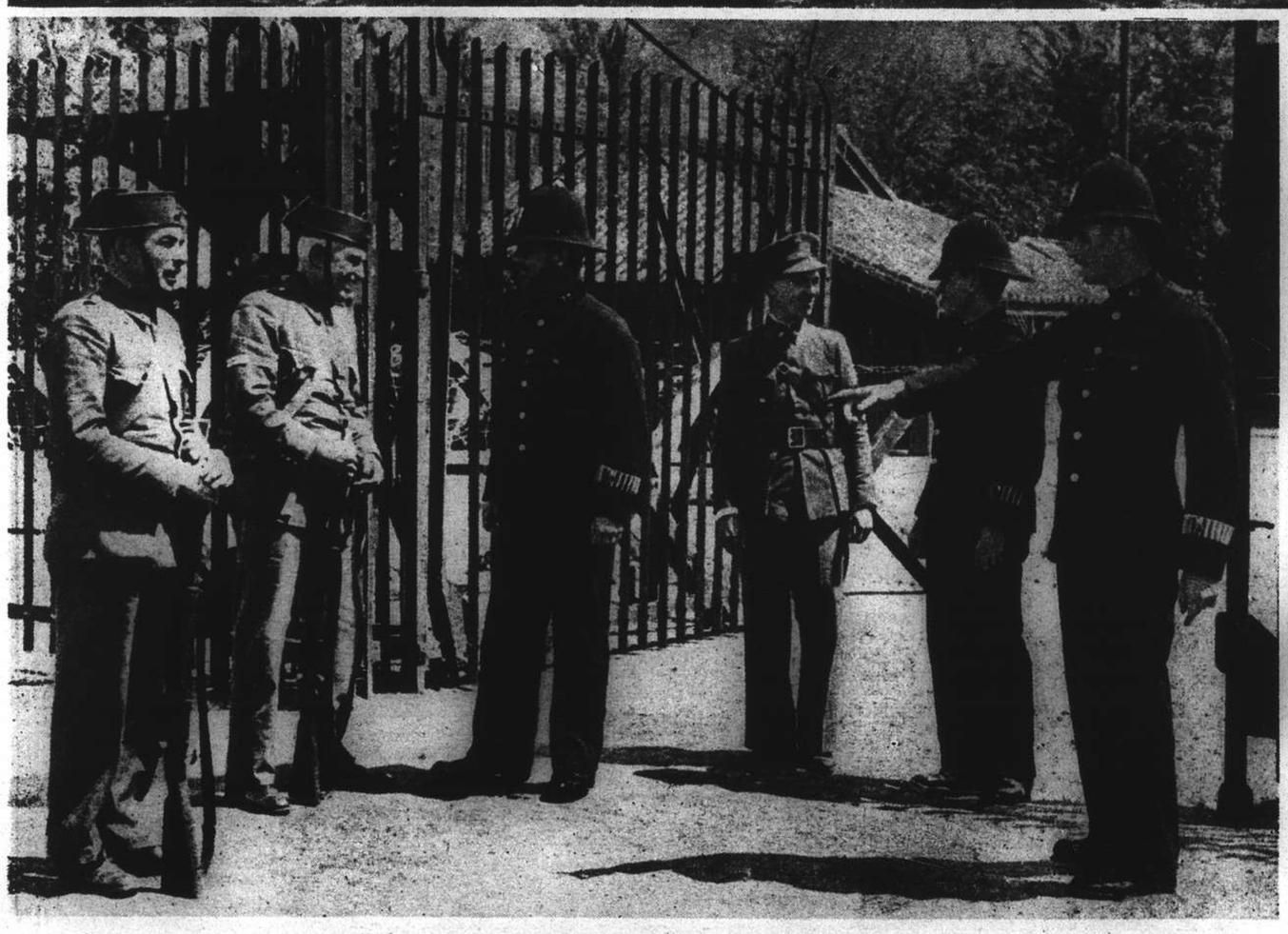
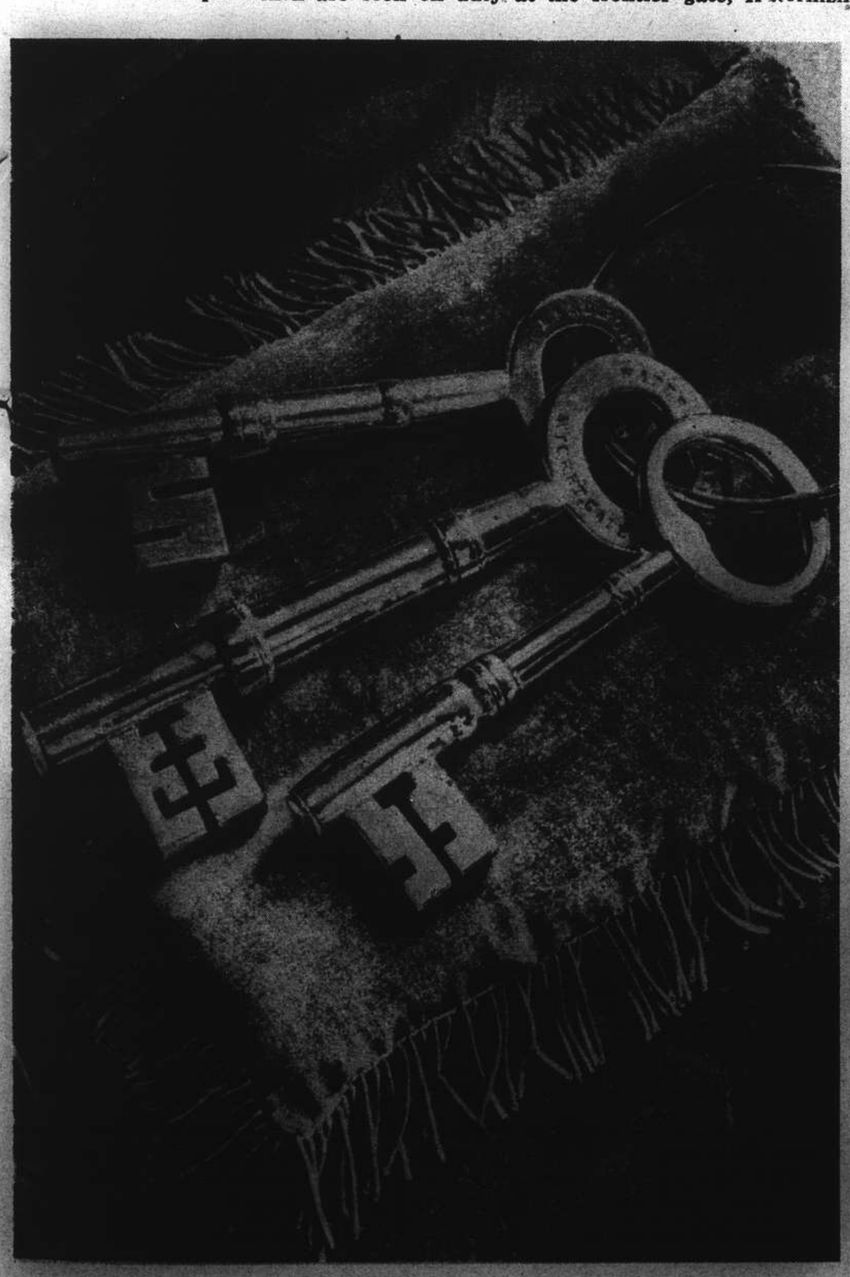
# GIBRALTAR

**Gibraltar is a key point on the Empire's eastern trade routes and control of the straits is therefore regarded as vital by British naval strategists. The town is fairly modern, climbing up the Rock at its north-western corner and covering only about one-ninth of its total area of two square miles. Nearly the whole of the upper part, running to the knife-edge summit, is forbidden ground to civilians. In the face of the Rock are galleries, hiding batteries of long range guns. The civilian population of Gibraltar is about 17,000 (every one a British subject): they speak Spanish as a language and learn English only as a foreign tongue. The photograph on the left illustrates one of the many pleasant features of life on Gibraltar, where there is no lack of social activity. Men of the garrison go to race meetings, hunt, play polo, race their yachts and enter into all kinds of inter-regimental competitive sports.**
*From "Illustrated."*

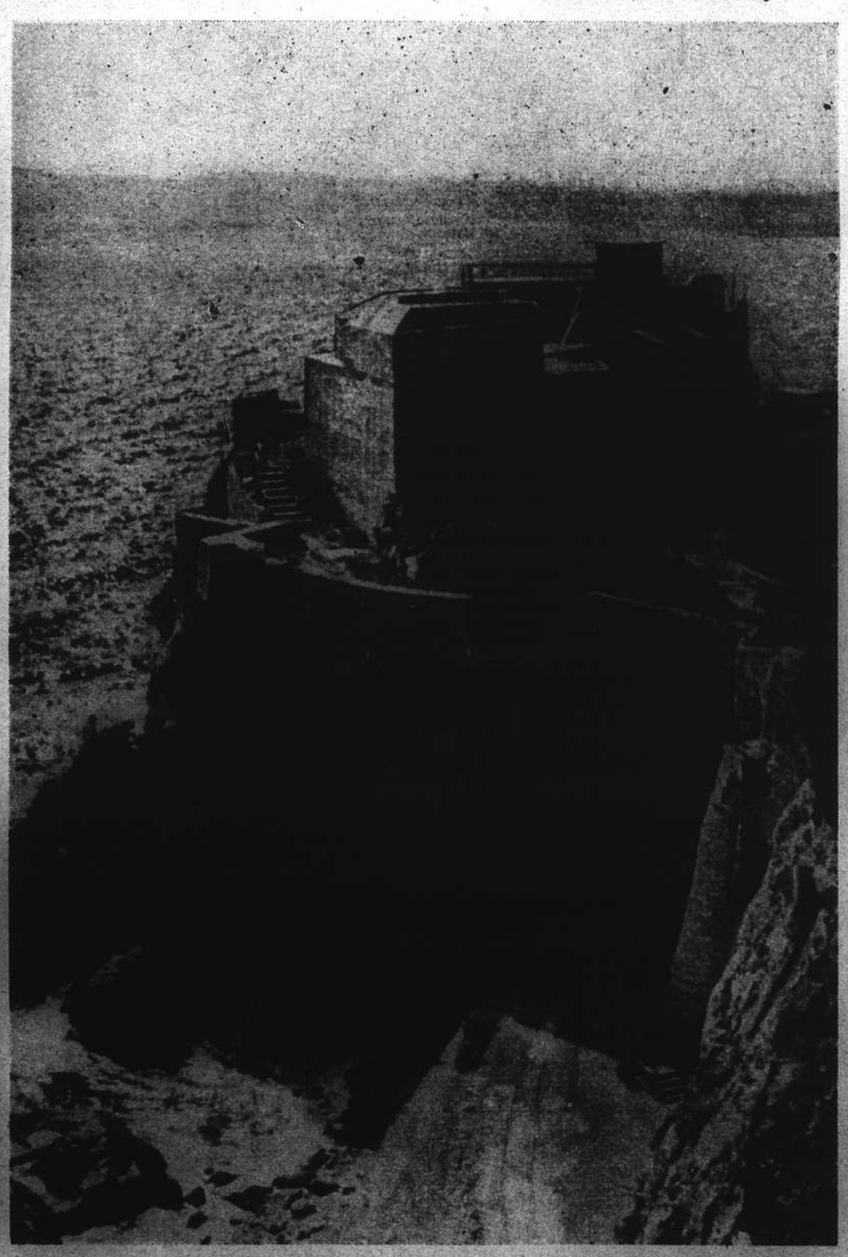


**One of the first big surprises you get on visiting Gibraltar is the Rock "bobby." Complete with helmet and blue-and-white striped brassard, he is an English policeman from head to foot. If you ask him a question you will get a shock, for he will answer you in broad if rather corrupt Spanish. In the picture above Gibraltar policemen are seen on duty at the frontier gate, fraternizing with Spanish "Guardia Civil."**

**There is a lot of ceremony connected with handing over the keys of Gibraltar to the Governor in the evening. They are always drummed in and no matter where the Governor is dining they are formally handed over to him after the fortress has been locked up. In this picture the former Governor, Sir Edmund Ironside, is seen accepting the keys from their custodian. General Clive Gerard Liddell is the new Governor, having taken over command of the fortress on July 11.**



**The keys of Gibraltar, each engraved with the name of the gate to which it belongs, lie on a cushion beside the Governor's plate while he finishes dinner.**



**Symbolic of Gibraltar's position in the life of the British Empire is this photograph of the rocky stronghold looking across apparently peaceful sun-tinted waters. A railway track runs under the Rock.**

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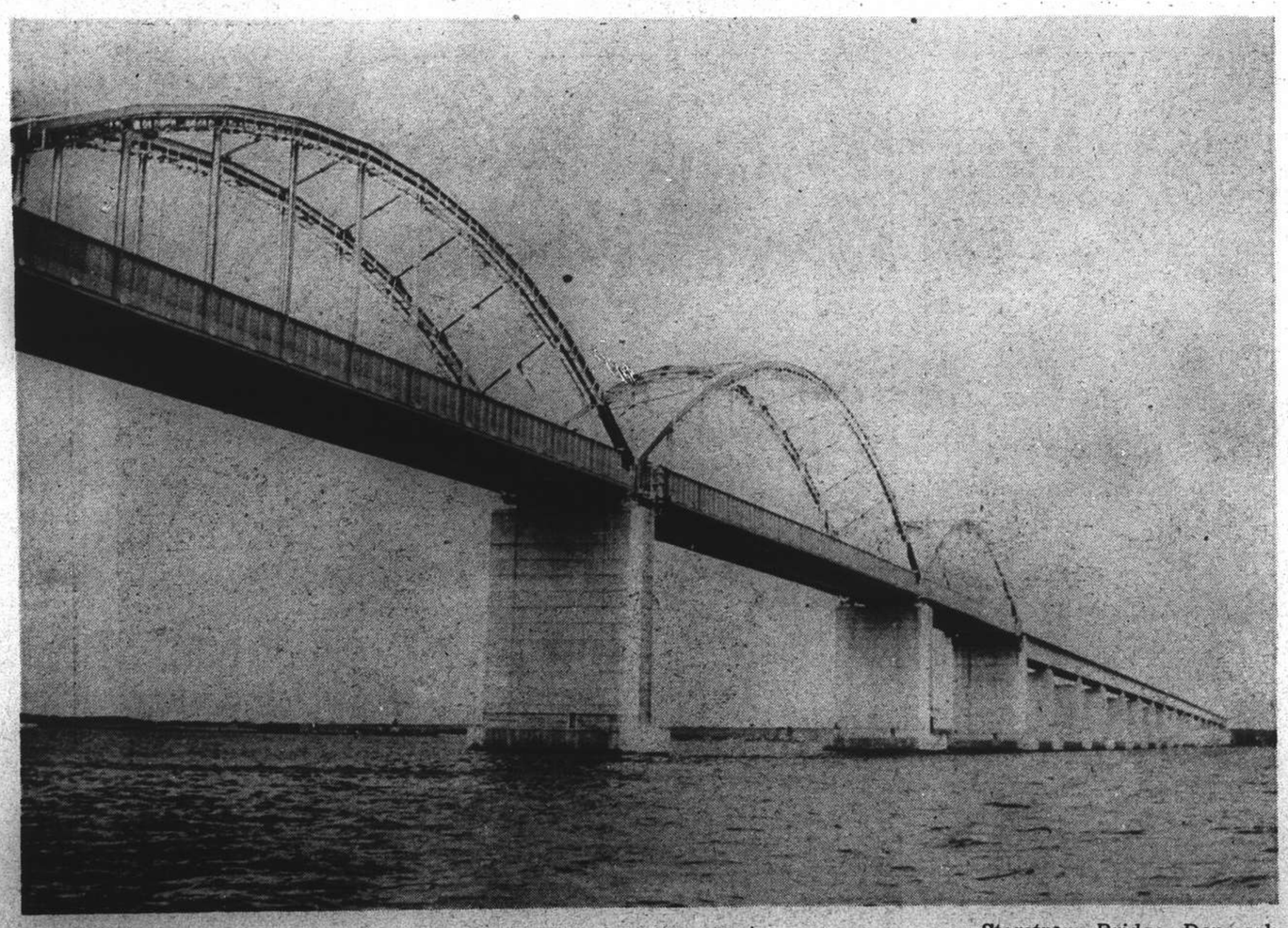

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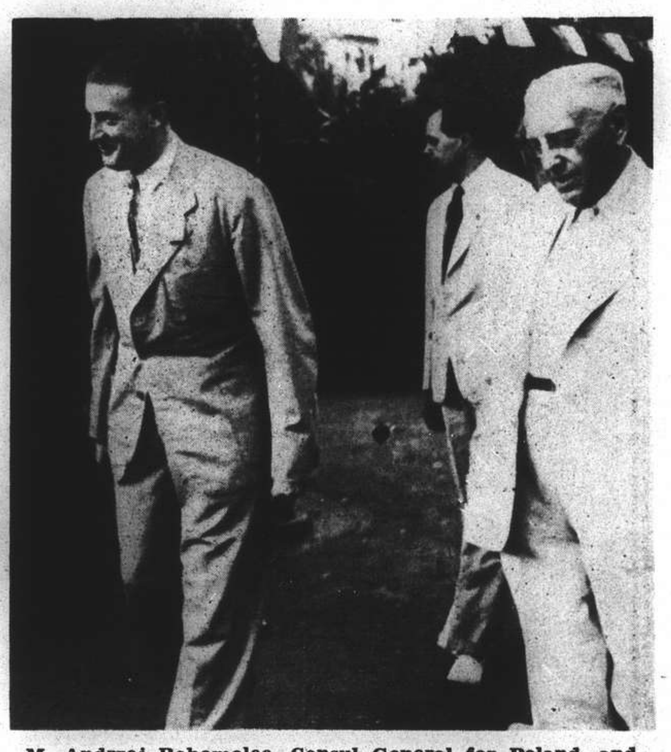
# Here and There

Choir singers at the Polish Colonial and Sea Festival celebrated last Sunday in the spacious gardens of the Polish Legation in Rue Delastre. —*N.C.D.N.*

M. Piotr Mroz, Chancellor of the Polish Legation, speaks before the gathering of local Poles at last Sunday's celebration of the Colonial and Sea Festival. The festival is observed annually all over the world by Polish people and serves to express their country's determination to develop and improve her sea trade.—*N.C.D.N.*

Johanna Scelleri *(back row, third from left)*, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Scelleri, was hostess to a group of young friends on June 25, prior to leaving for Japan on holiday.

Mr. E. F. Harris of Shanghai, halfway round the world for a holiday, meets another Harris, this one Miss Aileen Harris of Washington, D.C., on the sunlit terrace of The Greenbrier at White Sulphur Springs, America's noted West Virginian resort.



M. Andrzej Bohomolec, Consul General for Poland, and Dr. Tomaszewski, President of the Polish Residents Association, arriving at the Polish Legation Gardens for last Sunday's Festival.—*N.C.D.N.*

Lily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Beily, celebrated her first birthday anniversary on June 29

Mr. Alghan Riordan Lusey and Miss Peggy Marisow were married on July 8 at the Community Church, Shanghai.—*N.C.D.N.*

In this informal group taken after the wedding of Mr. R. Cook and Miss Lydia Yaron on June 24 are *(l. to r.)* Mr. G. J. Bennett, Miss G. Tchaikowsky, Miss V. N. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cook, Mr. J. A. Cook, Miss R. Cook and Mr. J. Jackson.—*Hamilton.*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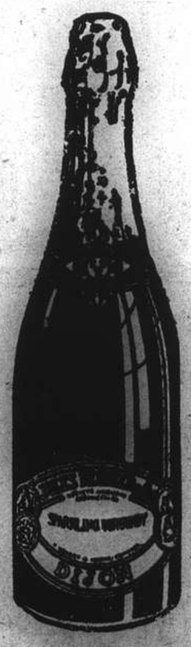


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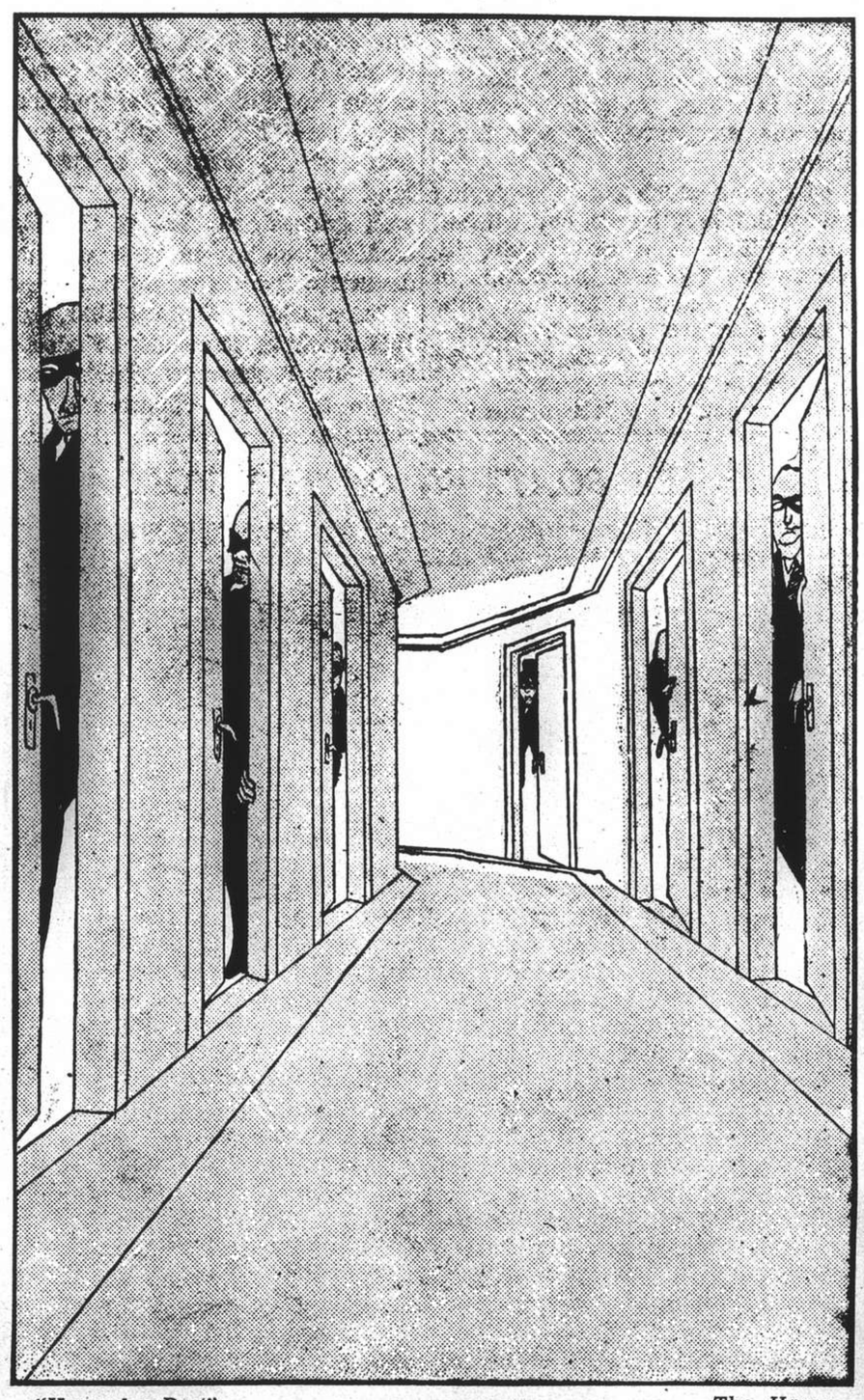
# The World's Wit and Humour

*"Evening Standard"* *London*

SOME SORT OF VICTORY URGENTLY NEEDED

*"Sydney Bulletin"* *Sydney*

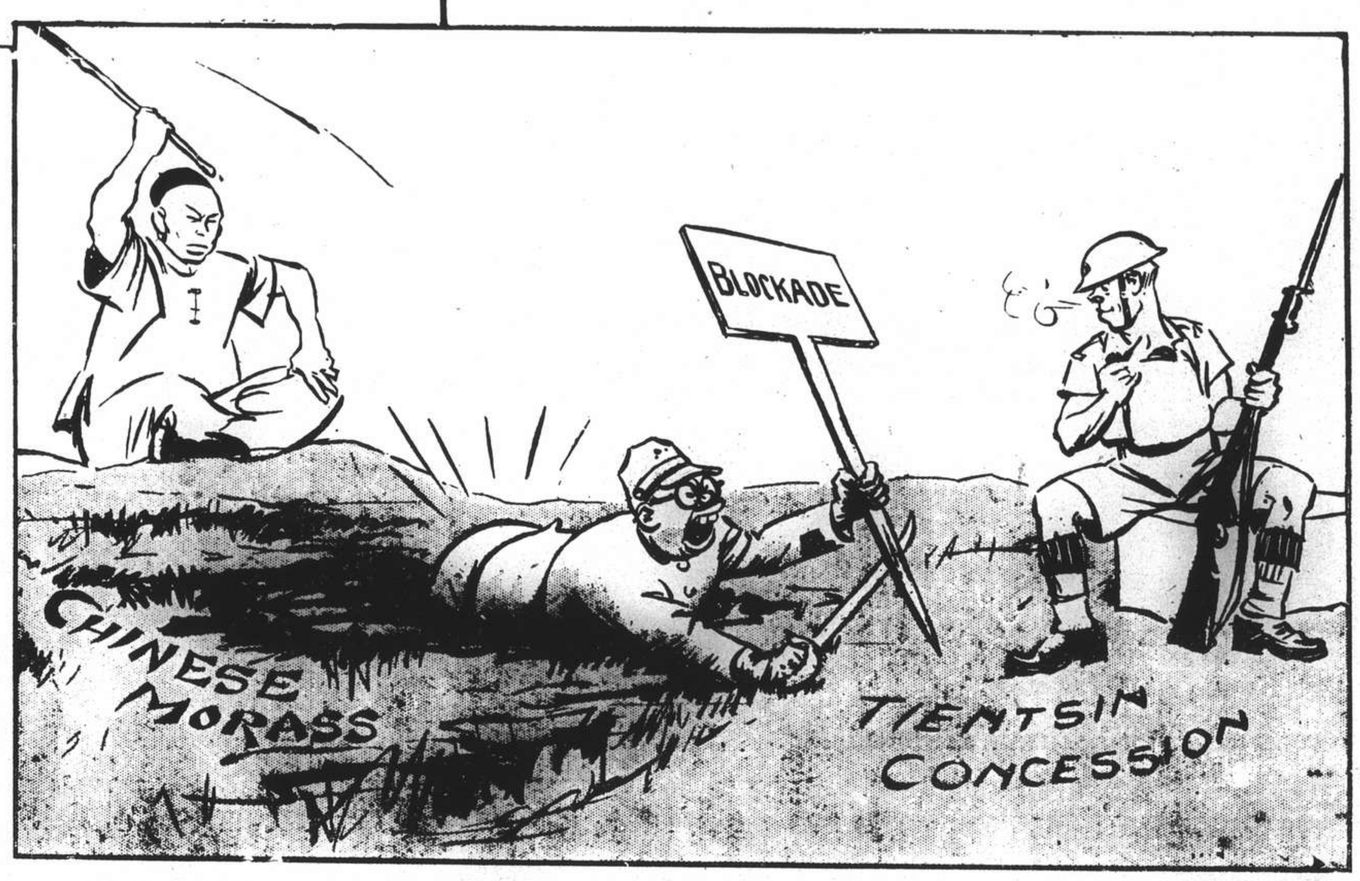
"The little bloke used to be the other cove's fag at Eton!"



*"Haagsche Post"* *The Hague*

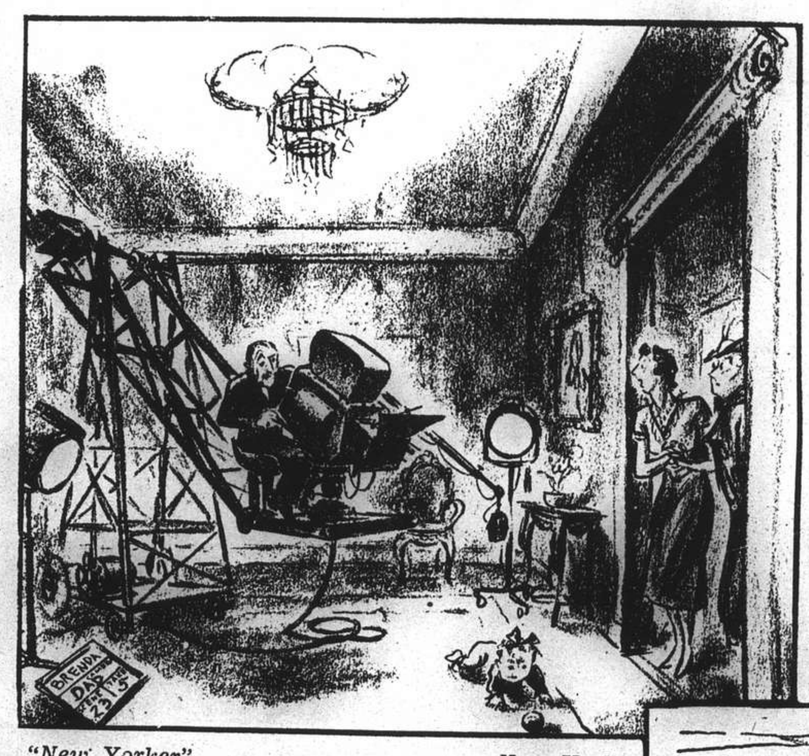
HOTEL EUROPE—SUMMER 1939

(All doors are being left open for negotiations)




*"Daily Herald"* *London*

ISN'T HE IN A BIG ENOUGH MESS?

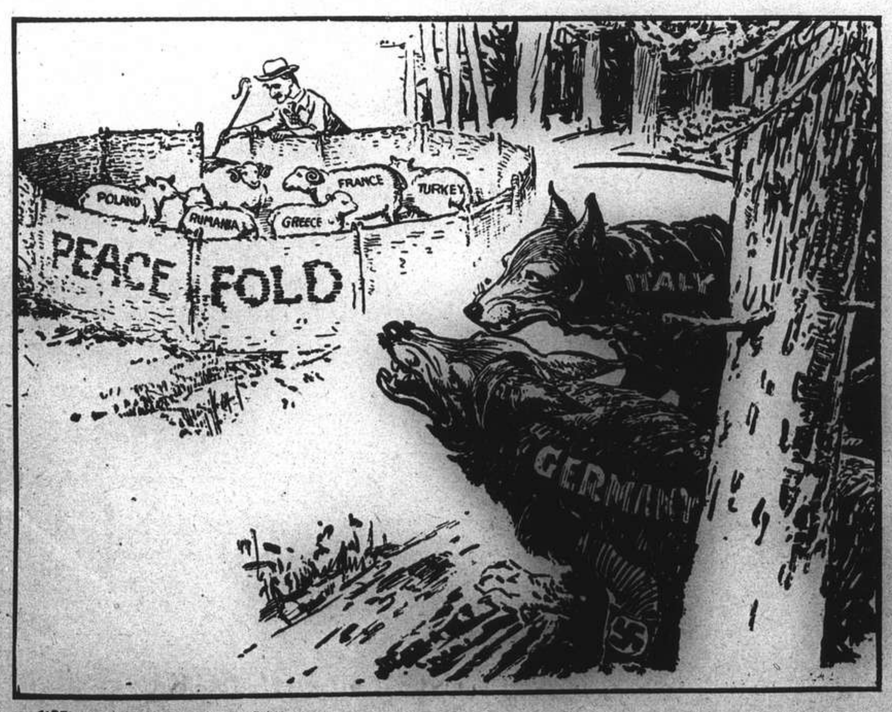


*"New Yorker"* *New York*

"It all started with an ordinary Cine Kodak."

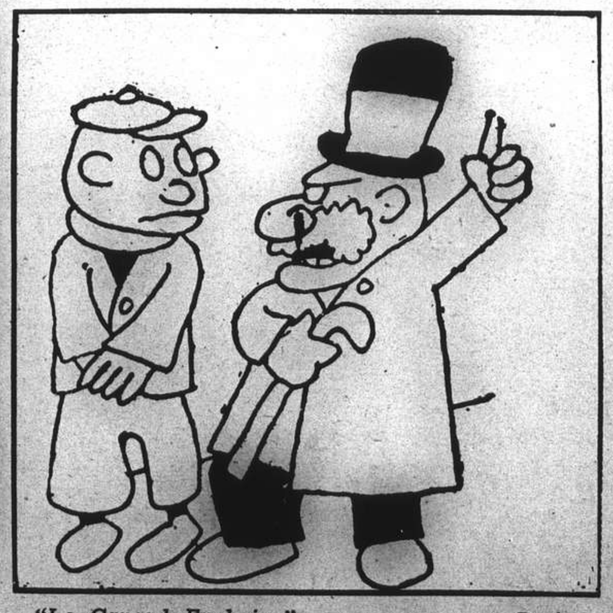
*"Marianne"* *Paris*

"You just see, Tunis will become Italian."
"It's about time some place did, now that Italy has become German."



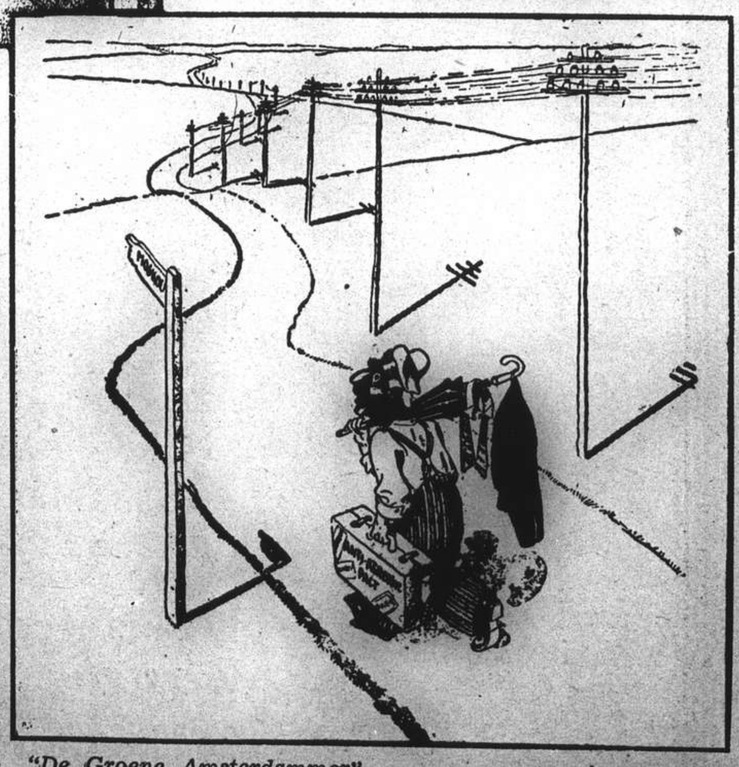

*"News of the World"* *London*

THE WOLVES: "Aha! See how they are encircling us!"



*"Le Canard Enchaine"* *Paris*

"With the help of the Soviets it'll be strange if we don't knock out the Bolsheviks."



*"De Groene Amsterdammer"* *Amsterdam*

"How hot it is and how far!"

THE MODERN WOMAN
ELIZABETH ARDEN'S MASTERPIECE

***Complexions 1939*** Three letters — C.T.N. — sum up Miss Arden's most important message to modern woman. The skin must be Cleansed — Toned — Nourished. First, Cleanse—gently yet thoroughly — with Ardena Cleansing Cream (used regularly night and morning). Next, Tone with Ardena Skin Tonic which stimulates the skin and improves its colour. Finally, Nourish the tissues, using Ardena Velva Cream or Orange Skin Food. Then your loveliness rests on a secure foundation.

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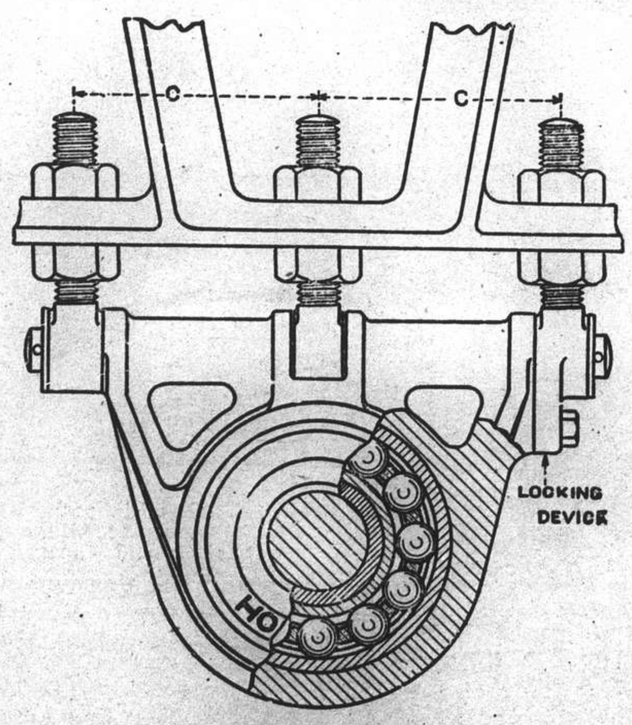

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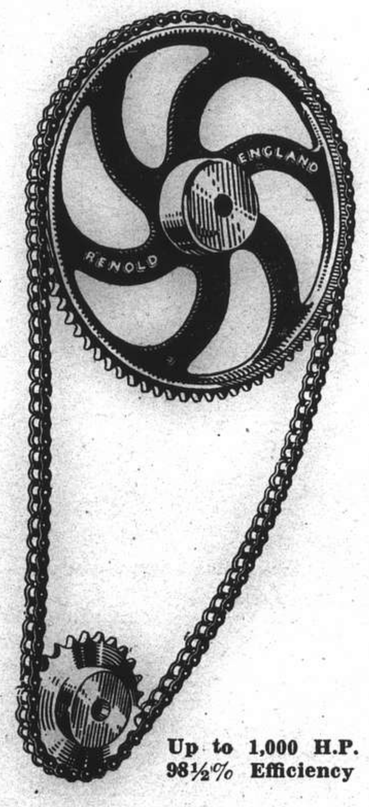

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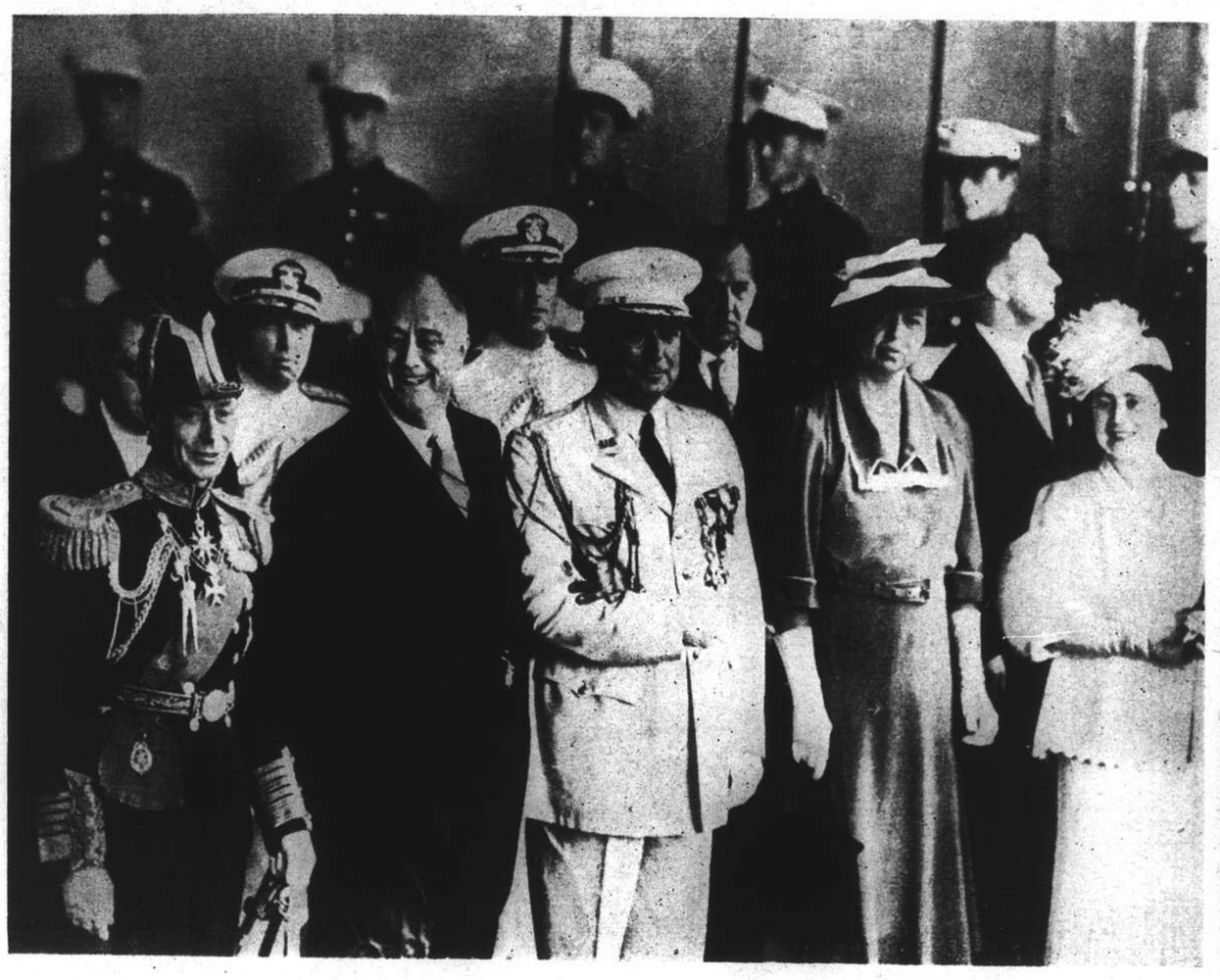
# Pictures of Interest



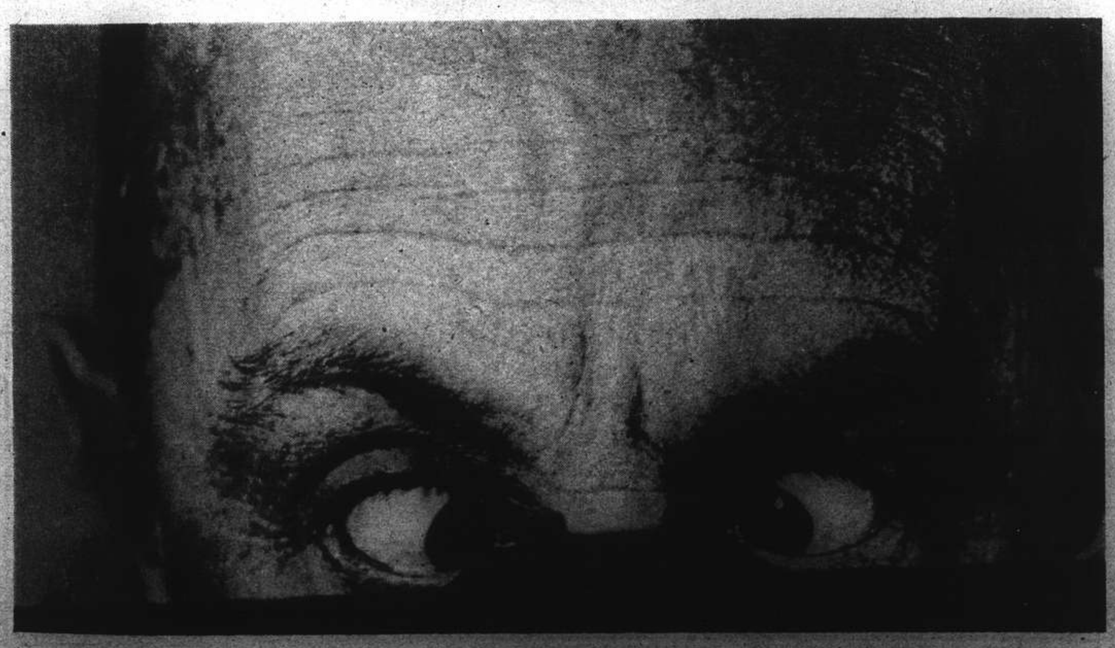
**THE KING AND QUEEN IN AMERICA**

*(Left)* **A historic group taken at Washington, D.C., during the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to the United States. In the front are King George, President Roosevelt, Col. Edwin Watson (the President's aide), Mrs. Roosevelt and Queen Elizabeth.** *(Right)* **The King and Queen wave their farewell to the Roosevelts from the observation car of their train as they left Hyde Park, where the President's residence is located. As the train pulled out of the station the crowd which had gathered there sang "Auld Lang Syne."**

**President Roosevelt drives the King and Queen from his Hyde Park home to his Dutchess Hill retreat where a picnic had been arranged for the royal visitors. It was at this picnic that England's King and Queen were introduced to "hot dogs." In the back seat with King George is Mrs. James Roosevelt, the President's daughter-in-law.**

**1939 HAT STYLES**

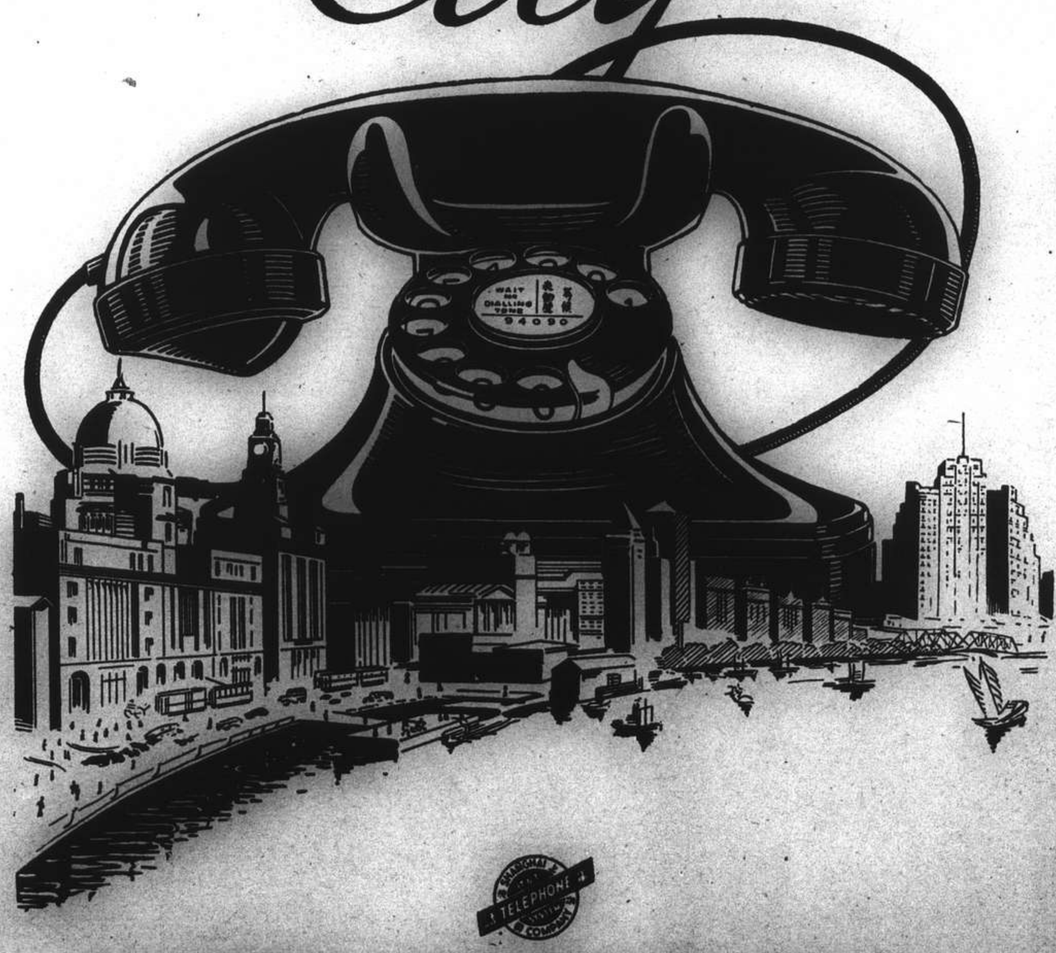
*(Upper)* **Five pretty co-eds representing Universities of the "Big Ten" who are acting as hostesses for one of the exhibiting companies at the New York World's Fair. They had been voted style and beauty leaders in their respective colleges, and their hats are representative of the season's popular styles.** *(Lower)* **A pill-box and a turban seen at Ascot Race Meeting, where ladies of fashion vie with each other in the matter of latest dress and millinery creations.**



**IF YOU SQUINT**

**Dr. J. F. Neumueller, Director of the American Optical Company's Bureau of Visual Science, says that special setting-up exercises with the new eye muscle exercising instrument will help correct the trouble.**


the Voice of the City

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| Reserve Funds | Sterling | **£ 6,500,000** |
| | Hongkong Currency | **HK$10,000,000** |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | | **HK$20,000,000** |

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# Women in Sports

*N.C.D.N. Photographs.*

TENNIS.—Mrs. B. Krenov and Mrs. T. Collaco defeated Mrs. M. Reader Harris and Miss M. S. Holwill last Sunday in the final of the Shanghai Ladies Doubles Championship, the score being 1-6, 7-5 and 6-2. At the conclusion of the match prizes were presented by Mr. A. H. George, C.M.G., member of the S.L.T.A. Committee. In the picture above are the players who fought out the finals, *(l. to r.)* Mrs. Collaco, Mrs. Krenov, Mrs. Reader Harris and Miss Holwill. In the two pictures below Mrs. Krenov and Miss Holwill are seen in action during the match.

SOFTBALL.—Softball, which is attracting a lot of attention in local sports circles, was played last Sunday morning at Kiaochow Park between ladies of the Erin Villa and In Uno teams. The photograph was taken during the match and shows Miss N. Sarvari (Erin Villa) ready to catch the approaching ball.

*Hot?*

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A bath with this stimulating soap makes you feel fresh and fit enough for anything and lifts your tiredness like a cloud ! Make a resolution to buy a tablet to-day.

LIFEBUOY *TOILET* SOAP *for personal freshness*

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# Those Annoying Little Things

## VIGNETTES OF LIFE

By J. NORMAN LYND

ON THE SIDE WALKS OF NEW YORK
THE BUSY LITTLE OFFICE HELPER THAT WHISTLES THROUGH HIS TEETH... EITHER YOU GET RID OF HIM OR HE GETS RID OF HIS TEETH.
"THOSE THINGS HAPPEN."
OH, WHAT'S A LITTLE THING LIKE A HAIR OR A COCKROACH IN THE SOUP?
"LITTLE THINGS!" NEIGHBOR, WE HOPE YOU NEVER HAVE ANTS, THRIPS, ROSE SLUGS, CABBAGE WORMS, CUT WORMS OR MOLES!
A LITTLE THING LIKE ASHES ON THE FLOOR CAN START A FAMILY WAR THAT MAY GO ON FOR YEARS.
A MAN CAN STAND JUST SO MUCH BABY TALK---SUCH AS, "OO'S LITTLE OO IS OO?"... THEN THE STOMACH REBELS.
YES, THESE CRAZY HATS DO ANNOY. BUT THERE'S NOTHING WE CAN DO ABOUT IT... THE WOMEN LIKE THEM.
WE TRY TO TEACH THEM DECENT ENGLISH BUT THEY WILL SAY, "I AIN'T," OR, "HE AIN'T." --- HOLY MACKEREL! WHERE DO THEY GET THIS LINGO!
EVEN AN ADAM'S APPLE SLIDING UP AND DOWN CAN THROW SOME PEOPLE INTO FITS
7.2

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| Weihaiwei | „ HK$30 | Hongkong | „ HK$ 50 |
| Chefoo | „ HK$33 | | |
| Tientsin | „ HK$44 | Haiphong | „ HK$114 |

# The Romance of Commerce

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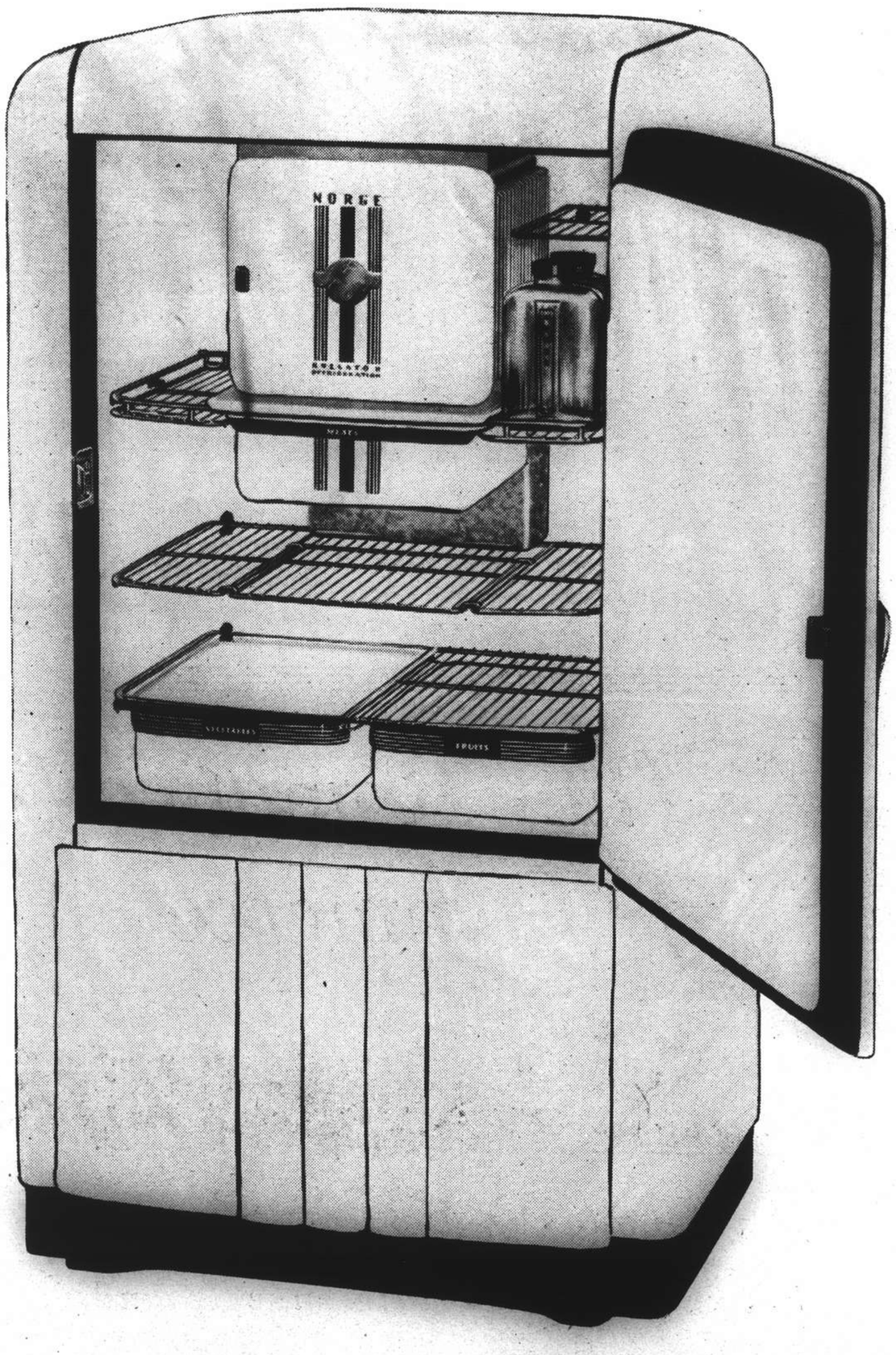


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